

737 WHAT'S THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN A BEAUTIFUL WOMAN AND AN ATTRACTIVE WOMAN ?/ The difference between ... is that an attractive woman may not be beautiful but she attracts people's attention to her because she is interesting and pleasing to look at

**THE REST** 残り, その他のもの(人)

DO YOU CARE MUCH ABOUT THE REST OF THE PEOPLE IN THE WORLD, PROVIDING YOU ARE ALL RIGHT? Yes, I care a great deal about ... or ... No, I don't care much about ...

**MISERABLE** <sup>1850</sup> 惨めな, 哀れな      **MISERY** 悲惨, 不幸, 貧窮

WHAT KIND OF THINGS MAKE YOU FEEL MISERABLE ?/ The kind of things that ... are ...

WHICH DO YOU THINK'S THE MOST MISERABLE PLACE ON EARTH ? I think ... is the most ...

WHY ?

WHAT DO WE MEAN BY "LIVING IN MISERY" ? By "living in misery" we mean being very poor and unhappy

### 738 SUBJUNCTIVE - ANOTHER USE

The Subjunctive can be used to express a wish. For example, "God save the queen! Long may she live!" etc./

WHAT'S ANOTHER USE OF THE SUBJUNCTIVE ? Another use of ... is to express a wish

GIVE ME SOME EXAMPLES, PLEASE ! God save the queen! Long may she live! ...

### USE OF THE VERB "TO BE"

**I AM TO HAVE LUNCH WITH JOHN TOMORROW**  
私は、明日、ジョンと昼食をとることになっている

**SUBJECT + VERB "TO BE" + INFINITIVE + THE REST**

**HEADMASTER**  
校長先生

**STUDY**  
研究

**ORDER**  
指示する, 命令する

**NOW THAT!**  
~であるから

We can sometimes use the verb "to be" when something has been planned or ordered. For example, "I am to have lunch with John tomorrow" means that John and I have planned to have lunch together tomorrow, whilst "You are to go to the headmaster's study at once" means you have been ordered to go to the head-master's study.

The construction for such sentences is "subject + verb "to be" + infinitive + the rest" ./

739 HOW CAN WE SOMETIMES USE THE VERB "TO BE" ? We can ... when something has been planned or ordered

GIVE ME SOME EXAMPLES, PLEASE ! We are to go home at once - They were to have lunch together ...

WHAT DOES THIS SENTENCE MEAN ? "JOHN WAS TO HAVE GONE TO LONDON WITH HIS SISTER YESTERDAY" / That sentence means that it was planned for John to go to London with his sister yesterday, but in fact he did not go

AND WHAT DOES THIS SENTENCE MEAN ? "MOTHER SAID WE ARE TO BE HOME NO LATER THAN 10 O'CLOCK" That sentence means that mother has given orders that we must be home by 10 o'clock

We can use the same construction in questions and in "if" clauses, when we ask about what is possible, or suggest what is possible, as the result of certain conditions, e.g. "What am I to do, now that I have no money ?" and "If he is to arrive on time, he must hurry" ./

IN WHAT OTHER WAYS CAN WE USE THE "TO BE + INFINITIVE" CONSTRUCTION ? The other ways in which we ... are in questions and in "if clauses" when we ask ...

GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE OF EACH, PLEASE ! Whom are we to see when we get there ? and, If he is to buy a house, he must say so now

740 **SETTLE (cont)**  
落ち着く

**SETTLED**  
安定した

**UNSETTLED**  
不安定な

**SUNSHINE**  
日光

**COME ON**  
近づく

**The other meanings of the word "settle" are:-**

**NOT CHANGEABLE** 不変である, 不安定でない

**WHAT DO WE MEAN BY UNSETTLED WEATHER ?/** By unsettled weather, we mean weather that's constantly changing from rain to sunshine etc.

**TO COME TO REST** 休みをとる, とまる

**WOULD YOU BE SURPRISED IF YOU WERE WALKING ACROSS A PARK AND A BIRD CAME AND SETTLED ON YOUR SHOULDER ?** Yes, I'd be surprised if ... or ... No, I wouldn't ...

**TO GIVE BY LAW** 法の下に託す

**DO YOU THINK THAT, WHEN A MAN DIES, HE OUGHT TO SETTLE ALL HIS MONEY AND PROPERTY ON HIS ELDEST CHILD, OR DO YOU THINK HE OUGHT TO DIVIDE IT AMONG ALL HIS CHILDREN ?** I think that, when a man dies, he ought to ...

741 WHY ?/

**TO FORM TOGETHER (COLLECT)** つもる

**ARE THERE ANY MOUNTAINS IN YOUR COUNTRY WHERE SNOW SETTLES ON THE TOP, EVEN IN THE MIDDLE OF SUMMER ?** Yes, there are some ... or ... No, there aren't any ...

**WHERE ?**

**TO CALM** 落ち着かせる

**WHAT'S THE BEST THING TO DO TO SETTLE ONE'S STOMACH ?/**  
The best thing to ... is to take a powder, or to drink a lot of water to clean it out

**WHAT DOES THE TEACHER SAY TO THE PUPILS WHEN THEY ARE MAKING TOO MUCH NOISE ?** The teacher says "Come on now, settle down ..."  
to the pupils when they ...

**VOTE** 投票する

**HOW OLD MUST YOU BE BEFORE YOU CAN VOTE IN LOCAL ELECTIONS ?** You must be ... years old before you can ...

## MEDICINE 薬

742 DO YOU TAKE MEDICINE WHEN YOU HAVE A COLD ?/ Yes, I take ... or ... No, I don't ...

**NURSE** 抱く, 看護する, 看護婦      **NURSERY** 育児室, 託児所

WHAT AM I DOING ?      You're nursing your chin

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

WHY OR WHY NOT ?

HAVE YOU EVER HAD TO NURSE A SICK PERSON ?      Yes, I've had to ... or ... No, I've never had ...

WHAT'S A NURSERY ?/      A nursery is a place for very small children to play in ...

## UNEMPLOYMENT 失業

WHAT IS UNEMPLOYMENT ?      Unemployment is when there's not enough work for everyone ...

WHAT HAPPENS TO THE UNEMPLOYED IN YOUR COUNTRY ?      The unemployed in my country ...

**TAKE OFF** 離陸する      **LAND (v)** 着陸する

743 WHAT DO PASSENGERS HAVE TO DO WHEN A PLANE TAKES OFF AND LANDS ?/      Passengers have to put their safety belts around themselves when a plane takes off and lands

## IDIOM 20

**DROP A LINE** = to write a short letter      一筆書く, 簡単な手紙を書く

e.g. Don't forget to drop us a line whilst you're away.

WHAT DOES THE IDIOM "DROP A LINE" MEAN ?      The idiom ... "to write ..."

GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE, PLEASE !      Why didn't you drop us a line to tell us you were coming ?

## DICTATION 63

I'd like to live/ on an island/ right in the middle/ of the ocean,/ but I realize/ that such a thing/ is only a dream./ The verb "to tell"/ means "to inform,/ to order," and "to relate"./ He related everything/ that happened to him/ whilst he was away on holiday./ "To rock" means/ to move backwards and forwards./ It'd be very unwise/ to tell him the whole story/ of what happened:/ he might get the wrong idea./ We'll drive down to the coast/ early in the morning,/ so that we can spend/ a longer time on the beach.

## LESSON 118

**PRACTICE**  
実行, 実際

**THEORY**  
理論

**PRACTICAL**  
実際のな, 実用的な

**THEORETICAL**  
理論的な

744 **TAKE INTO ACCOUNT** 考慮に入れる

WHAT'S THE OPPOSITE OF "THEORY" ?

The opposite ... "practice"

IS IT ALWAYS POSSIBLE TO PUT THEORY INTO PRACTICE ?

No, it isn't ...

WHY ?

Because what works in theory might not work in practice, because of something that has not been taken into account ...

WHAT DO WE MEAN BY A PRACTICAL PERSON ?/

By a practical person we mean someone who does not think too much about abstract ideas but more about the possible practical use of things ...

**SET UP** 設立する

IF YOU WERE TO SET UP A BUSINESS IN THE PLACE WHERE YOU LIVED, WHAT KIND OF BUSINESS WOULD IT BE ?

If I were to set ... the kind of business it'd be would be ...

WHY ?

## "COULD" AND "WAS ABLE"

The past of "can" is "could" or "was able" but, when we wish to express the meanings "to manage" or "to succeed", we generally use "was able" and not "could". For example "He studied a lot, and so was able to pass his examination." In the negative, however, we can use "could" if we wish. For example, "He studied a lot, but could not pass his examination."/

745 WHEN DO WE GENERALLY USE "WAS ABLE" AS THE PAST OF "CAN", AND NOT "COULD", EVEN THOUGH THEY HAVE THE SAME MEANING?  
We generally use "was able" as the ... when we wish to express the meanings "to manage" or "to succeed"

GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE, PLEASE! The woman gave the children some money, so they were able to buy some sweets

WHAT HAPPENS IN SUCH CASES WHEN THE SENTENCE IS NEGATIVE ?/  
In such cases when the... we can use either "could" or "was able"

GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE, PLEASE! The woman did not give the children any money, so they could not buy any sweets

The word "could" is also considered a little more polite than "can", so we usually say, for example, "Could you tell me the way to the station, please ?"

WHICH IS MORE POLITE - "CAN" OR "COULD" ?/ "Could" is more polite  
GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE, PLEASE! "Could you help me please ?"

**NATURE** 性質, 天然

**HUMAN NATURE** 人間の本質

746 WHAT'S THE NATURE OF THIS OBJECT? The nature of this object is wood  
DO YOU THINK HUMAN NATURE CAN BE CHANGED?  
Yes, I think human ... or ... No, I don't think ...

**COMPETE**  
競う, 争う

**COMPETITION**  
競走, 試合

**EFFICIENT**  
有能な

**COMMERCE**  
商業

DO YOU THINK IT'S A GOOD THING TO MAKE CHILDREN COMPETE AGAINST EACH OTHER AT SCHOOL ?/  
Yes, I think it's a good ... or ... No, I don't think it's ...

WHAT DO YOU THINK ARE THE ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES OF FREE COMPETITION IN SOCIETY, ESPECIALLY IN COMMERCE ?  
I think the advantages of free competition in society are that ... whilst the disadvantages are that ...

**SUIT** 似合う, 都合がよい

**SUITABLE** 適当な

WHAT COLOUR OF CLOTHES DO YOU THINK SUITS YOU BEST ?/  
I think ... clothes suit me best

WOULD IT SUIT YOU IF YOU WERE ASKED TO WORK (OR COME TO SCHOOL) ON SUNDAY ? Yes, it'd suit me if ... or ... No, it wouldn't suit ...

747 WHY OR WHY NOT ?

WHERE WOULD YOU SAY WAS THE MOST SUITABLE PLACE TO GO FOR A HOLIDAY IF YOU WANTED A COMPLETE REST ?/ I'd say ... was the most suitable ...

**EFFECT**  
影響

**PERFECT = COMPLETE**  
完璧な

**TO GO UP TO**  
~まで行く

WHAT ARE THE EFFECTS OF TOO LITTLE SLEEP (OR ILLNESS, OVEREATING ETC.)? The effects of ... are ...

WHAT EFFECT DO YOU SUPPOSE IT'D HAVE ON A PERFECT STRANGER IF YOU WENT UP TO HIM IN THE STREET AND HIT HIM WITH A ROLLED UP NEWSPAPER ?/ If I went up to a perfect stranger in the street and hit him with a rolled up newspaper, I suppose the effect it would have on him would be one of surprise ...

### OUGHT TO - AND HOW IT IS USED

The verb "ought to" has no past, future, participle etc. When we want to give the idea of past time, we say, for example, I ought to have given him the money yesterday. That is "ought to + have + past participle".

748 AS THE VERB "OUGHT TO" HAS NO PAST, FUTURE, PARTICIPLE ETC., WHAT SENTENCE CONSTRUCTION DO WE USE WHEN WE WISH TO EXPRESS THE IDEA OF PAST TIME ?/ As the verb "ought to" has ... the sentence construction ...when we wish ... is "ought to + have + past participle"

GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE, PLEASE ! He ought to have gone home last night

IS THERE ANYTHING YOU OUGHT TO HAVE DONE YESTERDAY BUT DIDN'T DO ? Yes, there's ... or ... No, there isn't ...

WHAT ? AND WHY ?

To express a future idea with "ought to" we don't use the words "shall" and "will", we just use a word or phrase expressing future time: e.g. "I ought to go and see him tomorrow."/

HOW DO WE EXPRESS A FUTURE IDEA WITH THE VERB "OUGHT TO" ?

We express a future ... by using a word or phrase expressing future time

GIVE ME SOME EXAMPLES, PLEASE !      She ought to do it as soon as possible -

They ought to arrive next week

IS THERE ANYTHING YOU OUGHT TO DO TOMORROW BUT PERHAPS  
WON'T DO ?

Yes, there's something ... or... No, there isn't anything ...

WHAT ? WHY ?/

749 "Ought to", besides expressing a duty, or moral obligation, can also express something of a probability: e.g. "There are no clouds in the sky, so it ought to be a nice day for a walk in the country."

WHAT ELSE CAN "OUGHT TO" EXPRESS BESIDES A DUTY ?      "Ought to"  
can express a probability besides a duty

GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE, PLEASE !      He has studied very hard, so he ought  
not to fail his exam

WHO DO YOU THINK OUGHT TO WIN THE NEXT ELECTIONS (OR THE  
WORLD CUP, OR THE GAME BETWEEN ... ETC.) ?/      I think ... ought to win the ...

LIPSTICK    口紅

DO YOU THINK WOMEN LOOK BETTER WITH OR WITHOUT  
LIPSTICK ?      I think women look ...

POLISH    磨く

DO YOU JUST CLEAN YOUR SHOES, OR DO YOU POLISH THEM AS WELL ?  
Yes, I just clean my shoes ... or ... No, I don't just ... but I polish them as well

DESK    机

WHAT DO WE USE A DESK FOR ?      We use a desk for writing on

EXPENSE    費用

750 WHAT'S THE BIGGEST EXPENSE IN YOUR DAILY LIFE ?/      The biggest ... is ...

POSTPONE    延期する

ORIGINALLY    以前から



WHAT DOES IT MEAN TO POSTPONE A GAME OF FOOTBALL ?

To postpone a game of football means not to play it at the time or on the day originally decided upon but at a later time or date

## IDIOM 21

**I DON'T KNOW IF I'M COMING OR GOING = I am confused (by so much that is happening)**

私は(忙しくて)当惑している, 何をしているのかわからない

e.g. I've got so many problems and so much work to do that I just don't know if I'm coming or going.

WHAT DOES THE IDIOM "I DON'T KNOW IF I'M COMING OR GOING" MEAN ?

The idiom ... "I am confused ..."

GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE, PLEASE !

Don't ask her to help. She doesn't know if she's coming or going

## LESSON 119

**AFTERWARDS** 後で

**FIRST OF ALL** まず最初に

751 The word "afterwards" expresses the idea of "after that". For example, "Let us eat first and then go to the cinema afterwards."

WHAT DOES THE WORD "AFTERWARDS" EXPRESS ? The word "afterwards" expresses the idea of "after that"

GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE, PLEASE !

First of all he sat down, then immediately afterwards began to laugh

**ATTEND** 出席する, 世話をする

**SHOPKEEPER** 店主, 小売商人

UNTIL WHAT AGE MUST A CHILD ATTEND SCHOOL ? / A child must attend school until the age of ...

SUPPOSING, WHILST YOU WERE WAITING TO BE ATTENDED TO IN A SHOP, THE SHOPKEEPER ATTENDED TO TWO OTHER CUSTOMERS

BEFORE SERVING YOU, WHAT WOULD YOU DO ? Supposing, whilst I was waiting to ... I'd ...

DO YOU ATTEND TO EVERYTHING THE TEACHER SAYS DURING THE LESSON ? /

Yes, I attend to everything the ... or ... No, I don't attend to ...

**MOVE (v)**  
心を動かす

**TEAR**  
涙

**SPORTING**  
スポーツに関する

WHAT WOULD YOU SAY WAS THE MOST MOVING EVENT YOU'VE EVER SEEN? I'd say the most ... was ...

752 WHAT KIND OF THINGS MOVE PEOPLE TO TEARS? The kind of things that move ... are music, sporting events, death ...

WOULD = POLITE REQUEST .

**PASS (HAND, GIVE) 渡す**

The word "would" is often used in making a request, as it is considered rather more polite than "will" or a direct imperative. For example, "Would you open the window, please? Would you mind passing me that book, please?" /

WHY DO WE OFTEN USE THE WORD "WOULD" IN MAKING A REQUEST INSTEAD OF "WILL"? We often use ... because it's more polite than "will"

**SPOIL - SPOILT - SPOILT**  
甘やかす, 台無しにする

**TALK**  
話す

**DISCIPLINE**  
しつけ, 規則

WHAT'D YOU DO IF YOU WANTED TO SPOIL SOMEONE'S PLEASURE IN EATING HIS (OR THEIR) LUNCH? / If I wanted to ... I'd give him some bad news ... talk about something unpleasant ...

When we say that a child is spoilt, we mean that he has always been allowed to do exactly as he pleases without discipline, and he has been given everything he wants.

753 WHAT DO WE MEAN BY A "SPOILT CHILD"? By a "spoilt child", we mean one who has always been allowed to do exactly as he pleases ...

**HUNGER**  
飢え

**SHARE**  
分ける, 株

**SITUATION**  
状況

IF YOU WERE DYING OF HUNGER, WOULD YOU SHARE YOUR LAST PIECE OF FOOD WITH ANOTHER DYING PERSON? / Yes, if I were ... or ... No, if I were ... I wouldn't ...

WHAT DO PEOPLE NORMALLY DO IN SUCH SITUATIONS? People normally ... in such situations