

If the pupil is a child and wishes to leave the room, he usually raises his hand and says to the teacher "Please teacher, may I leave the room ?" If he is an adult he does not, of course, raise his hand high in the air like a child but raises it a little and says "I wonder if I might be excused for a moment please ?"

719 WHAT DOES A CHILD SAY WHEN HE WISHES TO LEAVE THE ROOM ?/
When a child ... he says "Please teacher, may I leave the room ?"

AND WHAT DOES AN ADULT SAY ? An adult says "I wonder if I might be excused for a moment please ?"

WHICH DO YOU THINK ARE MORE EXPENSIVE TO RAISE, CHILDREN OR RACE-HORSES ? I think ... are more ...

WHY ?

IF YOU WERE A GREAT MAN (OR WOMAN), WHAT KIND OF MONUMENT WOULD YOU LIKE THE PUBLIC TO RAISE IN YOUR HONOUR AFTER YOU WERE DEAD, AND WHERE WOULD YOU LIKE THEM TO RAISE IT ?/ If I were a ... the kind of monument I'd like ... would be ... and I'd like them to ...

TRANSITIVE AND INTRANSITIVE VERBS

TRANSITIVE 他動詞

他動詞 と 自動詞

The difference between the verbs "to raise" and "to rise" is that the verb "to raise" is transitive, that is, the action of the verb passes from the subject, through the verb, to the object. For example, "I (subject) am raising (verb) the book (object)."

720 Whereas, the verb "to rise" is intransitive, which means that the action of the verb finishes with itself and does not pass to an object. For example, "I am rising (from the chair)."/

WHAT'S THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN A TRANSITIVE AND AN INTRANSITIVE VERB ? The difference ... is that, with a transitive verb, the action passes from the subject, through the verb, to the object; whereas, with an intransitive verb, the action of the verb finishes with itself and does not pass to an object

WHAT'S THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE VERBS "TO RAISE" AND "TO RISE" ? The difference ... is that ... "to raise" is transitive ... "to rise" is intransitive

GIVE ME SOME SENTENCES CONTAINING TRANSITIVE VERBS, PLEASE !/
The car hit the wall - The boy cut his thumb - They pushed the table against the wall - He opened the door

RIGHT, NOW GIVE ME SOME SENTENCES CONTAINING INTRANSITIVE VERBS, PLEASE !
The sun rises at 6 o'clock - He gets up very early in the morning - People walk very quickly in winter - The door opened

SCORN
軽蔑, 侮辱

WORTHY
価値のある

RESPECT
尊敬

721 WHAT IS SCORN ?

Scorn is a feeling that somebody or something is not worthy of our respect ...

TERM 学期, 期間

WHICH SCHOOL TERM ARE WE IN AT THE MOMENT ? We are in the first (second, third) school term at the moment

WORSHIP 崇拜する, 礼拝する

WHERE DO PEOPLE GO TO WORSHIP ?/ People go to worship in a church or a temple ... etc.

CATTLE 家畜

COWBOY カウボーイ

HOW DOES A COWBOY KEEP HIS CATTLE TOGETHER ? A cowboy ... together by constantly riding around them on a horse

HARVEST 収穫, 収穫期

DO SCHOOLCHILDREN AND UNIVERSITY STUDENTS HELP TO GATHER IN THE HARVEST IN YOUR COUNTRY ? Yes, school-children ... or ... No, schoolchildren don't ...

WHY OR WHY NOT ?/

IDIOM 17

FOOL ばか, 愚人

WHAT'S HE ON ABOUT ? = I don't understand what he is trying to say. It all sounds mad to me.
一体何を言っているんだろう(, わからない)。

e.g. What's he on about ? I can't understand what he's trying to say.

722 WHAT DOES THE IDIOM "WHAT'S HE ON ABOUT" MEAN ? The idiom ...
"I don't understand ..."
GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE, PLEASE ! What's the old fool on about?

LESSON 115

PLURAL OF NOUNS (CONT.)

MOTHER-IN-LAW 繼母	GUARD OF HONOUR 儀仗兵	ADVICE 忠告, 助言	MANSERVANT 下男
----------------------------	-------------------------------	-------------------------	-------------------------

WOMAN-TEACHER 女教師	KNOWLEDGE 知識	ENCYCLOPEDIA 百科時点
-----------------------------	------------------------	-----------------------------

If a noun is composed of two words and the first word is "man" or "woman" then both words take the plural. For example, "manservant - menservants: woman-teacher - women-teachers".

HOW DO WE FORM THE PLURAL OF NOUNS WHICH ARE COMPOSED OF TWO WORDS, THE FIRST OF WHICH IS THE WORD "MAN" OR "WOMAN" ? We form the ... by making both words plural

723 GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE. / manservant - menservants

If the noun is made with a preposition (in, of etc.), then only the first part takes the plural form. For example, "mother-in-law - mothers-in-law: guard of honour - guards of honour".

IF A NOUN IS MADE WITH A PREPOSITION, HOW DO WE FORM ITS PLURAL ? If a noun is ... we form its plural by putting the plural only on the first part
GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE./ ... brothers-in-law

Some words are never used in the plural. For example - advice, furniture, information, knowledge and news - so we don't say "The news are good" but "The news is good". We can say, however, "The piece of news you gave me is good" and "The pieces of news you gave me are good".

WHICH WORDS ARE NEVER USED IN THE PLURAL ? / The words which are ... are - advice, furniture, information, knowledge and news

GIVE ME THREE SENTENCES SHOWING THE THREE WAYS IN WHICH WE CAN USE THESE WORDS, PLEASE! This furniture is old. This piece of furniture is old. These pieces of furniture are old

724 DO YOU AGREE THAT A LITTLE KNOWLEDGE IS A DANGEROUS THING? Yes, I agree that ... or ... No, I don't agree ...

WHY OR WHY NOT? Because, if we only know half the facts, we might get a completely wrong idea about the matter

WHAT DO YOU THINK IS THE BEST PIECE OF ADVICE A FATHER CAN GIVE TO HIS SON? I think the best piece of advice a ... is always to be honest ...

WHY?

FROM WHAT KIND OF BOOK CAN WE GET PIECES OF INFORMATION ABOUT ALL KINDS OF SUBJECTS?/ The kind of book from which we can get ... is an encyclopedia

The word "people" is plural. We can't say "People is strange" we must say "People are strange". The singular of "people" is "person".

WHICH OF THESE SENTENCES IS RIGHT? - "PEOPLE IS TIRED AFTER WORKING" OR "PEOPLE ARE TIRED AFTER WORKING" The second sentence, "People are tired after working", is right

WHY? ... "people" is plural

725 **RAIL** **RAILING** **RUN** **PROTECTION /**
長細い棒 木柵, 鉄柵 走る 保護

A rail is a piece of metal or wood which is long and thin. For example, a train runs on rails, which is why we call it a railway train.

WHAT'S A RAIL? A rail is a piece of ...

WHY DO WE CALL A TRAIN A RAILWAY TRAIN? We call a train a railway train because it runs on rails

Railings are several pieces of metal or wood which we put around things for protection; for example, round a garden or along the side of some steps to stop people falling./

WHAT ARE RAILINGS? Railings are several pieces ...

GIVE ME SOME EXAMPLES OF THEIR USE, PLEASE! Some examples of their use are round a garden ...

MASS
集まり, 沢山

ADVANTAGE
利点

DISADVANTAGE
不利点

MASS - PRODUCTION
大量生産

PRODUCTION
生産

QUALITY
品質

DO YOU THINK THAT THE MASSES OF THE PEOPLE SHOULD BE EDUCATED TO THE AGE OF 18? Yes, I think that the ... or ... No, I don't think ...

726 WHY OR WHY NOT ?/

WHAT WOULD YOU SAY WERE THE ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES OF MASS-PRODUCTION? I'd say the advantages of mass-production were that it was cheaper and quicker ... whilst the disadvantages were that the quality might sometimes be poor ...

PICK UP 拾い上げる, 迎えに行く

DATE デート

WHAT AM I DOING?

You're picking your pen up from the floor

WHEN A BOY AND A GIRL HAVE A DATE, IS IT MORE COMMON FOR THE BOY TO PICK THE GIRL UP AT HER HOUSE OR TO PICK HER UP SOMEWHERE IN TOWN?

When a boy and a ... it is more common for ...

WHY ?/

PREVENT 妨げる, 防ぐ

HOW DO YOU THINK ACCIDENTS ARE BEST PREVENTED ON THE ROADS? I think accidents are best ... by people driving more slowly and carefully ...

DRUM 打つ, たたく

727 WHAT AM I DOING?

You're drumming your fingers on the table

WHAT'S THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN A DRUM AND A BARREL ?/

The difference between a ... is that a drum's usually made of metal and has straight sides, whilst a barrel is made of wood and has rounded sides

HARBOUR 港, 避難所

PORT 港, 港町

Although the words "harbour" and "port" are similar in meaning, we generally use "harbour" for anywhere that a boat or ship is protected from the weather, and think of a port as a town with a harbour. For example, Liverpool is a port, whilst we might say "The sailors had found a little harbour for their boat" /

WHAT'S THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE WORDS "HARBOUR" AND "PORT" ?
The difference ... is that we generally use "harbour" ...

IDIOM 18

NOSEY PARKER = someone who puts his nose into other people's business or private lives.

おせっかな人

e.g. He's a real old Nosey Parker, always putting his nose into other people's business.

WHAT DOES THE IDIOM "NOSEY PARKER" MEAN ?
The idiom ... "someone who puts ..."

728 GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE, PLEASE !
Nobody likes a Nosey Parker. Especially one who puts his nose into people's private lives

DICTIONARY 62

It was/ a very serious matter,/ which grew out of nothing,/ and was quite unexpected./ The poor dog/ caught its tail/ in the door/ and hurt itself./ His member of parliament did everything in his power/ to save the man,/ but all to no purpose./ The prisoner was allowed to smoke,/ even though he had his hands tied./ The president was elected/ by the people twice./ A trade-union is an organization/ which protects/ the workers./ Nearly all trades have their unions/ - butchers, bakers etc./ It was extremely difficult,/ but they finally managed/ to rescue the sailor from the island.

LESSON 116

GENDER OF NOUNS

MASCULINE
男性の

FEMININE
女性の

NEUTER
中性の

GENDER
性別

NORMAN
ノーマン人

INVASION
侵略

SIMPLER
簡単な

Before the Norman invasion of England in 1066, English was like German and other European languages as regards the gender of nouns; that is, a pen could be masculine, a pencil feminine, and a book neuter. After 1066, things became much simpler and the rule today is that:- /

- 729 All words for males are masculine in gender.
All words for females are feminine in gender.
All words for things are neuter in gender.

WHAT HAPPENED TO THE GENDER OF NOUNS IN THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE AFTER 1066 ? After 1066, the gender of nouns in the English language became simpler - All words for males became masculine in gender. All ... females became feminine ... All ... for things became neuter ...

We can sometimes form a feminine noun from a masculine noun by adding the letters - "ess," e.g./

ACTOR	-	ACTRESS	女優	GOD	-	GODDESS	女神
HOST	-	HOSTESS	女主人	POET	-	POETESS	女流詩人
PRIEST	-	PRIESTESS	尼僧	WAITER	-	WAITRESS	ウエイレス

HOW DO WE SOMETIMES FORM A FEMININE NOUN FROM A MASCULINE NOUN ? We sometimes form a ... by adding the letters "-ess"

WHAT'S THE FEMININE OF "ACTOR, HOST ..." ETC. ?/ The feminine of actor is actress ...

Other examples of masculine and feminine nouns are as follows:-

- 730 DOCTOR - WOMAN-DOCTOR 女医
NEPHEW - NIECE 甥 姪
TEACHER - WOMAN-TEACHER 女教師
LANDLORD - LANDLADY 家主 女の家主
WIDOWER - WIDOW 男やもめ 未亡人

WHAT'S THE FEMININE FORM OF THESE WORDS ? - DOCTOR:
TEACHER: LANDLORD: WIDOWER AND NEPHEW ?/ Woman-doctor ...

Instead of the word "woman", we could use the words "lady" or "female".

EVENT
出来事, 行事

TILL NOW
今まで

UNEVENTFUL
事件のない, 平穏な

WHAT HAS BEEN, TILL NOW, THE MOST IMPORTANT EVENT OF YOUR LIFE ?

Until now, the most ... has been ...

WHY ?

WHICH RUNNING EVENT DO YOU LIKE TO WATCH ? (LONG OR SHORT DISTANCE ? ETC.) /

I like to watch the 100 metres ... etc.

731 WOULD YOU SAY YOU HAD LED AN UNEVENTFUL LIFE ? Yes, I'd say I'd led an ... or ... No, I wouldn't say I'd led ... ,but I'd say I'd led an eventful life

CONCERN 関係する

ARE YOU THE KIND OF PERSON WHO LIKES TO PUT HIS NOSE INTO THINGS THAT DON'T CONCERN HIM (NOT NECESSARILY IN AN UNPLEASANT MANNER) ?

Yes, I'm the kind of person who ...
or ... No, I'm not the ...

OUT-OF-DATE 時代遅れの

UP-TO-DATE 最新式の

TELL ME SOMETHING WHICH IS OUT-OF-DATE ?

Certain kinds of cars, clothes etc ... are out-of-date ...

WHAT'S THE CONTRARY OF "OUT-OF-DATE" ?

The contrary of ... is "up-to-date"

WHAT MIGHT HAPPEN IF ONE TRIED TO TRAVEL WITH A TICKET THAT WAS OUT-OF-DATE ?

If one tried to ... one might have to pay extra or even pay a fine ...

DO YOU ALWAYS BUY THINGS THAT ARE UP-TO-DATE ?

Yes, I always buy ... or ... No, I don't always ...

732 THE INDEFINITE ARTICLE

A ONE-ARMED MAN 片手の男

不定冠詞

The Indefinite Article "a" is used before a word beginning with a consonant, whilst "an" is used before a vowel, or an "h" that is not sounded. For example - a Book - an Eye; a Horse - an Honour./

WHEN DO WE USE THE INDEFINITE ARTICLES "A" AND "AN" ? We use the indefinite article "a" before a word beginning with a consonant, whilst we use "an" before a vowel, or an "h" that is not sounded

GIVE ME SOME EXAMPLES.

A Pen - An Arm; A House - An Hour

We say "A Useless pen; A One-armed man; A European," because, although these words begin with a vowel, they really have a consonant sound.

WHY DO WE SAY "A UNIVERSITY" AND NOT "AN UNIVERSITY", EVEN THOUGH THE WORD "UNIVERSITY" BEGINS WITH A VOWEL ?/ We say "a university" and ... because the word "university" really begins with a consonant sound

GIVE ME SOME OTHER EXAMPLES, PLEASE ! A United people; A One-eyed dog

733 **WHAT A BOOK !**
何という本なんだ！

WHAT WEATHER !
何という天気！

CARELESSNESS
不注意

We use the article "a" in the exclamation "What a book!", because books are things we can count - one book, two books etc.; but we don't use the article "a" in the exclamation "What weather!" because "weather" is not something we can count. We can't say "one weather, two weathers"./

WHY DO WE USE THE WORD "A" IN THE EXCLAMATION "WHAT A BOOK!" BUT NOT IN THE EXCLAMATION "WHAT WEATHER!" ?

We use the word "a" ... because books are things we can count, whilst "weather" is not something we can count

CAN YOU GIVE ME SOME OTHER EXAMPLES, PLEASE ?/ What a man!
What a beautiful picture! What a pity! What coffee!
What good wine! What carelessness!

When the noun in the exclamation is in the plural, there is no article . For example, "What a book!" becomes "What books!".

WHAT HAPPENS TO THE ARTICLE IN AN EXCLAMATION WHEN THE NOUN IS IN THE PLURAL ?

When the noun is in the plural in an exclamation, there is no article

GIVE ME SOME EXAMPLES, PLEASE !/

What books! What men! What beautiful pictures!

734 **WORM**
虫 (ミミズ, 毛虫)

SILKWORM
蚕

SILK
絹

WHAT KIND OF WORMS ARE THERE ?

There are earth-worms, silkworms,
woodworms etc.

LIMB 手足

IF YOU HAD TO LOSE A LIMB, WHICH'D YOU CHOOSE TO LOSE ?

If I had to ... I'd choose to lose ...

WHY ?

POISON 毒

TAKE POISON 毒をのむ

WOULD YOU PREFER TO TAKE POISON THAN TO BE SHOT ? Yes, I'd
prefer ... or ... No, I wouldn't prefer ...

WHY OR WHY NOT ?/

CAVE 洞穴

CAVEMAN 穴住人, 粗野な男

WHAT DO WE MEAN BY A CAVEMAN TYPE OF PERSON ? By a caveman
type of person we mean a man who's big and strong like men
used to be when they lived in caves ... or ... a man who
behaves badly, as men used to when they lived in caves

735 **DESERVE** ~と受けるに値する

DO YOU THINK SOME PEOPLE DESERVE MORE OF THE GOOD THINGS
OF THIS LIFE THAN OTHERS ? Yes, I think some ... or ... No, I don't think some ...

WHY OR WHY NOT ?/

IS THERE ANYTHING YOU THINK YOU DESERVE BUT HAVE NEVER
RECEIVED ? Yes, there is something I think I ... or ... No, there isn't anything I ...

WHAT ? WHY ?

IDIOM 19

LOOK BEFORE YOU LEAP = think carefully before you do anything which is
uncertain

転ばぬ杖の先

e.g. Never go into anything with your eyes closed: you should always look before you leap

WHAT DOES THE IDIOM "LOOK BEFORE YOU LEAP" MEAN ?

The idiom ... "think carefully ..."

GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE, PLEASE !

Look before you leap: it will be too late
after it's done

EXERCISE 44

736 LESSON 117

FREQUENT (v)

- the accent is on
the second syllable
常に訪れる

FREQUENT (adj)

- the accent is on the
first syllable
たびたびの, よくある

FREQUENTLY (adv)

- the accent is on the
first syllable
しばしば, 頻繁に

ACCENT 強調, なまり, アクセント

VISIT (v) 訪れる

The word "requent" is a verb, and means ... , whilst the word "requent" is an adjective and means The difference between the two words is that the word "requent" has its accent on the second syllable, whilst the word "requent" has its accent on the first syllable.

WHAT'S THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE WORDS "REQUENT"
AND "REQUENT" ?

The difference is that ... verb ... adjective

DO YOU FREQUENT ANY CLUBS ?

Yes, I requent ... or ... No, I don't ...

WHICH ?

DO YOU PAY FREQUENT VISITS TO YOUR DOCTOR ?

Yes, I pay

requent... or ... No, I don't pay ...

HOW FREQUENTLY DO YOU VISIT YOUR DOCTOR ?/

I visit my
doctor about ...

ATTRACT
ひきつける

ATTENTION
注意

ATTRACTION
魅惑, 興味を引くもの

PLEASING
満足な, 人好きのする

WHAT'S THE BEST WAY TO ATTRACT PEOPLE'S ATTENTION IN THE
STREET ?

The best way to attract people's ... is to do,
or wear, something strange ...

WHAT ARE THE MAIN ATTRACTIONS OF THE PLACE WHERE YOU
LIVE ?

The main attractions of ... are ...