

**SENSITIVE**  
敏感な

**IMPRESSION**  
印象

**OFFEND**  
傷つける

**CRITICISM/**  
批判

The word "sensitive" has two basic meanings:

1) Quick to receive impressions, and 2) Easily hurt, or easily offended in the spirit.  
For example, "sensitive skin; sensitive to criticism" etc.

WHAT ARE THE TWO BASIC MEANINGS OF THE WORD "SENSITIVE" ?

The two basic ... are - quick to receive impressions - and -  
easily hurt or easily offended in the spirit

770 GIVE ME SOME EXAMPLES, PLEASE !/

Sensitive to light; sensitive tooth;  
sensitive to the opinion of others etc.

**SENSIBLE**  
敏感な

**STUPID**  
愚かな

**REASONABLE**  
もっともな, 分別のある

The basic meaning of the word "sensible" is "wise, practical, reasonable". For example, "It would not be very sensible to climb a mountain in the same shoes as one wears about the house: it'd be rather stupid."

WHAT'S THE BASIC MEANING OF THE WORD "SENSIBLE" ?

The basic meaning of ... is "wise, practical, reasonable"

GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE, PLEASE !/

He's a very sensible person. You can be sure  
he'll do nothing stupid, whatever happens

**WOULD LIKE** • ~したい

"Would like" expresses a wish. For example, "I would like a cup of tea, please. I would like to know what you've got in your pocket. John would like you to help him with his homework" etc.

WHAT DO THE WORDS "WOULD LIKE" EXPRESS ?

The words ... a wish

GIVE ME SOME EXAMPLES, PLEASE !

I would like a cup of tea, please ...

771 **BALANCE** ~の均衡を取る, 残り

**ADD UP /** 合計する

WHAT AM I DOING ?

You're balancing your pen on your finger

IF YOU ADD UP FIGURES IN AN ACCOUNTS BOOK AND FIND THEY DON'T BALANCE, WHAT MUST YOU DO ?

If you add up ... you must add them up again

IF WE HAD 100 POUNDS BETWEEN US AND I TOOK 75 POUNDS AND GAVE THE BALANCE TO YOU, HOW MUCH WOULD YOU GET ?/

If we had ... I'd get 25 pounds

## **BIND (しぼる) - BOUND - BOUND**

**Basically, the verb "to bind" means "to tie": e.g. bind a prisoner's wrists together; bind a wound; bind a book; bind with a promise.**

WHAT IS, BASICALLY, THE MEANING OF THE VERB "TO BIND" ?

Basically, the meaning ... is "to tie"

WHAT'S THE PARADIGM OF THE VERB "TO BIND" ?/

The paradigm ... is "bind - bound - bound"

## **ORIGINAL 最初の, 独創的な**

772 WHO WERE THE ORIGINAL PEOPLE OF (OR IN) YOUR COUNTRY ?

The original people ... were ...

WHAT DO WE MEAN BY AN ORIGINAL PERSON (OR IDEA) ?

By an original person we mean one who is not like other people, and who has not copied other people, whilst by an original idea we mean something new; not a copy of something in the past ...

### **NOTE**

気がつく, 札, 調子, メモ

### **NOTE DOWN**

メモをとる

### **BANKNOTE**

紙幣

### **NOTEBOOK**

ノート

### **KEYBOARD**

鍵盤

### **HIGH NOTE**

尻上がりの音

### **TAKE NOTES**

ノートをとる

DO YOU NOTE DOWN ALL THE ENGLISH WORDS YOU HEAR ?

Yes, I note down all ... or ... No, I don't ...

WHY OR WHY NOT ?/

**"To note" is also very similar to the verb "to notice".**

DO YOU NOTE ANYTHING DIFFERENT ABOUT THIS ROOM FROM LAST LESSON ?

Yes, I note something ... or ... No, I don't note ...

WHAT COLOUR ARE THE BANKNOTES OF YOUR COUNTRY AND WHAT KIND OF PICTURE DO THEY HAVE ON THEM? / The banknotes of my country are ... and they have ... on them

773 DOES A QUESTION USUALLY FINISH ON A HIGH NOTE OR A LOW NOTE? / A question usually ... high note, but many English people prefer to finish on a low note.

WHAT COLOURS ARE THE NOTES ON A PIANO KEYBOARD? / The notes on ... are black and white

DO YOU TAKE NOTES IN A NOTEBOOK DURING THE LESSON? / No, I don't take ...

WHY NOT? / Because if I did, I couldn't give my full attention to what was being said ...

WHAT'S THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN A NOTE AND A LETTER? / The difference ... is that usually a note is short, whilst a letter is longer

**ARMOUR** よろいかぶと

WHY DID SOLDIERS WEAR ARMOUR IN THE OLD DAYS? / Soldiers wore ... to protect themselves in battle

**SPREAD** 広がる

HOW CAN WE PREVENT A FIRE FROM SPREADING? / We can prevent ... by making everything around it wet

**ALL OVER /** あたり一面

DO YOU THINK PEOPLE ARE BASICALLY THE SAME ALL OVER THE WORLD? / Yes, I think people ... or ... No, I don't think ...

774 **LEARNED** 教養のある

WHAT KIND OF PEOPLE ARE THE MOST LEARNED? / The kind of people ... are scientists, writers, university teachers etc.

**SCENE**  
現場

**MURDERER**  
殺人犯人

**FASCINATED**  
魅惑的な

WHY DO YOU THINK A MURDERER SOMETIMES RETURNS TO THE SCENE OF HIS CRIME? / I think a murderer ... because he is fascinated by what he has done ...

**I.E. = ID EST = THAT IS** つまり

The letters "i.e." are the abbreviation for "id est", which is Latin for "that is".

WHAT ARE THE LETTERS "I.E." THE ABBREVIATION FOR? The letters "i.e." are the abbreviation for "id est" ... "that is"

## IDIOM 24

**FALL TO PIECES** = to lose control of oneself  
自信をなくす

**TRAGEDY**  
悲劇, 惨事

775 e.g. He fell to pieces (He fell completely to pieces) just before the exam and failed everything.

WHAT DOES THE IDIOM "FALL TO PIECES" MEAN? The idiom ... "to lose ..."

GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE, PLEASE! She was so shaken by the tragedy that she just fell to pieces and was quite unable to know what to do in the situation

## DICTATION 65

## TOOTHBRUSH 歯ブラシ

The price of a meal/ in a restaurant/ often includes/ waiter service;/ much, of course,/ depending on the type of restaurant./ He always takes/ two toothbrushes with him/ when he goes on a long journey,/ as he is afraid/he might lose one./ It is said/ that one should always practise/ what one preaches./ I've seen him here/ on several occasions./ There's one thing I hate/ and that is people interfering/ with my plans for the weekend./ Whatever else happens during the day,/ I always keep/ to a set time/ for getting up,/ eating and going to bed,/ and so I always feel well.

## EXERCISE 45

## LESSON 122

### I USED TO

私はよく~したものだ

### I AM USED TO

私は~に慣れている

### ACCUSTOMED

慣れた

### BRING UP

育てる

776 "I used to go to the cinema every Saturday" means "I was in the habit of going to the cinema every Saturday - but I don't go now"; whilst "I am used to cold weather" means "I am accustomed to cold weather - perhaps because I was born and brought up in a cold country"./

WHAT'S THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THESE TWO SENTENCES ?

I USED TO WASH IN COLD WATER EVERY MORNING,

AND,

I AM USED TO WASHING IN COLD WATER EVERY MORNING /

The difference between these two sentences is that "I used to wash in cold water every morning" means "I was in the habit of washing in cold water every morning - but I do not do it now"; whilst "I am used to washing in cold water every morning" means "I am accustomed to washing in cold water every morning - and so I do not suffer from having to do it"

WHAT DO I MEAN WHEN I SAY "I USED TO SEE CHARLES QUITE A LOT IN THE OLD DAYS" ?

When you say you used ... you mean you quite often saw Charles in the past - but not now

WHAT DO I MEAN WHEN I SAY "I AM USED TO HARD WORK" ?

When you say you are ... you mean you're accustomed to hard work, perhaps because you have worked hard for many years, and so do not suffer from it any more ...

777 DID YOU USED TO ATTEND THIS SCHOOL LAST YEAR ?/ Yes, I used to ... or ... No, I didn't used to ...

IS AN AFRICAN USED TO HOT WEATHER ? Yes, an African is used to hot weather

WHY ? Because it is hot in Africa and, if a man is born and brought up there, he ought to be used to hot weather

**Notice the differences in the two kinds of sentences:-**

**1) I used to go. I used to live. I used to read, and**

**2) I am used to going. I am used to living. I am used to reading. I am used to cold weather. I am used to him.**

**We use the word "get", meaning "become" or "grow", with "to be used to" to form the different tenses. For example:-**

**I got used to sleeping with my window open.**

**I am getting used to sleeping with my window open.**

**I shall get used to sleeping with my window open./**

GIVE ME A PAST, PRESENT AND FUTURE EXAMPLE OF THE USE OF THE WORD "GET" WITH "TO BE USED TO", PLEASE !  
He soon got used to living alone - He is getting used to living alone - He will soon get used to living alone.

778 **SAKE** ~のため

**BENEFIT** 利益

WHEN ARGUING WITH SOMEONE, DO YOU EVER SUDDENLY AGREE WITH HIM JUST FOR THE SAKE OF PEACE AND QUIET ?/  
Yes, when arguing with someone, I sometimes suddenly ... or ... No, when arguing ... I never suddenly ...

WHAT DOES A WOMAN MEAN WHEN SHE SAYS TO HER HUSBAND "JOHN, DEAR, I DO WISH YOU'D STOP SMOKING. WON'T YOU STOP - JUST FOR MY SAKE ?"  
When a woman says ... she means she is asking him to stop, not for his own benefit but for hers, as it would give her pleasure to see him stop.

**SPELL**  
字をつづる

**MIXED UP**  
混乱した, 混ぜた

**HUMOUR**  
ユーモア

B - O - O - K. WHAT AM I DOING ?/ You're spelling the word "book"

779 SPELL THE WORD "ASH - TRAY", PLEASE ! A-s-h- hyphen -t-r-a-y

WHICH WORD AM I SPELLING ALL MIXED UP ? - U - R - H - O - U - M  
You're spelling the word "humour" all mixed up

**CORRECT**  
訂正する, 正しい

**FORMAL**  
正式の

**INFORMAL**  
形式張らない

**DRESS**  
ドレス, 洋服

WHO CORRECTS YOUR DICTATIONS ? I correct my dictations myself

HOW CAN WE CORRECT OUR MISTAKES IN OUR PRONUNCIATION ?/  
We can correct ... by listening and speaking more carefully

WHAT IS THE CORRECT DRESS FOR A FORMAL PARTY ? The correct dress ...  
a dark suit, white shirt, dark shoes etc. ...

WHAT DRESS DOES ONE WEAR FOR AN INFORMAL PARTY ?  
One can wear anything one wishes for an informal party

IN BUSINESS, WHAT DO WE MEAN BY "MAKING A FORMAL OFFER" ?  
In business, by "making ..." we mean making a definite offer and not just a suggestion

<b>MASTER</b> 主人	<b>MISTRESS</b> 女主人	<b>BOSS</b> 親分, 上司, ボス	<b>SCHOOLMASTER</b> 校長先生
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780 **PROBABLE** おそらく, ありそうな **MASTERPIECE** / 名作, 傑作

In the past, the man or woman a servant worked for was called the servant's master or mistress. These days it is more probable that we would call him or her the servant's employer or boss.

WHAT DO WE CALL THE MAN OR WOMAN A SERVANT WORKS FOR ?

We call the man or ... the servant's master, mistress, employer or boss

WOULD YOU LIKE TO BE A SCHOOLMASTER (OR MISTRESS) ?/

Yes, I'd like to be ... or ... No, I wouldn't ...

WHEN DISCUSSING PAINTING, WHOM DO WE MEAN WHEN WE TALK ABOUT THE OLD MASTERS ?

When discussing painting, and we talk ... we mean painters like Rembrandt, Michelangelo etc.

CAN YOU NAME ME ONE OF SHAKESPEARE'S MASTERPIECES ?

Yes, I can name you one of Shakespeare's masterpieces - Hamlet (Macbeth, Othello, King Lear etc.)

HOW LONG DO YOU THINK IT WOULD TAKE YOU TO MASTER ANOTHER FOREIGN LANGUAGE (OR THE GAME OF GOLF ETC.) ?/

I think it'd take me about ... to master ...

## 781 SO - AND IT'S MANY USES •

**SO THAT**

~なので, だから

**SO AS**

~するために

**AND SO ON**

~など

**AND SO**

だから

**SO MANY**

そんなにたくさんの, 大勢

**SO FAR**

これまでに

**SO FAR AS**

~の限りでは

**DO IT SO**

そうしなさい

**SOLVE**

解決する

**MR. SO AND SO**

だれそれさん

The word "so" has many different uses. The following sentences will serve as examples of how it is used:-

1) "You must read it again, so that you will remember it well" - means "in order that"./

2) "Come early, so as to get a good seat" - means "in order to".

3) "During the weekend, we go to the theatre, the cinema, a game of football, and so on" - means "etc".

TELL ME THE MEANING OF THESE SENTENCES WITHOUT USING THE WORD "SO" :-

"I WILL SHOW YOU WHERE THE KEY IS KEPT, SO THAT YOU WILL NOT HAVE TO ASK ME NEXT TIME"/ "I will ... in order that ..."

782 "WE WORE VERY LIGHT CLOTHES, SO AS NOT TO SUFFER FROM THE HEAT" "We wore ... in order not to ..."

"EVERYBODY WAS AT THE PARTY - JOHN, MARY, RICHARD, AND SO ON" "Everybody was at the party - John, Mary, Richard etc."

4) "They were very cheap, (and) so I bought two of them" - means "and that is why" or "and the result was"./

5) "I never realized there were so many people in this place" - means "such a large number (or quantity)".

6) "I have not made a mistake in my dictation, so far" - means "to this moment".

TELL ME THE MEANING OF THESE SENTENCES WITHOUT USING THE WORD "SO":-

"I HAD NO MONEY FOR THE BUS, SO I WALKED HOME"/ "I had ... and the result was that ..."

"I NEVER THOUGHT THERE WAS SO MUCH MONEY IN THE WORLD" "I never ... such a large quantity ..."

"I HAVE NOT HAD AN ACCIDENT IN MY CAR, SO FAR" "I have ... to this moment"

7) "So far as I know, they left yesterday" - means "as regards my knowledge of the situation"./

783 8) "Don't do it like that: do it so" - means "in such a way".

9) "Go and ask Mr. So-and-So. He will probably be able to help you" - means "I don't know his name, or can't think of it at the moment".



TELL ME THE MEANING OF THESE SENTENCES WITHOUT USING THE WORD "SO":-

"SO FAR AS I AM CONCERNED, THE PROBLEM IS SOLVED"/ "As regards my knowledge of the situation, the problem is solved"

"DON'T MOVE AN INCH: STAND JUST SO!" "Don't ...stand in such a way"

"BEGIN THE LETTER, 'DEAR MR. SO-AND-SO ...' " "Begin ... 'Dear Mr. Whoever it is ...' "

**PRAISE** 1950 賞賛

WHAT IS THE DANGER OF PRAISE, AND WHAT'S THE GOOD THING ABOUT IT? / The danger of praise is that too much praise can make people think they are better than they really are, whilst a little praise can give people the necessary push to do better ...

**HINDER** 邪魔する

WHAT DOES A MOTHER DO WHEN HER CHILD HINDERS HER IN HER WORK? A mother scolds her child when he hinders her in her work

784 **LOAN** 貸し付け

IS IT EASY TO GET A LOAN OF MONEY? Yes, it's easy to ... or ... No, it isn't ... WHY OR WHY NOT?

**MOREOVER** さらに

GIVE ME A SENTENCE WITH THE WORD "MOREOVER" IN IT. / The trial was not a proper trial; and, moreover, I'm of the opinion that the prisoner was not guilty

WHAT DOES THE WORD "MOREOVER" MEAN? The word ... means "besides, further, in addition"

**TOE** 足指, つま先

ARE ALL YOUR TOES THE SAME LENGTH? No, all my toes aren't the same length. My big toe, for example, is longer than the others ...

**IDIOM 25**

**KILL TWO BIRDS WITH ONE STONE** = to do two things at the same time  
and so save time and energy./  
一石二鳥

e.g. If we go to the station and ask about the train times for tomorrow, and at the same time buy you a new shirt from the shop on the corner, we can kill two birds with one stone.

785 WHAT DOES THE IDIOM "TO KILL TWO BIRDS WITH ONE STONE" MEAN?  
The idiom ... "to do two ..."

GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE, PLEASE! If I can find the book I need for school at the library at the same time as I go to change your library books, I shall be killing two birds with one stone

LESSON 123

**CONSCIOUS**  
意識する

**UNCONSCIOUS**  
意識のない, 無意識の

**SELF-CONSCIOUS**  
自意識の強い, 人前を気にする

**PATIENT**  
患者

**INJECTION**  
注射

**LEATHER**  
皮

**GATHERING**  
集会, 会

WHEN ONE IS IN DANGER, DO YOU THINK IT'S BETTER FOR ONE TO BE CONSCIOUS OF THE DANGER OR NOT? Yes, when one is in ... I think it's ... or ... No, when one is ... I don't think it's ...

WHY OR WHY NOT?

WHAT DO THEY GIVE A HOSPITAL PATIENT TO MAKE HIM UNCONSCIOUS BEFORE AN OPERATION ?/ It depends. But sometimes, they give a hospital patient some kind of gas or an **injection** to make him unconscious before an operation

786 WHAT DID THEY GIVE IN THE OLD DAYS? They gave the patient a bottle of whisky and a piece of a leather belt in the mouth for the patient to put his teeth into ...

ON WHAT OCCASIONS DO PEOPLE FEEL SELF-CONSCIOUS ?  
The occasions on which people ... are when they are at a formal gathering with people they don't know etc.

**SPLIT** 裂ける, 割る

**AXE** おの

WHAT IS IN DANGER OF HAPPENING WHEN PEOPLE WEAR CLOTHES THAT ARE TOO SMALL FOR THEM AND THEY SUDDENLY BEND DOWN TO PICK SOMETHING UP OFF THE FLOOR ?/ When people wear clothes that ... their clothes are in danger of splitting open

WHAT DO WE USE TO SPLIT WOOD ? We use an axe to split wood

**PRESENT (adj)**  
現在の, 出席している

**PRESENT (v)**  
贈る

**PRESENT (n)**  
現在, 贈り物

**RETIRE**  
退職する

The word "present" is an adjective, and means ... , whilst the word "present" is a verb, and means ... , or a noun meaning ...

DO YOU THINK THAT THE PRESENT STATE OF THE WORLD IS BETTER THAN IT WAS A FEW YEARS AGO ? Yes, I think that ... or ... No, I don't think ...

WHY OR WHY NOT ?/

WERE ALL THE PUPILS PRESENT FOR THE LAST LESSON ? Yes, I think that ... or ... No, I don't think ...

787 WHEN A MAN RETIRES FROM WORK AFTER 30 YEARS OF EMPLOYMENT IN THE SAME COMPANY, WHAT KIND OF GIFT IS HE USUALLY PRESENTED WITH? / When a man retires from ... the kind of gift he is usually presented with is a gold watch or a ...

HOW DO YOU FEEL WHEN YOU HAVE TO PRESENT YOURSELF FOR AN EXAMINATION ? When I have to present ... I feel very worried

WHAT WOULD YOU CONSIDER THE BEST PRESENT THAT ONE COULD GIVE YOU ? I'd consider a ... to be the best present ...

### NEGATIVE OF "MUST" •

### OBLIGATION/ 義務

Sometimes the negative of "must" is not "must not" but "need not" or "do not have to", because "must not" expresses an obligation not to do something, whereas "need not" or "do not have to" express a freedom of choice.

For example:- "You must not come here tomorrow" - means that you will be doing the wrong thing if you come here tomorrow; whereas "You need not come here tomorrow" - means that you can choose whether you want to come or not, because it is not necessary./