

HAVE YOU ANY SHARES IN ANY BUSINESS COMPANIES? Yes, I've some
... or ... No, I haven't ...

NEED - AS A DEFECTIVE VERB

POINT
点

SCARCELY
ほとんど～ない

SUCCESSFUL
成功した

LOOK
～に見える

The verb "need", when used as a normal verb, means "to want". For example, "I need a new hat" is similar in meaning to "I want a new hat".

- 754 When used as a Defective or Special Verb, it means, "to be necessary". For example, "Need I come here tomorrow?" means "Is it necessary for me to come here tomorrow?"

WHAT'S THE DIFFERENCE IN MEANING BETWEEN THE VERB "NEED" WHEN USED AS A NORMAL VERB AND WHEN USED AS A DEFECTIVE OR SPECIAL VERB ?/

The difference ... is that, when used as a normal verb, it means "to want", whilst when used as a Defective or Special Verb, it means "to be necessary"

GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE OF EACH, PLEASE ! Normal: "This room needs cleaning."
Defective: "Need this room be cleaned?"

Another point to remember is that, when "need" is used as a defective verb, it is only used in interrogative and negative sentences: e.g. "Need I do my homework now?" "No you needn't, you can do it tomorrow." The positive answer would be "Yes, you must."

IN WHAT KIND OF SENTENCES DO WE USE THE DEFECTIVE VERB "NEED" - POSITIVE, INTERROGATIVE OR NEGATIVE ?/ We use the defective ... in interrogative and negative sentences

GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE OF EACH, PLEASE ! "Need he go at once?"
"No, he needn't", or "Yes, he must"

Occasionally, the defective verb "need" can be found in positive sentences, but in such cases it is used together with words like "hardly" or "scarcely", which give it a partly negative meaning: e.g. "They scarcely need to be told that if they don't study they won't learn."/

755 WHEN "NEED" IS USED AS A DEFECTIVE VERB IN POSITIVE SENTENCES,
WHICH WORDS DO WE USE WITH IT? When "need" is ... we use the words
"hardly" or "scarcely" with it

GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE, PLEASE! I hardly need ask if you were successful:
you look so pleased

Notice the difference in meaning between these two sentences:

1) Normal - "He had enough money with him, so I did not need to give him any"
- means I did not give him any money./

2) Defective - "He had enough money with him, so I needn't have given him any"
- means I did give him some money, but it was not necessary.

WHAT'S THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THESE TWO SENTENCES?

"WE HAD PLENTY OF TIME, SO WE DID NOT NEED TO HURRY"
AND

"WE HAD PLENTY OF TIME, SO WE NEEDN'T HAVE HURRIED"/

The difference between those ... is that the first sentence means we did not
hurry, whilst the second sentence means we did hurry, but it was not necessary.

756 When you are in doubt as to when you must use the verb "need" as a normal verb
or as a defective verb, it is safer to use it as a normal verb. For example, "Do you
need to go there tomorrow?" may not exactly be correct but people say it, and so it
can't be entirely wrong

WHEN YOU ARE IN DOUBT AS TO WHEN YOU SHOULD USE "NEED" AS
A NORMAL VERB OR AS A DEFECTIVE VERB, HOW IS IT SAFER TO USE
IT?/ When I'm (or we are) ... it's safer to use it as a normal verb

GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE, PLEASE! "He doesn't need to stay if he doesn't want to"

ASSOCIATION 組合, 団体

AUTOMOBILE 自動車

WHAT KIND OF ASSOCIATIONS ARE THERE? There are automobile
associations, football associations ...

DO YOU BELONG TO ANY ASSOCIATIONS? Yes, I belong to ... or ...
No, I don't ...

WHICH ?

DISTURB 邪魔する

CONCENTRATE 集中する

757 DOES EVERY LITTLE NOISE ETC. DISTURB YOU WHEN YOU'RE READING ?
Yes, every little ... or ... No, every little noise doesn't ...
WHY OR WHY NOT ?/ ... I can't concentrate ...

COURAGE 勇気

VIRTUE 美德

WHY IS COURAGE CONSIDERED BY SOME AS THE GREATEST OF ALL THE VIRTUES ?
Courage is considered by ... because one needs it to be able to practise the other virtues

LOYAL 忠義な, 誠実な

LOYALTY 忠義, 忠実, 誠実

WHAT DO WE MEAN BY BEING LOYAL ? By being loyal, we mean that we are true and faithful to somebody or something in which we believe or to which we give our support

COMPANION 仲間, 相手

WHICH ANIMALS ARE MAN'S MOST LOYAL COMPANIONS ?/ The dog and the horse are man's most ...

IDIOM 22

PULL ONESELF TOGETHER = to discipline oneself after going through a difficult time.
身を引き締める, 落ち着ける

758 e.g. You'll have to pull yourself together if you want to pass that exam.

WHAT DOES THE IDIOM "PULL ONESELF TOGETHER" MEAN ?
The idiom ... "to discipline ..."

GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE, PLEASE ! Pull yourself together man, and stop crying!

DICTATION 64

Sometimes a university student/ can take quite a long time/ to gain a degree./ My mark in mathematics/ was six out of ten,/ which is not too bad/ considering I had not studied/ too hard./ Some petrol companies/ have very good trademarks,/ whilst others have trademarks/ that never really/ catch the eye./ When learning a language,/ one must first build/ a good, strong basis,/ otherwise/ it is very unwise to continue,/ as one is sure to fall down/ later on.

LESSON 120

SPIRIT

精神, 霊, 活気, 勇気, アルコール

EVIL

悪の

ENERGY

エネルギー

WHAT'S THE RIGHT SPIRIT TO ADOPT WHEN LEARNING A LANGUAGE ?

The right spirit ... is that it's better to speak and make a mistake than not to speak because of being afraid of making a mistake

WHERE DOES A CHRISTIAN HOPE HIS SPIRIT WILL GO TO AFTER DEATH ?

A Christian hopes ... to heaven after death

759 DO YOU BELIEVE IN EVIL SPIRITS ?/ Yes, I believe in ... or ... No, I don't ...

WHAT KIND OF THINGS PUT YOU IN HIGH SPIRITS AND WHAT KIND OF THINGS PUT YOU IN LOW SPIRITS ?

The kind of things that put me in high spirits are ... whilst the kind ... are ...

WHAT DO WE MEAN BY A PERSON OF SPIRIT ?

By a ... we mean a person of energy, courage and character

DO YOU DRINK SPIRITS ?

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

WHY OR WHY NOT ?/

FLOW 流れる

WHICH RIVER FLOWS THROUGH LONDON ?

The river Thames flows ...

DO YOU THINK A WOMAN LOOKS BETTER WITH HER HAIR CUT

SHORT OR WITH IT FLOWING DOWN HER BACK ?

I think a woman looks better with ...

FEAST 祝宴, ご馳走を食べる

FESTIVAL 祭り

The word "feast" means a large meal, especially a large public meal; but it also means a festival which does not necessarily include eating. For example, "a village feast" or "a religious feast, like the Feast of St. John". The verb "to feast" means "to eat and drink a lot"./

760 WHAT DOES THE WORD "FEAST" MEAN? The word "feast" means a large meal ... a festival ... eat and drink a lot

DARE あえて~する	UNLIKE 同じでない	OMIT 省く	CHALLENGE 挑戦する
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"Dare" is a Special Verb but, unlike the other Specials, it can form its negative either with "do" or without "do": e.g. "He doesn't dare to return there again" or "He daren't return there again".

When used with "do", the "to" after "dare" is generally put in, whilst when used without "do", it is omitted./

WHAT ARE THE TWO WAYS IN WHICH WE CAN FORM THE NEGATIVE OF THE VERB "DARE" ? The two ways in which ... are either with or without "do"

WHEN WE DON'T USE THE AUXILIARY VERB "DO", IS THE VERB "DARE" FOLLOWED BY "TO" OR IS THE "TO" OMITTED ?/ When we don't ... the "to" is omitted after the verb "dare"

GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE WITH "DO" AND ONE WITHOUT "DO", PLEASE !
I didn't dare (to) tell him what you said - and - I daren't tell him what you said. (or, I dared not tell him what you said)

761 The verb "dare", apart from meaning "to be brave enough", also means "to challenge". In such a case, we use "do" with it and follow it with "me, you, him" etc. and a "to" infinitive: e.g. "Do you dare me to hit that man ?"/

WHAT'S ANOTHER MEANING OF THE VERB "DARE" BESIDES "TO BE BRAVE ENOUGH" ? Another meaning of the ... is "to challenge"

GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE, PLEASE ! I dared them to jump into the river with their clothes on

FIX 取り付ける	HAMMER ハンマー	NAIL 釘	DENTIST 歯科医	FIX UP 修理する	FINGERNAIL 1900 指のつめ
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In order to fix a piece of wood to the underside of this table, one would need a hammer and some nails./

WHAT'D ONE NEED IN ORDER TO FIX A PIECE OF WOOD TO THE
UNDERSIDE OF THIS TABLE? One would need a hammer and
some nails to fix a piece of ...

WHEN YOU PAY A VISIT TO THE DOCTOR'S OR DENTIST'S, DO YOU
GENERALLY HAVE TO FIX AN APPOINTMENT BEFORE GOING OR CAN
YOU CALL ON HIM JUST WHEN YOU LIKE ?/ When I pay a ... I generally
have to ...

762 WHAT'D YOU HAVE TO DO IN ORDER TO FIX UP A SHELF ON
THAT WALL? In order to fix up a ... I would first of all have to make two holes
in the wall, put a piece of wood into each hole and then nail the shelf to the
wood with a hammer and nails

WHAT'S THIS? It's a fingernail

YARD 作業所	COURTYARD 中庭	ENCLOSE 囲む, 包む	SPACE 場所	INN 旅館
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Apart from being a measure, the basic meaning of the word "yard" is a small enclosed space, generally used for some special work purpose. For example, "a farmyard, a brickyard, a railway yard, or the backyard of a house" etc. /

WHAT'S THE BASIC MEANING OF THE WORD "YARD"? The basic ... is a
small enclosed space generally used for some special work purpose

GIVE ME SOME EXAMPLES, PLEASE! Farmyard, brickyard, railway yard ...

WHAT IS A "BACKYARD"? A "backyard" is an enclosed space behind a house

A courtyard, on the other hand, is an enclosed space like any other kind of yard, that is, enclosed with walls and buildings, but is not generally used for any work purposes and can usually be found in places like colleges, castles or old inns/

763 WHAT'S A COURTYARD? A courtyard ... not generally used for any kind
of work purposes ...

IN WHAT KIND OF BUILDINGS DO WE NORMALLY FIND COURTYARDS?
We normally find courtyards in colleges, castles and old inns

AMUSE 楽しませる	AMUSEMENT 楽しみ	COMIC 喜劇の	COMICAL 面白い	CARDS トランプ遊び
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WAITING-ROOM
待合室

PASS (THE TIME)
過ごす

HOBBY
趣味

PHOTOGRAPHY
写真

WHAT DO PEOPLE DO WHEN THEY ARE AMUSED BY A COMIC STORY ?/
When people are amused by ... they laugh or smile,
depending on how comical the story is

Another meaning of the word "amuse" is "to pass the time", especially when we have nothing else to do. For example, "Whilst waiting for the train, we amused ourselves by playing cards"

WHAT'S ANOTHER MEANING OF THE VERB "TO AMUSE" ? Another meaning ... is "to pass the time"

GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE, PLEASE ! Whilst waiting to see the doctor, I amused myself by studying the faces of the other people in the waiting -room, trying to see what they might be thinking from the expression on their faces ...

764 WHAT KIND OF AMUSEMENTS DO YOU HAVE IN YOUR HOME TOWN ?/
The kind of amusements we have in my home town are:
cinemas, theatres, clubs, dancing ... etc ...

CAN YOU THINK OF ANYTHING THAT PEOPLE DO FOR AMUSEMENT RATHER THAN FOR MAKING MONEY, EVEN THOUGH THEY COULD MAKE MONEY OUT OF WHAT THEY DO ? Yes, I can think of things that people do ... For example, people make things with their hands just for a hobby. They do photography, or repair old clocks ...

PACK
荷造りをする

PACKED
ぎゅうぎゅう詰めの

SUITCASE
スーツケース

ORDER
順番

WHEN YOU PACK A SUITCASE TO GO AWAY FOR A HOLIDAY, IN WHAT ORDER DO YOU PACK IT; THAT IS, WHAT THINGS DO YOU PUT IN FIRST AND WHAT THINGS DO YOU PUT IN LAST ?/ When I pack a suitcase to go away for a holiday, the order in which I pack it is that, first I put in ...

DO YOU LIKE SITTING IN A PACKED CINEMA ? Yes, I like ... or ...
No, I don't like ...

765 **THORN** とげ

ROSE バラ

NAME ME A FLOWER WHICH IS PROTECTED BY THORNS. The rose is
a flower which is ...

AFFORD ~の余裕がある

WHAT DO WE MEAN WHEN WE SAY WE CAN'T AFFORD TO DO
SOMETHING ?/ When we say we ... we mean we haven't got enough time or
money to do something or buy something

AGREEMENT 協定, 同意

DO COUNTRIES ALWAYS RESPECT THEIR AGREEMENTS WITH OTHER
COUNTRIES ? No, countries don't always ...

BASKET かご, バスケット

WHAT CAN WE USE A BASKET FOR ? We can use a basket for shopping

NUT ナッツ

ARE NUTS GOOD FOR THE HEALTH ?/ Yes, nuts are ...

IDIOM 23

LET ONESELF GO = relax and enjoy oneself リラックスする

766 e.g. Eat, drink and be merry, Christmas comes but once a year, so let yourself go.
- The evening was really a great success, everyone let themselves go.

WHAT DOES THE IDIOM "LET ONESELF GO" MEAN ? The idiom ... "relax ..."
GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE, PLEASE ! If you relax a little and let yourself go,
you'll feel happier

LESSON 121

THE DEFINITE ARTICLE

REGARDING
~に関して

MATERIAL
物質

ALPS
アルプス

LIQUID
液体

TIGER
とら

HIMALAYAS ヒマラヤ

NETHERLANDS オランダ

The general rule regarding the Definite Article is that we put it before nouns used in a particular sense, but not before nouns used in a general sense. For example:-

"People are strange" - that is, people in general; whilst "The people in that town are strange" - means the particular people in that particular town. This, however, is only a general rule./

WHAT'S THE GENERAL RULE REGARDING THE USE OF THE DEFINITE ARTICLE? The general rule regarding ... is that we put it before nouns used in a particular sense, but not before nouns used in a general sense

767 GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE, PLEASE! "Work can be interesting"- and - "The work we are doing now is interesting"

The other rules regarding the use of the Definite Article are that we do "not" use it in the following four cases:-

- 1) Before abstract nouns used in a general sense. For example, "Life is hard" and not "The life is hard"./**
- 2) Before plural nouns used in a general sense. For example, "Dogs are friendly animals" and not "The dogs are friendly animals".**
- 3) Generally before names of people and places etc. For example, "Mr. Brown comes from England" and not "Mr. Brown comes from the England".**
- 4) Before names of materials or liquids used in a general sense, such as "bread; wood; iron" etc. For example, "Milk is good for you" and not "The milk is good for you"./**

WHAT ARE THE FOUR CASES IN WHICH WE DO NOT USE THE DEFINITE ARTICLE? The four cases in which ... are 1) Before abstract nouns ...

GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE OF EACH, PLEASE! 1) We must fight for freedom.
2) Books are essential to education. 3) Joe Smith plays football for Manchester United. 4) Steel is a metal

768 On the other hand, we use the Definite Article in the following five cases:-

- 1) Before abstract nouns not used in a general sense, e.g. "The life that man lives is hard".
- 2) Before plural nouns not used in a general sense, e.g. "The dogs in that village are friendly".
- 3) Before a singular noun with a plural meaning, e.g. "The tiger is a dangerous animal", which is the same as saying "Tigers are dangerous animals".
- 4) Before the names of rivers and chains of mountains, e.g. "The Thames; The Alps".
- 5) Before the names of countries that are plural in form, e.g. "The United States of America".

WHAT ARE THE FIVE CASES IN WHICH WE DO USE THE DEFINITE ARTICLE ?

The five cases in which ... are 1) Before abstract nouns not ...

GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE OF EACH, PLEASE !

1) We must fight for the freedom of the individual. 2) The books I am reading are essential to my education. 3) The dog is man's best friend. 4) The Nile; The Himalayas. 5) The Netherlands

CONVENIENCE
便利

CONVENIENT
便利な

INCONVENIENT
不便な

769 **INCONVENIENCE** 不便

DINING-ROOM 食堂, ダイニングルーム

IS IT A GREAT CONVENIENCE TO HAVE A KITCHEN NEAR TO A DINING-ROOM? /

Yes, it's a great convenience to ...

WHY ?

Because there's less distance to carry the food

WHAT DO WE MEAN WHEN WE SAY THAT A HOUSE HAS EVERY MODERN CONVENIENCE ?

When we say that a house ... we mean it has gas, water, electricity etc.

WOULD IT BE CONVENIENT FOR YOU TO COME TO SCHOOL AT 4 A.M. ?

No, it wouldn't be convenient for ... but it'd be inconvenient