

869 WHY DOES A DISORDERLY CROWD OF PEOPLE SCATTER WHEN THE POLICE ARRIVE ? When the police arrive, a disorderly crowd of people scatters because people are afraid of being arrested or hit by the police, ... etc.

**TAP**  
(水道の)蛇口

**TURN ON**  
ひねる、つける

**ANTICLOCKWISE**  
反時計まわりに、左回りに

WHAT AM I DOING ? You're tapping your fingers on the table

IN WHICH DIRECTION DOES ONE NORMALLY TURN A WATER-TAP ON ?  
One normally turns a water-tap on in an anticlockwise direction

**UPSIDE - DOWN** 上下さかさま

**RIGHT WAY UP** 正しく直す

WHAT AM I DOING ?/ You're turning the book upside-down

WHAT'S THE OPPOSITE OF "UPSIDE - DOWN" ? The opposite of ... is the right way up

**WEAR**  
すりへらす

**RUB**  
こする

**WORN-OUT**  
着古した、擦り切れた

**MEND**  
繕う、直す

870 WHAT'D HAPPEN IF I KEPT RUBBING MY ARM ON THE EDGE OF THE TABLE, LIKE SO ? If you kept rubbing your ... you'd wear the arm of your jacket (or dress) smooth and probably wear a hole in it

WHAT DO WE DO WITH THINGS THAT ARE WORN - OUT ?/ We mend or throw away things that are worn-out

**EXPERIENCE** 体験

**QUALIFICATION** 資格

WHICH DO YOU THINK'S MORE IMPORTANT - EXPERIENCE OR QUALIFICATIONS ? I think it depends ...

**DEBT** 借金

WHAT DOES IT MEAN: "TO BE IN DEBT" ? "To be in debt" means that we owe somebody something, usually money

**INTERRUPT** 中断する

**INTERRUPTION** 中断

WHAT DO WE SAY WHEN WE INTERRUPT SOMEONE WHO'S SPEAKING ?  
When we ... we say "Excuse me"

WHAT DO THEY SAY ON TELEVISION WHEN THERE'S AN INTERRUPTION ?

When there's an interruption on television, they say "We're sorry for the interruption ..."

871 **MENTION** 言及する

GIVE ME A SENTENCE WITH THE WORD "MENTION" IN IT. / Would you mention to Mr. Green the fact that he still hasn't paid his bill, and see what he says

### IDIOM 35

**GET HOLD OF THE WRONG END OF THE STICK** = understand the opposite of what is meant  
反対の意味にとる

e.g. No, you've got hold of the wrong end of the stick. It's the opposite of what I meant.

WHAT DOES THE IDIOM "GET HOLD OF THE WRONG END OF THE STICK" MEAN ?  
The idiom ... "understand the opposite ..."

GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE, PLEASE ! Every time you explain anything to him, he always seems to get hold of the wrong end of the stick

### DICTATION 73

### CLOTHING 衣類

On the whole / we speak English rather well now. / I have a clothing account / at Westman's, / where I spend nearly all my money. / The eastern states of North America / were settled by the Europeans before the western states. / Before drawing money from a bank / it is usually necessary / to sign a cheque. / The size of the temple / was much greater than we had expected. / After a very violent storm / the navy found / that many of its best ships / had been broken on the rocks. / I would not dare / to differ with his opinions.

872 LESSON 133

### WAS + INFINITIVE

"Was" (or "were") plus an infinitive expresses a future event in relation to the past, e.g. "I did not realize back in 1940 that I was never to see my mother again."

GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE OF "WAS" OR "WERE" PLUS AN INFINITIVE .

They were to find out later that he had lied to them - at the time they had believed him

**ACT**  
行為

**CAPABLE**  
できる、有能な

**BRING AN ACTION AGAINST**  
人を相手どって訴える

WHAT DO YOU CONSIDER TO BE THE NOBLEST ACT A PERSON IS CAPABLE OF PERFORMING ?/ consider ... the noblest act a person is capable of performing

WHAT'S THE BEST WAY TO JUDGE A PERSON - BY WHAT HE SAYS OR HOW HE ACTS ? I think the best way to ... is by ...

WHERE'D YOU HAVE TO GO IF YOU WANTED TO BRING AN ACTION AGAINST SOMEONE ? You'd have to go to the law courts if you wanted ...

873 **BAR**  
棒、柵、妨げる

**MADMAN**  
気違い

**LOCK**  
鍵をかける

**BARRISTER /**  
法廷弁護士

WHICH IS HEAVIER: A BAR OF GOLD OR A BAR OF IRON (IF, OF COURSE, THEY ARE THE SAME SIZE) ? A bar of gold is ...

WHAT DOES IT MEAN WHEN THE POLICE PUT A BAR OF WOOD OR METAL ACROSS THE ROAD ? When the police put ... it means that cars are not allowed to pass ...

SUPPOSING AN ESCAPED MADMAN WERE RUNNING AROUND IN THIS BUILDING, WOULD YOU FEEL SAFER IF YOU LOCKED THE DOOR OF THE ROOM OR IF YOU BARRED IT ?/ Supposing an escaped ... I'd feel safer if ...

We can also use "bar" in a legal sense. For example, when we talk about the "prisoner at the bar", or a "lawyer" being "called to the bar" when becoming a barrister.

GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE OF THE WORD "BAR" BEING USED IN A LEGAL SENSE. The prisoner at the bar; called to the bar ...

**CART** 荷馬車

WHAT DOES IT MEAN: "TO PUT THE CART BEFORE THE HORSE" ?/ "To put the ..." means to put something first when it should come second

874 CAN YOU GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE, PLEASE ? Learning to read and write a language before learning to speak and understand it is like putting the cart before the horse, as a language should be listened to first, then spoken, then read, and then finally written

**DECEIVE 騙す**

ARE YOU VERY GOOD AT DECEIVING PEOPLE? Yes, I'm ... or ... No, I'm not ...

**EITHER SIDE 両側**

**NOT ... EITHER ~もまた~ない**

ARE THERE STUDENTS SITTING ON EITHER SIDE OF YOU? Yes, there are ... or ... No, there aren't ...

GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE OF THE USE OF 'NOT ... EITHER'./ This pen isn't his, and it isn't yours either

**WHAT AND WHICH**

The word "what" is generally used in a somewhat unlimited sense, whilst "which" is used in a more limited sense, e.g. "What kind of books do you like reading?" - that is, of all the books that exist, whilst "Which of these books do you prefer?" - that is, of the limited number we have here at the moment.

875 WHAT'S THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE WORDS "WHAT" AND "WHICH" ?

The difference ... is that "what" is **generally** used in a somewhat **unlimited** sense, whilst "which" is used in a more **limited** sense

GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE OF EACH, PLEASE !/ "What kind of food do you like to eat most?" - that is, of all the foods that exist, whilst, "Which of these dishes would you prefer?" - that is, of the limited number of dishes of food we have here at the moment

**FAINT**

かすかな、弱い、気絶する

**ENERGETIC**

活気にみちた

**EXCITEMENT**

興奮

**FEAR**

恐怖

WHAT DO PEOPLE THINK OR DO WHEN A FAINT SMELL OF BURNING REACHES THEIR NOSES ?

When a faint ... reaches people's noses, they think something is on fire, a cigarette end that is still burning has perhaps fallen on something ... they try to find out where the smell is coming from ...

WHAT DOES IT MEAN: "YOU MUST NOT BE FAINT-HEARTED IF YOU WISH TO SUCCEED IN LIFE" ? /

"You must not be ... " means that you must be strong, energetic, courageous and determined ...

876 WHY DO PEOPLE FAINT ?

People faint because of excessive heat, excitement, fear, pain, ...

**GLASSES** 眼鏡

WHY DO PEOPLE WEAR GLASSES ?

People wear ...

DO YOU THINK PEOPLE LOOK BETTER WITH OR WITHOUT GLASSES ?

I think some people ...

**HAPPEN TO** 偶然(たまたま)~する

WHEN YOU HAPPEN TO SEE SOMEONE IN THE DISTANCE WHILST WALKING DOWN THE STREET AND THAT SOMEONE IS A PERSON YOU DON'T PARTICULARLY WANT TO SPEAK TO, WHAT DO YOU DO ?/

When I happen to see ... want to speak to, I ...

**OUTWARD(S)** 外側へ

**INWARD(S)** 内側へ

WHY DOES A MAN'S STOMACH GROW OUTWARDS INSTEAD OF INWARDS AS HE GETS OLDER ?

A man's stomach ... as he gets older because he eats too much and does not take enough exercise ...

**LEAN**  
寄りかかる

**BENEATH**  
~の下に

**GIVE WAY**  
崩れる

**FEATHER**  
羽

**LEAD** 鉛

**VACUUM** 真空

877 WHAT AM I DOING ?

You're leaning on the table

WHY DOES THE LEANING TOWER OF PISA LEAN ?/

The leaning ... because the ground beneath one side has given way

WHAT WAS THE FAMOUS EXPERIMENT THAT GALILEO IS SAID TO HAVE PERFORMED FROM THE TOP OF THE LEANING TOWER OF PISA ?

The famous experiment ... was the one that showed that two objects of different weights, such as a feather and a piece of lead, fall at the same speed as each other if they fall through a vacuum ...

**MANKIND** 人類、人間

WHAT DO WE MEAN BY MANKIND ?

By mankind we mean people in the world in general

**MONKEY** 猿

**CLOSELY** 近付く

WHICH ANIMAL IS MOST CLOSELY RELATED TO MAN ?

The monkey is the animal which is ...

**PIGEON**  
鳩

**COUPLE**  
一対

**MATE**  
仲間、相棒、連れ合い

**CAGE /**  
かご

WHICH BIRD DO WE USE FOR RACING ?

We use the pigeon ...

HOW DO WE MAKE PIGEONS RACE ?

We make pigeons race by taking them a long way from home and then letting them go free to fly back home

**Two little tricks that are sometimes used to make a pigeon hurry home faster are as follows:- If the pigeon's a female bird, her owner can give her a couple of false eggs to sit on a few days before the race. On the day of the race he takes her off the eggs and sends her away. She will fly home faster, because she will be worried about her eggs.**

**If, on the other hand, the pigeon's a male bird, on the day of the race the owner can take the pigeon out of its cage where it has its female mate, and at the same time show him that he's putting another male bird in with his mate. During the race the pigeon will hurry home fast and angry, wanting to get back to his mate and throw out his rival.**

878 WHAT ARE TWO LITTLE TRICKS THAT CAN BE USED IN PIGEON RACING ?/

The two little ... are ...

ARE YOU FOR OR AGAINST KEEPING ANIMALS IN CAGES ?

I'm for keeping ... or ... I'm against ...

### **IDIOM 36**

**SNAP DECISION = A quick decision - fast, like the snap of one's fingers**  
素早い決断

**e.g. There wasn't time to think carefully: I had to make a snap decision.**

879 WHAT DOES THE IDIOM "SNAP DECISION" MEAN ?

The idiom ... "quick ..."

GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE, PLEASE !

Although it was a snap decision, it was the right one

## DICTATION 74

It doesn't matter / if we occasionally make a mistake./ We were suddenly forced to stop/ by the appearance of men/ standing in front of us/ with bows and arrows./ Some of them/ had drawn back their bows/ ready to let fly at us./ The youth claimed/ that he had not stolen the apples/ but the shopkeeper would not believe him./ Last year I paid a visit/ to the Holy Land/ which is the birthplace of Christ./ We stood on the shore/ and watched the sun go down over the lake.

## LESSON 134

### "SO" AND ITS MANY USES (CONT .)

**IT IS NOT SO**  
(それは)そうでない

**SO, YOU HAVE COME!**  
おやおや来ました

**IT SO HAPPENS**  
たまたま、ちょうど

**SO KIND AS**  
～していただけますか

**JUST (EXACTLY)**  
まさしく、ちょうど

**WASH UP**  
食器を洗う

Some further examples of the uses of the word "so" are:-

- 1) He said the train had left, but it was not so (not true)
- 2) So, you have come after all! (said as an exclamation)
- 3) It so happens that I have just the thing you are looking for
- 4) Would you be so kind as to help me wash up the plates and dishes ?/

880 CAN YOU GIVE ME SOME FURTHER EXAMPLES OF THE USE OF THE WORD "SO" ?  
Some further ... are 1) He said the train had ...

**MELT** 溶ける

WHAT DO WE GET WHEN ICE MELTS ?

We get water when ice melts

**NOTHING TO DO WITH IT** ～に少しも関係ない

**WHAT HAS THAT GOT TO DO WITH IT ?/** それと何の関係あるのですか

IF WE WERE DISCUSSING ART AND I SUDDENLY SAID "AH YES, BUT WHAT ABOUT THE COST OF FOOD THESE DAYS ?", DO YOU SUPPOSE THAT'D HAVE ANYTHING TO DO WITH THE DISCUSSION ? No, if we were discussing ... I don't suppose that'd have ...

AND WHAT'D YOU PROBABLY ASK ME ?/ I'd probably ask you what the cost of food had got to do with art?

881 **PICK AT** 突つく、摘まむ

**PICK OUT** 選ぶ

WHAT AM I DOING? You're picking at your clothes (or at the corner of your book, etc.)

WHAT DOES IT MEAN: "TO PICK OUT"? "To pick out" means to choose ...

**REGARD**

～と見なす、くれぐれもよろしく

**GREET**

挨拶をする

**GREETINGS**

挨拶

**BYE - BYE**

さようなら

**CHEERIO**

さようなら

**CHEERS**

乾杯、ありがとう

WHAT'D YOU REGARD AS THE GREATEST FAVOUR THAT ANYONE  
COULD DO YOU? I'd regard ... as the greatest favour that ...

WHEN WE WISH TO SEND OUR GREETINGS TO A FRIEND THROUGH A  
THIRD PERSON, WHAT DO WE SAY? When we wish ... we say "Give  
my regards to John when you see him"

WHAT DO WE SAY WHEN WE GREET SOMEONE IN THE STREET? We  
say "Hallo!" or "Good evening!" etc. when we greet ...

AND WHAT DO WE SAY WHEN WE LEAVE SOMEONE? We say "Goodbye;  
Bye-bye; Cheerio" or just "Cheers" when we leave someone

882 **SCENT**  
香り、察知する

**GIVE OFF**  
放つ

**RIDER**  
乗り手

WHICH FLOWER DO YOU THINK GIVES OFF THE NICEST SCENT?/  
I think the ... gives off the nicest scent

CAN YOU TELL ME OF A CASE YOU KNOW WHERE AN ANIMAL HAS  
SHOWN IT HAS SCENTED DANGER (i.e. AS IF BY SMELL) BEFORE THE  
DANGER HAS ACTUALLY BEEN REACHED? Yes, I can ... or ... No, I can't ...

As an example, a horse will sometimes refuse to cross a bridge that is in danger of  
breaking, even though its rider might try to make it go on ... and animals, such as  
deer, can also scent (or sense) danger when a tiger is about ...

**GO RIGHT**  
うまくいく

**TEMPER**  
気分、気質

**LOSE ONE'S TEMPER**  
腹を立てる

**THOUGHTFUL**  
考え込んでいる

**GO BAD**  
腐る

**SWEET /**  
心の優しい