

788 **Consequently, the negative answer to the question "Must I read this book in preparation for my exam ?" is "No, you needn't" or "No, you don't have to".**

WHAT ARE THE TWO NEGATIVES OF "MUST" ? The two ... are "must not" or "need not" (or "do not have to")

WHAT'S THE DIFFERENCE IN MEANING BETWEEN THE TWO ?
The difference in ... is that "must not" expresses an obligation not to do something ... "need not" (or "do not have to") express a freedom of choice

GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE OF EACH, PLEASE !/ They must not give him any more money - and - They need not give him any more money

WHAT, THEREFORE, IS THE NEGATIVE ANSWER TO THIS QUESTION ?
- "MUST WE TELL HIM WHEN WE WANT TO GO HOME ?" No, you needn't

CURSE 呪う, 罵る, 苦しめる

WHAT KIND OF THINGS MAKE PEOPLE CURSE ? The kind of things that make people curse are anger at things that go wrong ...

DO YOU BELIEVE IT'S POSSIBLE TO LAY A CURSE UPON A PERSON, SO THAT HE SUFFERS FROM ILLNESS, HAS BAD LUCK AND PERHAPS EVEN DIES ?/
Yes, I believe it's possible to ... or ... No, I don't believe it's ...

789 **IDLE** 怠惰な, 何もしていない **LAZY** 怠惰な, のろい

Generally speaking, the difference between "idle" and "lazy" is that "idle" means "not working", whilst "lazy" means "not wanting to work".

WHAT'S THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN "IDLE" AND "LAZY" ? The difference ... "idle" means "not working" ... "lazy" means "not wanting to work"

WHAT DO I MEAN WHEN I SAY "THE MEN AT THE FACTORY WERE ALL IDLE" ?/ When you say "The men ..." you mean they were not working, because perhaps there was no work for them to do

AND WHAT DO I MEAN WHEN I SAY "THE MEN AT THE FACTORY WERE ALL LAZY" ? When you say "The ..." you mean they did not want to work, even though there was plenty of work for them to do

Sometimes we can use the word "idle" in place of the word "lazy", but we can't use the word "lazy" in place of the word "idle". We can say, for example, "He's too idle to clean his shoes", but we can't say "The machine had stood lazy for months."/

790 CAN WE SOMETIMES USE THE WORD "IDLE" IN PLACE OF THE WORD "LAZY", AND VICE VERSA ? Yes, we can sometimes use the word ... but not vice versa

GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE, PLEASE ! My brother is so idle, he won't clean his shoes unless it is really essential

PLAY 劇

WHAT DOES THE FIRST SCENE OF A PLAY USUALLY DO ?/ The first scene of a play usually tells us what the play is going to be about ...

VERSE 韻文, 詩

ARE SHAKESPEARE'S PLAYS WRITTEN MAINLY IN VERSE ? Yes, Shakespeare's plays are written mainly in verse

PRAY 祈る

PRAYER 祈り

HOW DO PEOPLE PRAY, AND WHAT DO THEY USUALLY SAY IN THEIR PRAYERS ? People pray with their eyes closed and their hands together, and usually ask for something in their prayers

COMBINE 兼ね備える

TYPE 典型, タイプ, 種類

WOULD YOU LIKE TO DO THE TYPE OF JOB THAT COMBINES WORK WITH PLEASURE ?/ Yes, I'd like to do ... or ... No, I wouldn't ...

IMAGINE 想像する

791 HOW DO YOU IMAGINE THE WORLD TO BE IN A THOUSAND YEARS' TIME ? I imagine the world in a thousand years' time to be ... (a much better place than it is now, with far fewer poor people ...)

IDIOM 26

IN ONE EAR AND OUT THE OTHER = does not listen 頭に残らない

e.g. There's no use telling him anything, it just goes in one ear and out the other.

WHAT DOES THE IDIOM "IN ONE EAR AND OUT THE OTHER"
MEAN?

The idiom ... "does not listen"

GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE, PLEASE!

I've told him a hundred times not to go out without his coat on, but what I say just goes in one ear and out the other

DICTATION 66

One side of a coin/ we call the head side,/ whilst the other side/ we call the tail side./ Quite by accident,/ he knocked the glass of water/ off the table/ onto the floor./ Although he smiles broadly,/ his lips seldom part/ and show his teeth./ The poor bird/could hardly fly,/ as one of its wings/ was badly damaged./ Before the battle began,/ it was expected that many of the sailors/ would fail to do their duty./ Consequently, the battle would be lost./ Society asks/ that the individual/ should show respect/ to all those he meets.

792 LESSON 124

EXTEND 広がる, 拡張する, 広がる

HOW FAR DOES THE ROAD OUTSIDE THIS WINDOW EXTEND?

The road outside this window extends as far as ... (the next town ...)

ARE THEY EXTENDING THE TOWN IN WHICH YOU LIVE?

Yes, they're extending ... or ... No, they aren't ...

IN WHICH DIRECTION?

EXTEND YOUR LEFT ARM TOWARDS ME, PLEASE!

WHAT ARE YOU DOING?!

I'm extending my ...

NO TWO FUTURES TOGETHER •

CHAT おしゃべり

In English we cannot put two Futures together, even though we are speaking of two actions in the future. For example, we can't say "When you will come here tomorrow, I will give you the money". We must say instead "When you come here tomorrow, I will give you the money"; the first verb being in the Present Tense and only the second action being put into the Future Tense./

IS THIS SENTENCE CORRECT? - "WHEN I WILL SELL MY OLD CAR,
I WILL BUY A NEW ONE"

No, that sentence isn't correct

793 WHY NOT?

Because we can't put two futures together

WHAT MUST WE SAY INSTEAD?

We must say "When I sell ... I will buy ..." instead

Instead of the Present Simple Tense, we can also use the Present Perfect, and say, for example, "After I have done my homework, I shall go to the cinema"./

WHAT OTHER TENSE CAN WE USE BESIDES THE PRESENT SIMPLE ?

We can use the Present Perfect besides the ...

GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE, PLEASE !

When they have gone, we shall be able to have a quiet chat together

THUS この様にして	ACCORDINGLY したがって	CHANGE 変化	EYESIGHT 視力	SHOPKEEPER 店主
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The word "thus" means "in this way" or "accordingly". It is similar to the word "so". For example, "Instead of doing it thus, it's better to do it in this way" or "His eyesight is very bad; thus it'd be very dangerous to let him drive"./

WHAT DOES THE WORD "THUS" MEAN ?

The word "thus" means "in this way" or "accordingly"

794 **GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE OF EACH, PLEASE !**

"If you brush your hair thus, you'll look stupid" or "He's rather dishonest; thus, for example, he sometimes gives the customers the wrong change"

IF YOU GAVE A SHOPKEEPER TEN POUNDS FOR SOMETHING THAT COST FIVE POUNDS AND HE GAVE YOU ONLY FOUR POUNDS CHANGE, WHAT WOULD YOU DO ?/

If I gave ... I'd ...

TRUST 信頼する, 任せる	IN TRUST 信託して	NATIONAL TRUST ナショナルトラスト, 名称史跡保存団体
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IS THERE ANYONE YOU CAN THINK OF WHOM YOU COULD TRUST WITH YOUR LIFE ?

Yes, there's someone ... or ... No, there isn't anyone ...

WHY NOT ? OR WHO AND WHY ?

DO YOU THINK THAT, WHEN A MAN DIES, IT'S BETTER FOR HIM TO PUT HIS MONEY IN TRUST SO THAT HIS CHILD CANNOT TOUCH IT UNTIL HE IS TWENTY-ONE, OR DO YOU THINK THE CHILD SHOULD BE ALLOWED TO HAVE IT WHEN HE LIKES ?/

I think that, when a man dies, it's better for him to put ... or ... I think that when a man dies it's better that the child should be allowed ...

ARE THERE ANY BUILDINGS IN THE PLACE WHERE YOU LIVE THAT BELONG TO THE NATIONAL TRUST ?

Yes, there are some ... or ...
No, there aren't any ...

DEPEND ON
頼る

DEPENDENT
頼っている

PUNCTUAL
時間を厳守する

DO YOU DEPEND ON ANYONE FOR MONEY, OR ARE YOU INDEPENDENT ?/ I depend on someone for money ... or ... I'm independent

WHICH IS IT BETTER TO BE - DEPENDENT OR INDEPENDENT ?
It's better to be ...

WHY ? ... you can do what you like ...

WHEN YOU MAKE AN APPOINTMENT WITH A FRIEND OF YOURS, CAN YOUR FRIEND USUALLY DEPEND ON YOU TO BE PUNCTUAL ?
Yes, when I make an ... , my friend can ... or ...
No, when I make ... , my friend can't ...

WHY OR WHY NOT ?/

ROW (船を)こぐ

In the old days before steam, ships were made to move either by rowing, with slaves often being employed for such work, or by means of a sail which was fixed up in order to catch the wind.

796 HOW WERE SHIPS MADE TO MOVE IN THE OLD DAYS BEFORE STEAM ?
Ships were made to move in the old days before steam either by rowing or by sail

WISH + PAST IN TIME MANY HAPPY RETURNS OF THE DAY /
時間に間に合って

After the word "wish", we use the Subjunctive (that is, the Past Tense) e.g. "I wish you were here now".

WHICH TENSE DO WE USE AFTER THE WORD "WISH" ? We use the Subjunctive ...

GIVE ME 3 EXAMPLES, PLEASE ! I wish I were a millionaire - He wishes you could speak English much better than you do - and - I wish you had come in time

When it is someone's birthday, we say to him or her, "Many happy returns of the day"./

WHAT DO WE WISH SOMEONE WHEN IT'S HIS OR HER BIRTHDAY ?
When it's someone's birthday, we wish him or her "many happy returns of the day"

797 **ACTUAL** **IDEAL** **ACTUALLY**
実際の 理想の 実際に

ARE YOU THE KIND OF PERSON WHO LIKES TO TALK ABOUT THE IDEAL, THEORETICAL STATE OF THINGS (IN OTHER WORDS, HOW YOU THINK THINGS OUGHT TO BE); OR DO YOU CONSIDER SUCH THINGS A WASTE OF TIME, AND CONSEQUENTLY PREFER TO TALK ABOUT THE ACTUAL STATE OF THINGS ?/ I'm the kind of person who ... how things ought to be ... or ... I'm the kind of person who considers talk about the ideal ... a waste of time ... state of things

GIVE ME A SENTENCE WITH THE WORD "ACTUALLY" IN IT.
He promised to give me the money on Saturday, and actually, to my surprise, gave it to me on Saturday!

CHECK 調べる

WHEN YOU PAY FOR SOMETHING IN A SHOP, DO YOU ALWAYS CHECK TO SEE THAT THEY HAVE GIVEN YOU THE RIGHT CHANGE ? Yes, when I pay for ... or ... No, when I pay ...

WHY OR WHY NOT ?/

LOG 丸太

WHAT'S A LOG ? A log is usually part of a branch of a tree which has been cut up to put on the fire ...

798 **COMMON SENSE** 常識

WHAT IS COMMON SENSE ? Common sense is practical good sense gained from life and not from special study ...

WHICH IS MORE IMPORTANT IN EVERYDAY LIFE, INTELLIGENCE OR COMMON SENSE ? Common sense is more important in ...

WHY ? Because we have to be practical in our everyday life, whereas intelligence is usually needed more for work of a higher nature or for studying ...

TOOL 道具

WHAT DO WE USE TOOLS FOR ?/ We use tools for gardening, making things ...

BEAN 豆

WHAT DO WE MEAN WHEN WE SAY THAT SOMEONE'S FULL OF BEANS ?

When we say that ... we mean he's full of life and energy.
Probably because beans are good for the health ...

TALK 1991 話す

The verb "to talk" is similar to the verb "to speak", but it is generally used in a more informal or idle sense than "to speak".

799 WHAT DOES THE VERB "TO TALK" MEAN ?/ The verb "to talk" means ...

DO YOU TALK VERY MUCH TO YOUR NEXT-DOOR NEIGHBOURS AT HOME ?

Yes, I talk a great deal to ... or ... No, I don't talk very much to ...

WHAT DOES THE TEACHER GENERALLY TELL YOU TO DO IF YOU START TALKING TO THE PUPIL SITTING NEXT TO YOU ?/

If I start talking to... the teacher generally tells me to be quiet ...

IDIOM 27

SEE RED = become very angry かつとなる, 激怒する

e.g. I was so angry I just saw red for a minute and hit him.

WHAT DOES THE IDIOM "SEE RED" MEAN ?

The idiom ... "to become very angry"

GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE, PLEASE !

It makes me see red when I see someone hitting an animal