

WHAT DO MEMBERS OF THE GENERAL PUBLIC DO WHEN THEY SEE A CRIMINAL SEIZE A WOMAN'S HANDBAG IN THE STREET ?/

When members of the general public see a ... some run after the criminal or shout for help, but most people just stand and look too surprised to do anything ...

701 WHAT DO WE MEAN BY THE EVENING "RUSH-HOUR" IN A LARGE CITY ?

By the evening "rush-hour" ... we mean that time of evening (usually between five and seven) when all the shops, banks, offices etc. shut and everybody rushes home from work

WHO ARE YOUR HEROES, BOTH PAST AND PRESENT ? My heroes both ...
WHY ?

ARE YOU FOR OR AGAINST FOX-HUNTING ? I'm for ... or ... I'm against ...

WHY OR WHY NOT ?/

The difference between a dish and a plate is that we serve our food from a dish, which we usually put in the centre of the table, whilst we eat our food from a plate.

WHAT'S THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN A DISH AND A PLATE ?

The difference ... is that ...

BREAK OUT 起こる

WHAT WOULD YOU DO IF ANOTHER WORLD WAR BROKE OUT ?/

If another world war broke out, I'd ...

702 **WAGE** **SALARY** **PAYMENT** **PROFESSION** **NON - PROFESSIONAL**
賃金 **給料** **支払** **専門職** **非専門職**

We use the words "wages" and "salary" for the payment received for work done; but the difference between "wages" and "salary" is that we generally use the word "wages" for payment received each week and for work which is non-professional; whilst "salary" we generally use for payment received each month and usually for work which is professional./

WHAT DO WE GENERALLY USE THE WORDS "WAGES" AND "SALARY" FOR ?

We generally use the word "wages" for payment received each week, and for work which is non-professional; whilst we use the word "salary" for payment received each month ... which is professional

STEADY 安定した	ACTOR 俳優	ARTIST 芸術	SEASONAL (ある特定の) 季節の	WAITER ウェイター	SEASIDE 海岸
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703	TO CHANGE ONE'S MIND 気(考え)を変える	PAINTER 画家	PIANIST ピアニスト	SURGEON 外科医
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WHAT KIND OF PEOPLE DON'T EARN A STEADY WAGE OR SALARY ?/
The kind of people ... are such people as actors, writers, different kinds of artists, and people who do seasonal work, such as waiters who work at the seaside during the summer etc.

WHAT DO WE USUALLY MEAN WHEN WE SAY THAT SOMEONE'S A STEADY PERSON ?
When we say that someone's a steady person, we usually mean that we can believe what he says, that he does what he says he will do and doesn't keep changing his mind etc.

WHAT KIND OF JOBS DO WE NEED A STEADY HAND FOR ?
The kind of jobs for which we need a steady hand are those of a painter, pianist, watch-repairer, surgeon etc.

ABOUT HOW LONG DO YOU THINK IT'LL TAKE YOU TO FINISH THIS BOOK IF YOU KEEP WORKING STEADILY ?/
I think it'll take me about ... to finish ...

PLURAL OF NOUNS ENDING IN "F" OR "FE"

LEAF 葉	LOAF かたまり	SHELF たな	CLIFF がけ
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704 Nouns ending in "f" or "fe" generally change this to "ves" in forming their plurals. For example, leaf - leaves: loaf - loaves: shelf - shelves: knife - knives: life - lives: wife - wives etc.; but notice that the plural of "cliff" is "cliffs" and the plural of "chef" is "chefs".

HOW DO WE GENERALLY FORM THE PLURAL OF NOUNS ENDING IN "F" OR "FE" ?/
We generally ... by changing the endings to "ves"

GIVE ME SOME EXAMPLES, PLEASE !
Leaf - leaves

WHAT ARE THE EXCEPTIONS TO THIS RULE ?
The exceptions to ... are cliff and chef

There are other exceptions, but they are not among the basic words of the language.

WOODS 森

DO YOU PREFER WOODS OR OPEN FIELDS? I prefer ...

WHY?

DEER 鹿

WHERE DO DEER MOSTLY LIVE? Deer mostly live in the woods

WHY? Because they don't like to be seen very much, and are usually afraid of human beings

705 **GREED 貪欲**

WHAT HAPPENS TO PEOPLE WHO BECOME TOO GREEDY?/ People who become too greedy sometimes lose everything they've gained ...

PLOUGH 耕す

TURN OVER ひっくり返す

WHY DO WE PLOUGH THE LAND? We plough the land in order to turn the earth over and prepare it for seeds

SCOLD しかる

WHEN DOES A MOTHER SCOLD HER CHILD? A mother ... when the child has done something wrong and made her angry ...

PARTNER 共同者

IF YOU WENT INTO BUSINESS, WOULD YOU PREFER TO HAVE A PARTNER OR TO BE ALONE? If I went into ... I'd prefer ...

WHY?/

IDIOM 15

PUT ONE'S FOOT DOWN = to be very determined in stopping something
はっきりとした態度をとる

e.g. Things were getting worse all the time. The children were making a lot of noise and doing just as they wanted to, until I finally had to put my foot down and stop everything.

706 WHAT DOES THE IDIOM "TO PUT ONE'S FOOT DOWN MEAN" ?
The idiom ... "to be very ..."

GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE, PLEASE ! If I hadn't put my foot down and got very angry with them, they would have done nothing and the work would never have got finished

EXERCISE 43

LESSON 113

BOARD 板	DIRECTOR 重役, 指導者	DECK 甲板, デッキ	PORT 船着場	GET OFF 降りる
PRIVATE 個人的な	LODGINGS 下宿人	FLOORBOARD 床板	NOTICE-BOARD 掲示板	
BLACKBOARD 黒板				

The basic meaning of the word "board" is a wide, flat piece of wood. From it we get "floorboard: notice-board: blackboard" etc.

707 WHAT'S THE BASIC MEANING OF THE WORD "BOARD" ? The basic ...
a piece of wood

GIVE ME SOME EXAMPLES OF WHAT WE GET FROM THE WORD "BOARD". / Some examples of what ... are "floorboard ..."

WHAT DO WE USE A NOTICE-BOARD FOR ? We use ... for putting notices on.
It is a quick and easy way of giving news and information to everybody

We can also use the word "board" with the idea of a table, and from it we get, for example, "a board of directors", that is, a group of directors who control a company or some such organization, and, as they usually meet round a table, we call their meeting a "board meeting". /

WHAT DO WE MEAN BY A "BOARD OF DIRECTORS" ? By a ... we mean
a group ...

WHAT DO WE MEAN BY A "BOARD MEETING" ? By a ... a meeting of
company directors round a table

We also use "board" for the deck of a ship, and when we go onto a ship, we say we go "on board ship".

WHAT HAPPENS IF YOU GO ON BOARD SHIP TO SAY GOODBYE TO A FRIEND AND YOU REMAIN ON BOARD AFTER THE SHIP HAS LEFT PORT ?/

If you go ... when you arrive at the foreign port, you aren't allowed to get off the ship, but are sent immediately back to where you came from ...

708 We also use the word "board" with the idea of a table, with the meaning of food. When, for example, we pay to eat and sleep at a private house, we say that we pay for board and lodgings, that is, food and bed.

WHAT DO WE MEAN BY "BOARD AND LODGINGS" ? By "board and lodgings" we mean paying to eat and sleep at a house

CLIMB 登る

IN WHICH PROFESSION WOULD YOU SAY IT WAS THE MOST DIFFICULT TO CLIMB TO THE TOP, AND STAY THERE ? I'd say the profession in which it was the most difficult to ... was the political profession, or that of an actor ... etc.

WHY ?/

WHAT'D YOU SEE IF YOU CLIMBED TO THE TOP OF THIS BUILDING ? If I climbed ... I'd see ...

ACCOUNT = A STORY; A MONEY ACCOUNT 話, 口座

709 WHAT DOES THE WORD "ACCOUNT" MEAN AS A NOUN ? The word "account" as a noun means a story, or a money account

GIVE US A SHORT ACCOUNT OF WHAT YOU DID YESTERDAY !/ Yesterday, I ...

GIVE US A SHORT ACCOUNT OF THE LAST FILM YOU SAW ! The last film I saw was ... It was about a ...

DO YOU HAVE A BANK ACCOUNT ? Yes, I have a ... or ... No, I don't have ...

DO YOU HAVE AN ACCOUNT AT ANY SHOP ? Yes, I've ... or ... No, I don't ...

DO YOU KEEP AN ACCOUNT OF ALL THE MONEY YOU SPEND ? Yes, I keep ... or ... No, I don't ...

WHY OR WHY NOT ?/

RELATIVE PRONOUNS 関係代名詞

STAND FOR
表す

ANTECEDENT
先行詞

OTHERWISE
さもなくば

RELATE
関係する

710 **IN RELATION TO** ~に関係して

A Relative Pronoun is a word we use instead of a noun and which we use to join sentences together. For example, in the sentence "That is the man who gave me the book", the word "who" is the Relative Pronoun, because it relates to the noun "man". This sentence means "That is the man, and the man gave me the book", but instead of using the word "and" to join the sentence together, and instead of repeating the word "man", we just use the word "who", which stands for both the words "and" and "man".

WHAT'S A RELATIVE PRONOUN ? Relative Pronoun is a word we use instead of a noun and which we use to join two sentences together

GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE OF A RELATIVE PRONOUN IN A SENTENCE !
This is the pupil **who** is the best in the class

The noun for which the Relative Pronoun stands is called the antecedent; the word "antecedent" meaning "going before".

WHAT DO WE CALL THE NOUN FOR WHICH THE RELATIVE PRONOUN STANDS ?/ The noun for which ... the antecedent ...

The Relative Pronoun should always be put as near as possible to its antecedent, otherwise the meaning of the sentence can be different.

711 **For example, in the sentence "The woman knows John, whom I met" means that I met John; whilst "The woman whom I met knows John" means that I met the woman.**

WHERE DO WE PUT THE RELATIVE PRONOUN IN RELATION TO ITS ANTECEDENT? / We put the Relative Pronoun in relation to its antecedent as near as possible to its antecedent ...

WHAT'S THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THESE TWO SENTENCES ? - "THE WOMAN KNOWS JOHN, WHOM I MET", AND, "THE WOMAN WHOM I MET KNOWS JOHN"

The difference ... those ... is that the first sentence means that you met John ... the second ... means that you met the woman

The Relative Pronouns are "that, what, which, who, whom, whose" and one or two others of less importance./

- That** - is used for people, animals and things.
- What** - is used for an antecedent that is not expressed.
- Which** - is used for animals and things.
- Who, Whom** - are used for people.
- Whose** - is used for people and animals.

WHAT ARE THE RELATIVE PRONOUNS ? The Relative Pronouns are - that, what, which, who, whom and whose

WHAT DO WE USE EACH OF THEM FOR ?/ That - is used for people, animals and things. What - ... for an antecedent that is not expressed. Which - ... for animals and things. Who, Whom - ... for people. Whose - ... for people and animals

712 The Relative Pronoun can be dropped from a sentence when, if it were used, it would be the object of the verb in the clause. If you find it difficult to know when you can drop the Relative Pronoun, it helps to remember that it is usually dropped when followed immediately by such words as "I, you, he, Mr. Brown, my uncle etc." For example, in these two sentences /

This is the car that took me to London

and

This is the car (that) I took to London,

the word "that" cannot be dropped from the first sentence, but it can be dropped from the second sentence, because it is followed by the word "I".

WHEN CAN WE DROP THE RELATIVE PRONOUN FROM A SENTENCE ?

We can ... when, if it were used, it would be the object of the verb in the clause. It is usually followed immediately by such words as I, you, he , Mr. Brown ...

IN WHICH OF THESE TWO SENTENCES CAN WE DROP THE RELATIVE PRONOUN ?/

THIS IS THE CAR THAT TOOK ME TO LONDON.

AND

THIS IS THE CAR (THAT) I TOOK TO LONDON.

We can drop ... in the second sentence

713 WHY ?

Because it's followed by "I"

When the Relative Pronoun is the object of a preposition (that is, follows a preposition) it can be dropped (especially in spoken English) and the preposition put at the end of the sentence./

In such a case, the Relative Pronouns "which" and "whom", if they are not dropped, are usually changed to "that" and "who". For example we don't usually say -

This is the office in which I worked,

but

This is the office (that) I worked in:

exactly as we don't say -

This is the man to whom I spoke,

but

This is the man (who) I spoke to.

WHAT HAPPENS WHEN A RELATIVE PRONOUN FOLLOWS A PREPOSITION ?/

When a Relative ... it can be dropped and the preposition put at the end of the sentence

IN SUCH CASES, WHAT HAPPENS TO THE RELATIVE PRONOUNS "WHICH" AND "WHOM", THAT IS, IF WE DECIDE NOT TO DROP THEM FROM THE SENTENCE ?

In such cases, the Relative ... are changed to "that" and "who"

714 AS EXAMPLES, CHANGE THESE TWO SENTENCES, PLEASE !/

THIS IS THE OFFICE IN WHICH I WORKED. This is the office (that) I worked in
AND

THIS IS THE MAN TO WHOM I SPOKE. This is the man (who) I spoke to

SEARCH ¹⁸⁰⁰ さがす

WHY DO THE POLICE USE DOGS WHEN THEY ARE SEARCHING FOR
A CRIMINAL ?/ The police use dogs when ... because a dog has a strong sense of
smell, and it's enough to let it smell something belonging to the criminal
for it to be able to find the criminal by following its nose ...

SATISFIED 満足する

WHY IS A FARMER NEVER SATISFIED WITH THE WEATHER ? A farmer
is ... because, whatever the weather is like, it's never
perfect for everything he's growing. If it's good for
his corn, it may not be good for his apples etc.

ACCEPT 受け入れる

DO YOU THINK A PERSON SHOULD ACCEPT LIFE AS IT IS OR TRY
TO CHANGE IT ? I think a person should ...

715 WHY ?

WHICH KIND OF PERSON DO YOU THINK'S HAPPIER ? The kind of person
I think's happier is ...

WHY ?/

SUPPORT 支える, 支持する

WHAT SUPPORTS THIS CEILING ? The walls support ...

DO YOU SUPPORT YOUR HOME TOWN AT FOOTBALL ? Yes, I support ...
or ... No, I don't ...

WHY OR WHY NOT ?

IDIOM 16

WATCH ONE'S STEP = Be careful 気をつける, 用心する

e.g. You'll have to watch your step or you'll find yourself in great difficulty.

Many societies in the world are divided in some form or other into three main classes - the upper classes, the middle classes, and the lower classes. The kind of people who belong to the upper classes are the rich, the aristocracy, the industrialists etc. Those that form the middle classes are the professional people such as lawyers, doctors, teachers, etc. And those that form the lower classes are the factory workers and farm workers, etc. Classes might be called by different names in different societies throughout the world, and at various times in history, but upper, middle and lower are the basic divisions./

WHAT DO WE CALL THE THREE CLASSES INTO WHICH MANY SOCIETIES IN THE WORLD ARE DIVIDED ?

We call the three ... divided -
the upper ... middle ... lower ...

WHAT KIND OF PEOPLE ARE EACH OF THE CLASSES COMPOSED OF ?

The upper ... the rich, the aristocracy, the industrialists ... middle
... professional people ... lawyers, doctors, teachers...
lower ... factory workers and farm workers ...

WHICH OF THE CLASSES DO YOU THINK ARE THE HAPPIEST ? I think
the ... classes are the happiest

718 **WHY ?/**

IS THIS THE UPPER PART OF MY HEAD ? No, that isn't the ... lower ...

WHEN A SHOP LOWERS THE PRICES OF ITS GOODS, DO YOU THINK IT MAKES MORE PROFIT ? Yes, when a shop ... or ... No, when ... I don't think ...

WHY OR WHY NOT ?/

RAISE
あげる

TO BE EXCUSED
許可を受ける

MONUMENT
記念碑

HONOUR
名誉, 栄光

WHAT'S ANOTHER WORD WE CAN USE INSTEAD OF "LIFT" ?

Another word ... "raise"

WHAT DOES IT GENERALLY MEAN WHEN A PUPIL RAISES HIS HAND IN THE AIR DURING THE LESSON ?/ When a pupil ... it generally means
he wishes to be excused, that is, to leave the room;
or is asking for permission to speak ...