

WHAT DO WE CALL THIS JOINT OF THE LEG? We call ... knee

ON WHAT OCCASIONS DO PEOPLE KNEEL? The occasions on which people kneel are when they say their prayers ...

**LATE = RECENTLY DEAD OR ENDED**  
前の、故、最近

**LATELY/**  
最近

WHO WAS THE LEADER OF THE LATE GOVERNMENT IN YOUR COUNTRY? / The leader of ... was ...

WHAT DO WE MEAN WHEN WE SPEAK ABOUT THE LATE MR. JOHNSON? When we speak ... we mean he has died recently or **lately**

**MATCH** 釣り合う、試合

**JUDO** 柔道

IS IT THE FASHION AMONG WOMEN TODAY TO MATCH THEIR HANDBAGS WITH THEIR SHOES, AND FOR MEN TO MATCH THEIR TIES WITH THEIR SOCKS OR HANDKERCHIEFS? / Yes, it's the fashion ... or ... No, it isn't ...

833 DO YOU THINK A SMALL MAN WHO KNEW JUDO WOULD BE A MATCH FOR A BIG MAN WHO KNEW HOW TO BOX? Yes, I think ... or ... No, I don't think ...

WHEN DO THEY HOLD FOOTBALL MATCHES IN YOUR HOME TOWN? They hold ...

**FUNERAL** 葬式

WHAT COLOUR CLOTHES DO EUROPEAN PEOPLE USUALLY WEAR FOR A FUNERAL? European people usually wear black for a funeral

**MYSTERY** 不思議、ミステリー(小説)

DO YOU LIKE MYSTERY STORIES? / Yes, I like ... or ... No, I don't like ...

**HUMBLE** 質素な、卑しい

CAN YOU NAME ANY GREAT MEN WHO WERE OF HUMBLE BIRTH? Yes, I can ... Lincoln, Dickens ...

**PATH** 小道

WHY DO WE HAVE A PATH IN A GARDEN? We have a ... so that people don't walk on the grass or on the flowers ...

**INSURE** <sup>2050</sup> 保険をかける

834 IS IT THE LAW IN YOUR COUNTRY THAT EVERYONE MUST INSURE HIS CAR AGAINST ACCIDENTS? / Yes, It's the ... or ... No, it isn't ...

### IDIOM 30

**SORE POINT** = a subject which causes unpleasant memories of past difficulties and arguments.  
弱点

e.g. Don't ask him why he had to sell his car last year; it's a sore point with him.

WHAT'S THE MEANING OF THE IDIOM "SORE POINT"? The meaning ... is "a subject which causes unpleasant memories ..."

GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE, PLEASE! Don't speak about what happened on holiday last summer; it's a sore point with her

### DICTATION 69

It looks as if/ we are in double trouble./ Not only have we lost our money/ and return tickets home,/ but also the key of the front door. / I will have to look the word up/ in a modern dictionary:/ this one is too old./ Though there has been some delay,/ the goods will nonetheless/ arrive in time./ Walking in the forest,/ we came across a great lion/ which did not seem at all fierce,/ lying lazily in the sun./ He certainly looked a real king, however,/ and did not need to sit upon a throne/ to let the world know/ that this was his kingdom.

835 LESSON 128

### HYPHENED (OR HYPHENATED) COMPOUNDS

**SPOON** スプーン

E.G. A TEN - MINUTE TALK 十分間のはなし

GIVE ME SOME FURTHER EXAMPLES OF HYPHENED COMPOUNDS, PLEASE!

A three-roomed flat. A slow-moving train.  
A ten-minute wait. An ash-tray. A table-spoon

<b>UNIT</b> 構成単位	<b>PENNY</b> ペニー	<b>PENCE</b> ペンス	<b>SHILLING</b> シリング	<b>MONETARY/</b> 貨幣の
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The English monetary system has now changed somewhat, but when reading old books it will be the old system that will be referred to, and so it is well to know something of that system, which was simply as follows:- The three basic units were the penny, the shilling and the pound. 12 pennies made a shilling and 20 shillings made a pound.

WHAT WERE THE THREE BASIC UNITS OF THE ENGLISH MONETARY SYSTEM ?                      The three ... were the penny, the shilling and the pound

HOW MANY PENNIES MADE A SHILLING ? /                      Twelve pennies ...

HOW MANY SHILLINGS MADE A POUND ?                      Twenty ...

The word "penny " has two plurals - "pennies" and "pence". When speaking about the actual coins, we say, for example, "I will give you six pennies", that is, six coins but, when speaking about value and not the actual coins, we say, for example, "This pencil costs ten pence."

WHAT ARE THE TWO PLURALS OF THE WORD "PENNY", AND WHAT IS THE DIFFERENCE IN THEIR USE ? /                      The two plurals of ...

The monetary system used today is much simpler. The shilling has gone, leaving a hundred pennies to make one pound, and instead of saying "pennies" or "pence" people usually say just the letter "p", e.g. This pencil costs ninety "pee" (90p).

837 IN THE MONETARY SYSTEM USED TODAY, HOW MANY PENNIES MAKE A POUND ?                      In the ... a hundred ...

### DOUBLING CONSONANTS

**OVERCOME**  
打ち勝つ

**SLOW DOWN NATURAL**  
速度を落とす 自然な

**PICK UP**  
捕える

**FORBID - FORBADE - FORBIDDEN**  
禁じる(現在一過去一過去分詞形)

**GATHER SPEED**  
速度を上げる

**PECULIAR**  
妙な

**PECULIARITY**  
特(殊)性

**SUFFIX**  
接尾語

**SUNNY**  
日当たりの良い

As you have already seen, English spelling is no easy matter, and so the best way perhaps to overcome the difficulty is not by learning rules, which often confuse rather than help and slow down the natural speed at which the language should be used, but by noting carefully how each individual word is spelt and how it behaves when used in different ways./

For example, instead of trying to remember the rule that explains why the word "forbid" doubles the "d" in its past participle "forbidden" whilst the word "happen" doesn't double its "n", it is perhaps better to note the behaviour of each individual word, accept its peculiarities without too much question, and remember them and practise using them. This way of learning can be used for language study in general, i.e. note and copy, without worrying too much about the reasons behind everything. This is, in fact, how some people are able to pick up a language in a matter of a few weeks.

838 WHAT IS PERHAPS THE BEST WAY TO OVERCOME THE DIFFICULTY OF ENGLISH SPELLING ?  
Perhaps the best ... is not by learning rules ... but by noting how each individual word is spelt and how it behaves when used in different ways

GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE, PLEASE !/  
Instead of trying to remember the rule ... preferred, whilst ... offered

Sometimes, however, a rule which is very clear and easy to remember, can help in the learning of the language. For example, with a word of one syllable which ends in a single vowel and a single consonant, the consonant is usually doubled when we add a suffix beginning with a vowel. For example "big-bigger; hit-hitting; sun-sunny" etc.

WHEN DO WE USUALLY DOUBLE A CONSONANT ? We usually ... with a word of one syllable which ends in a single vowel and a single consonant

839 GIVE ME THREE EXAMPLES, PLEASE ! Sad-sadder; glad- gladden; run-running

WHEN WE SPEAK ABOUT THE DRIVING OF A CAR, WHAT'S THE  
OPPOSITE OF TO SLOW DOWN? / When we ... to gather speed

**EITHER OF THEM**  
その中のいずれか

**NEITHER OF THEM**  
その中のいずれも～ない

**EQUALLY**  
平等に

Notice the way in which we can answer the following: "Which of these books do you want?" - "Either of them, it does not matter, as they are both equally interesting", or "Neither of them, as they are both very boring."

IF I ASK YOU WHICH OF TWO THINGS YOU WANT, AND THE CHOICE  
IS OF NO IMPORTANCE TO YOU, WHAT DO YOU REPLY? / If you ask ...  
either of them

AND IF YOU WERE NOT INTERESTED IN EITHER OF THE TWO THINGS,  
WHAT WOULD YOU REPLY? / If I were ... neither of them

**NEXT** 次の、隣の

WHO'S SITTING NEXT TO YOU? / ... is sitting next to me

WHEN SHALL WE SEE EACH OTHER NEXT? / We'll see ... next ...

**OBJECT** 目的

340 WHAT DO YOU THINK IS THE OBJECT OF LEARNING A FOREIGN  
LANGUAGE? / I think the object of ... is ...

**PAD**  
当て物

**COTTON**  
綿

**COTTON-WOOL**  
脱脂綿

**ABSORB**  
吸収する

WHEN WE CUT OURSELVES, WHY DO WE PUT A PAD OF COTTON-  
WOOL OVER THE CUT? / When we cut ... to absorb the blood and  
to cover and protect the wound

IS THIS CHAIR PADDED? / Yes, this ... or ... No, this chair ...

**REACH OUT** 手を伸ばして取る

WHAT AM I DOING? / You're reaching out for me to give you something

**SCALE** 目盛り、尺度

**THERMOMETER** 体温計

WHAT DO WE MEAN BY THE SCALE ON A THERMOMETER ? / By the scale ... we mean the marks on it showing the degrees of temperature

WHAT DO WE MEAN WHEN WE SAY THAT A MAP IS DRAWN TO A SCALE OF ONE INCH TO A MILE ? When we say that ... we mean that an inch on the map represents a mile of actual land

841 UNFINISHED SENTENCES ENDING WITH " TO " CONTINUATION  
継続、続き

Sometimes we leave a sentence unfinished, ending it with the word "to". For example, "I did not want to tell him but I had to". The continuation of the sentence would have been "had to tell him". /

GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE OF AN UNFINISHED SENTENCE ENDING WITH "TO", PLEASE ! He said I could go if I wanted to (go)

FINISH THIS SENTENCE, PLEASE ! - "I DON'T WANT TO DO IT, BUT I SUPPOSE I OUGHT TO ..." ... do it

**TAKE HOLD OF**  
~を掴む

**TAKE BY SURPRISE**  
びっくりさせられる

**TAKE A BATH**  
入浴する

**CHANCE** 機会

**BY CHANCE** / 偶然

WHY DO PEOPLE TAKE HOLD OF SOMETHING WHEN THEY SUDDENLY BECOME AFRAID ? People take ... in order to give them strength and support and to steady themselves

WHAT DO PEOPLE OFTEN DO WHEN THEY ARE TAKEN BY SURPRISE ? People often jump when they ...

842 HOW OFTEN DO YOU SUPPOSE THE AVERAGE PERSON TAKES A BATH ? I suppose the average ... about ...

WHAT DID HE SAY ? He said he supposed the average person took a bath about once a ...

Some other uses of "take" are "take a holiday; take a house for a year; take a degree; take an exam" etc./

CAN YOU GIVE ME SOME OTHER USES OF THE VERB "TAKE" ?  
... take a holiday; take a chance ...

WHAT DO WE MEAN WHEN WE SAY WE GIVE SOMEONE A SECOND CHANCE ?      When we say ... we mean they have failed at something or done something wrong and we are going to give them the chance to do better ...

WHY DO PEOPLE THESE DAYS HAVE A MUCH GREATER CHANCE OF LIVING TO A MUCH GREATER AGE THAN THEY DID IN THE OLD DAYS ?/      People these days ... because life today is easier and more comfortable, and modern medicine has improved a lot in recent times ...

843 WHICH OF THE MOST IMPORTANT EVENTS OF YOUR LIFE HAVE HAPPENED TO YOU BY CHANCE ?      Of the most important ... by chance are ...

### **TEMPTATION** 誘惑

DO YOU EVER GET THE TEMPTATION TO DO SOMETHING VERY STRANGE ? - FOR EXAMPLE, TO SHOUT SOMETHING OUT WHEN EVERYONE IN A ROOM IS VERY SILENT      Yes, I sometimes ... or ... No, I never ...

WHAT ?/

### **VIEW** 眺め, 眺望

WHAT KIND OF VIEW WOULD YOU LIKE TO HAVE FROM YOUR BEDROOM WINDOW ?      I'd like ... a view of ...

### **HIDE - HID - HIDDEN** 隠す(現在 - 過去 - 過去完了形)

WHERE'D BE THE BEST PLACE TO HIDE FROM THE POLICE IN THIS BUILDING ?      The best place ... in this building would be ...

WHAT'S THE PARADIGM OF THE VERB "TO HIDE" ?/      The paradigm ... hide-hid-hidden

### **LIAR** うそつき

WHO'S THE BIGGEST LIAR YOU'VE EVER MET ?      ... is the biggest ...

### 844 **DETAIL** 詳細

WHEN SOMEONE GIVES YOU AN ACCOUNT OF A FILM HE HAS SEEN, OR OF SOMETHING THAT'S HAPPENED TO HIM, DO YOU LIKE HIM TO GIVE YOU ALL THE SMALL DETAILS AS WELL ?/      Yes, when someone ... I like him ... or ... No, when someone ... I don't like ... but just the main points ...

## IDIOM 31

**GET ONE DOWN** = make one tired and unhappy 減入らせる、疲れさせる

e.g. **With all the noise and everyone getting angry it just gets you down after a time.**

**WHAT DOES THE IDIOM "GET ONE DOWN" MEAN?** The idiom ... make ...

**GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE, PLEASE!** He had to stop work, because the problems and difficulties of the job got him down after a time

## DICTATION 70

## CORNER (v) 隅に押し込める

The men arrived late/ at the works so often/ that they lost their jobs./ It is said that/ when a rat is cornered/ by a man/ and has to defend its life,/ it will fly/ at the man's throat./ John did not realize/ what he was doing/ and consequently forgot/ to shut the door behind him./ They have always led/ a very comfortable life till now./ I suppose/ we shall reach the end of the book/ eventually/ if we keep working steadily./ The price of goods/ depends on supply and demand./ If the demand is great/ but the supply is small,/ the price will, of course, be high.

## 845 LESSON 129

### HOW DO YOU DO?

はじめまして

### HOW ARE YOU?

ご機嫌いかがですか

**When we are introduced to somebody, we shake his hand and say "How do you do?" and he replies the same "How do you do?"**

**WHEN WE ARE INTRODUCED TO SOMEBODY, WHAT DO WE SAY?**

When we are ... "How do you do?"

**AND WHAT DOES THE OTHER PERSON REPLY?** The other ... "How do you do?"

**When we meet somebody we know, we say "How are you?" and they can reply in many different ways, but perhaps one of the most common replies is "Not too bad".**

**WHAT DO YOU SAY WHEN YOU MEET SOMEONE YOU KNOW?** When I meet ... "How are you?"

**AND WHAT DO THEY GENERALLY REPLY?** They generally reply "Not too bad"

**UNDERNEATH** 下に



The difference between "under" and "underneath" is the same as that between "after" and "afterwards". "Underneath" means "under that" or "under it", and, unlike the word "under", it does not usually need to be followed by any other words. For example, "I knelt down by the car and looked under it", whilst "I knelt down by the car and looked underneath"./

846 WHAT'S THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN "UNDER" AND "UNDERNEATH" ?

The difference ... "underneath" means "under that" or "under it"  
... it does not usually need to be followed by any other words

GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE, PLEASE !

I knelt down by the car and looked under  
it ... or ... I knelt down ... underneath

**WANDER** さまよう

**DISTINGUISH** 区別する

CAN YOU DISTINGUISH THE DIFFERENCE IN PRONUNCIATION  
BETWEEN THE WORDS "WANDER" AND "WONDER" ? /

Yes, I can ... or ...

No, I can't ...

WHAT DOES THE WORD "WANDER" MEAN ?

The word ...

WHAT DOES THE WORD "WONDER" MEAN ?

The word ...

**STILL** まだ、さらに

**YET** まだ、さらに

847 **ANNOYANCE**

困惑

**STRESS**

アクセントを置く、強調

**GOOD HEAVENS !**

おやおや

As we have already seen, we use "still" for something that is in progress at the moment, whilst we use "yet" for something that has not begun or happened. This means that "still" is generally used in positive sentences whilst "yet" is generally used in negative and interrogative sentences.

In addition, however, we must note that when "still" is used in questions, it often gives the feeling of surprise or annoyance etc., and is generally spoken with a heavy stress, e.g. "What! Is that man still here?" - in other words, "Why doesn't he go home and let us all have some peace ?" - or, "Good heavens! You aren't still eating, are you ?"/

WHAT FEELING DOES THE WORD "STILL" OFTEN GIVE WHEN USED IN  
QUESTIONS ?

The feeling the word ... is one of surprise or annoyance

HOW IS IT USED ?

It's used with a heavy stress

GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE, PLEASE! "Good heavens! Are you **still** working?"

When "still" is used with comparatives, such as "longer, quicker, worse" etc., it is similar in meaning to the word "even" (meaning "more"), e.g. "If we want to get there in time, we must go **still** faster" or "**even** faster".

848 WHEN "STILL" IS USED WITH COMPARATIVES, WHAT IS IT SIMILAR IN MEANING TO?/ When "still" is ... "even" (meaning "more")

GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE, PLEASE! My French is bad, and my English is still worse

### ACCORDING TO ~によると

IF I SAID TO YOU THAT ACCORDING TO THE NEWSPAPERS THIS MORNING WORLD WAR THREE HAD BEEN DECLARED, WOULD YOU BELIEVE ME? No, if you said ...

WHY NOT?

WHAT, ACCORDING TO YOU, IS THE BEST WAY TO DEAL WITH CRIMINALS?/ I think the best way to deal ...

WHEN THINGS DON'T GO ACCORDING TO PLAN, WHAT DO YOU DO? When things don't go ...

<b>BAND</b> 楽団	<b>DISTURBANCE</b> 妨害(音)	<b>MILITARY</b> 軍人の	<b>SWEAT</b> 汗	<b>SHAPE</b> 形
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849 IN THIS COUNTRY, DO YOU GET BANDS OF YOUTHS GOING AROUND THE TOWNS CAUSING DISTURBANCES? Yes, in this country we get ... or ...  
No, in this country we ...

DO YOU LIKE THE SOUND OF A MILITARY BAND?/ Yes, I like ...  
or ... No, I don't ...

WHY DO THEY PUT A BAND OF MATERIAL INSIDE A HAT? They put a ... in order to absorb the sweat and help the hat to keep its shape

### CARRIAGE 運送、客車

WHAT'S THE NOUN OF THE VERB "TO CARRY"? The noun ... "carriage"

HOW MANY CARRIAGES DOES THE AVERAGE TRAIN CONSIST OF? The average train consists of perhaps ... carriages

IF A FACTORY SENDS YOU GOODS, WHO USUALLY PAYS FOR THE CARRIAGE - YOU OR THE FACTORY ?/ If a factory ...

850 **ABOUT (cont.)**

~について、のまわりに

**FOR WEEKS AND WEEKS**  
長い間

**WHAT ABOUT (YOU)**  
あなたはどう思いますか

We must now note some of the different uses of the word "about".

WHAT KIND OF THINGS DO PEOPLE ARGUE **ABOUT** ? The kind of ... are politics, religion ...

DO YOU THINK THERE'S ANYTHING TERRIBLE **ABOUT** TELLING PEOPLE YOU ARE NOT AT HOME WHEN, IN FACT, YOU ARE ?/ Yes, I think there's something ... or ... No, I don't think ...

DO PEOPLE STAND **ABOUT** ON THE CORNERS OF THE STREETS IN YOUR TOWN ? Yes, people stand about ... or ... No, people don't ...

ARE YOU IN THE HABIT OF MOVING THINGS **ABOUT** IN YOUR HOUSE, OR DO YOU LEAVE THINGS IN THE SAME PLACE FOR WEEKS AND WEEKS ?/ Yes, I'm in the ... or ... No, I'm not in ... but I leave things ...

WHAT DO WE MEAN WHEN WE SAY "THERE ARE FLOWERS **ABOUT** THE DOOR" ? When we say ... we mean there are flowers around the door

851 I DON'T THINK THERE'S GOING TO BE ANOTHER WORLD WAR, WHAT **ABOUT** YOU ? - THAT IS, WHAT DO YOU THINK ? Yes, I agree. I don't think ... or ... No, I don't agree. I think there's going to ...

**BITTER** にかがい

**DISSATISFACTION** 不満足

DOES TEA WITHOUT SUGAR TASTE SWEET ?/ No, tea ... but it tastes bitter

WHAT DO YOU THINK MAKES PEOPLE BITTER, ESPECIALLY IN THEIR OLD AGE ? I think that what makes people ... is dissatisfaction with their lives; things not having happened as they had wished; illness, ... etc.

**NEAT** きちんとした

WHAT WORD CAN WE USE INSTEAD OF THE WORD "TIDY" ? We can use ... "neat" instead of ...