

WHEN THINGS DON'T GO RIGHT, WHAT DO YOU DO - LOSE YOUR TEMPER, OR JUST BECOME VERY QUIET AND THOUGHTFUL, ETC. ?

When things don't go ... I ...

883 WHAT DO WE DO WITH FOOD THAT HAS GONE BAD? We throw away food that has gone bad

WHAT KIND OF THINGS PUT YOU INTO A BAD TEMPER ?/ The kind of ... temper are ...

WOULD YOU SAY THAT GENERALLY SPEAKING WOMEN WERE MORE SWEET-TEMPERED THAN MEN ? Yes, I'd say that ... or ... No, I wouldn't say ...

### FOUR WAYS OF FORMING THE FUTURE

There are four ways in which we can form the Future, and they are as follows:-

1) I shall go to London tomorrow (Normal Future)

2) I go to London tomorrow (Present Simple)

3) I am going to London tomorrow (Present Progressive)

4) I am going to go to London tomorrow (Future Intention)

Naturally, we can't use these different forms as we like. In some cases we use one form, whilst in other cases we use another, and, as with so much else in English, we best learn when to use them through practice./

WHAT ARE THE FOUR WAYS IN WHICH WE CAN FORM THE FUTURE ?

The four ways ... are 1) I shall go to London tomorrow (Normal Future) 2) I go to ...

884 CAN WE USE THESE DIFFERENT FORMS JUST AS WE LIKE ? No, we can't ...

WHAT'S THE BEST WAY TO LEARN WHEN TO USE THEM ? The best way to ... is through practice

**BY NOW / 今ごろはもう**

IF YOU HAD LEFT FOR SCOTLAND TEN HOURS AGO, WOULD YOU HAVE ARRIVED THERE BY NOW ?

Yes, if I'd left ... or ... No, if I'd ...

**WARN**  
警告する

**AHEAD**  
前方に

**TRIANGLE**  
三角(形)

WHAT KIND OF SIGN DO WE SEE ON THE SIDE OF THE ROAD THAT WARNS US THAT THERE'S DANGER AHEAD ?/ The kind of sign we ... ahead is a red triangle with a picture of the danger in the middle. If, for example, it's a dangerous bend, a line in the shape of a dangerous bend ...

**MERCY** 慈悲、哀れみ、情け

HAS IT BEEN THE HABIT THROUGHOUT HISTORY FOR THE CONQUEROR TO SHOW MERCY TO THOSE HE HAS CONQUERED ?

No, it hasn't been the ...

885 WHAT WOULD YOU HAVE DONE ? I'd have ...

**DESIRE** 2200 欲望

WHAT'S A SIMILAR WORD TO "WISH" ? A similar word to "wish" is "desire"

HAVE YOU ANY GREAT DESIRE TO VISIT A PARTICULAR FOREIGN COUNTRY ?

Yes, I've a great ... or ... No, I haven't any ...

WHICH ?/

**IDIOM 37**

**IT NEVER RAINS BUT IT POURS** = problems never come in ones and twos  
不幸は重なるもの、降ればどしゃぶり but many come together

e.g. There was nowhere we could buy any petrol for the car, there were no trains or buses until the next morning, and there was only one hotel, and that was full.

Well, you know what they say, it never rains but it pours.

WHAT DOES THE IDIOM "IT NEVER RAINS BUT IT POURS" MEAN ?

The idiom ... means that problems ...

GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE, PLEASE !

One thing went wrong after another. It's always the same; it never rains but it pours

886 **DICTATION 75**

**INJUSTICE** 不公平、不正行為

The chickens/ have not laid a single egg/ for an entire week./ The soldiers behaved with great courage/ and fought well,/ but still they lost the battle./ He had the choice/ of either entering the government/ and becoming some kind of official/ or of entering the church/ and becoming a priest./ The village looked very pretty/ lying in the valley /in the morning sunshine./ It is not uncommon/ to find public speakers/ preaching against the social injustices/ of the day./ His eyes travelled to the ceiling.

LESSON 135

**UPRIGHT**

まっすぐな、背筋を伸ばして

**LUNG**

肺

**ORGAN**

内臓器官

WHY IS IT HEALTHIER TO SIT AND WALK UPRIGHT RATHER THAN WITH HEAD AND SHOULDERS BENT FORWARD? The reason it's healthier ... is that the lungs and other organs of the body are not pressed against each other, and with an upright back the blood moves more freely in the body and the person feels less tired ...

**WORK OUT** (問題)を解く

WORK OUT THIS PROBLEM PLEASE - WHAT IS IT THAT, THE MORE WE TAKE AWAY FROM IT, THE BIGGER IT GETS? It is a hole: because the more we take away from a hole, the bigger the hole becomes

887 WHAT ARE YOU DOING ?/ I'm working out the problem of - "What is it ..."

**ADVANCE**

前進する

**STEP BY STEP**

一步一步

**CONFUSION**

混乱

**IN ADVANCE**

あらかじめ、前金で

**IN ARREARS** 遅れて、後金で

WHY IS IT BETTER TO ADVANCE SLOWLY STEP BY STEP WHEN LEARNING A FOREIGN LANGUAGE RATHER THAN RUSH FORWARD TOO QUICKLY ?/ The reason it's better to advance ... too quickly is that, unlike many other subjects, a foreign language requires that page one is thoroughly learnt before page two can be completely understood, as the work on each page is based on the work on the pages that have gone before it, so to rush on too quickly would mean eventual confusion ...

WHEN PEOPLE WORK FOR A WAGE, ARE THEY PAID IN ADVANCE OR IN ARREARS? When people work ... in arrears

**BARE**

裸の

**WEAPON**

武器、兵器

**SILENCE (v)**

沈黙させる

**BARELY**

かろうじて、わずかに

ARE MY HANDS COVERED? No, your hands ... but they're bare

IS IT POSSIBLE TO KILL A MAN WITH ONE'S BARE HANDS; THAT IS, WITHOUT USING A WEAPON OF ANY KIND? Yes, it's possible to ...

888 HOW ?/ By putting your hands round his neck and pressing your thumbs hard into his throat

WHAT DOES IT MEAN: "HE SILENCED HIM WITH A BARE WORD" ?  
"He silenced ..." means he silenced him with nothing more than a word ...

WHAT DO WE MEAN WHEN WE SAY "WE BARELY HAD TIME TO EAT" ?

When we say "We barely ..." we mean we only just had time to eat

**GO BACK**  
戻る、帰る

**COME BACK**  
戻る、帰る

**GO IN**  
入る

**COME IN**  
入る

**RETURN**  
戻る、帰る

**ENTER**  
~に入る

**DESCEND**  
下る、降りる

**GO DOWN**  
降りる

**COME DOWN/**  
降りる

Sometimes you may find it difficult to know when to use the verb "go back" and when to use "come back", when to use "go in" and when to use "come in", exactly as when to use "bring" and when to use "take". There may appear to be no problem with these words but, in fact, pupils often confuse their use, as everything depends on where the person who is doing the act is at the time, and where the person who is speaking or writing about the action is at the time./

For example, if at the time of speaking I am at the school, I would say "After the lesson tomorrow, I shall go back home", whilst, if at the time of speaking I were at home, I would say "After the lesson tomorrow, I shall come back home".

If, therefore, you are in any doubt as to what you should use, you can easily overcome the problem by using the word "return", which serves for both "go back" and "come back", and the word "enter", which serves for both "go in" and "come in"./

889 WHAT IS THE PROBLEM WITH THE WORDS "GO BACK" AND "COME BACK" AND "GO IN" AND "COME IN" ?      The problem with the ... is that everything depends on where the person who ...

HOW CAN WE OVERCOME THE PROBLEM ?      We can overcome the problem by using the word "return" ... and the word "enter" ...

The same thing can be applied to the word "descend", which can be used for both "go down" and "come down". Though, in fact, it is seldom used in this way, you can use it if you are in difficulty and don't know whether you should use "go down" or "come down"./

890 WHAT WORD CAN WE USE INSTEAD OF "GO DOWN" OR "COME DOWN" ?      We can use the word "descend" instead of ...

DO WE, IN FACT, GENERALLY USE THE WORD "DESCEND" INSTEAD OF "GO DOWN" OR "COME DOWN" ? No, we don't, in fact, generally use ...

## GET 得る

Although the word "get" has many different meanings, we cannot always use it in place of the other verbs with the same meaning./ For example, we cannot say, "I hope one day to get a doctor". For this reason, when there is any doubt, it is perhaps safer to avoid using "get" and use the verb of the same meaning.

WHAT'S THE PROBLEM WITH USING THE WORD "GET" ? The problem with ... is that we can't always use it in place of the other verbs with the same meaning

HOW DO WE OVERCOME THE PROBLEM ? We overcome ... by avoiding its use and using the verb of the same meaning instead

<b>CASE</b> 事件、実例、場合	<b>IN CASE</b> 万一、～の場合	<b>RISK</b> 危険	<b>RUN A RISK /</b> 危険を冒す
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WHAT DO WE CALL THE PERSON WHOM WE EMPLOY TO FIGHT OUR CASE IN THE LAW COURTS ? We call the person whom we employ to fight our case in the law courts a lawyer or a barrister

891 DO YOU CARRY AN UMBRELLA IN CASE IT RAINS, OR ARE YOU THE TYPE OF PERSON WHO PREFERS TO RUN THE RISK OF IT RAINING ?/  
I carry an ... or ... No, I don't carry ... I'm the kind of ...

<b>DEGREE</b> 度、程度、角度率	<b>BY DEGREES</b> 次第に	<b>ANGLE</b> 角度	<b>RIGHT ANGLE</b> 直角
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WHAT DOES IT MEAN: "WE ADVANCED BY DEGREES" ? "We advanced by degrees" means we moved slowly and carefully forward

HOW MANY DEGREES ARE THERE IN A RIGHT ANGLE ? There are 90 degrees in a right angle

WHAT'S THE TEMPERATURE TODAY ? - I.E. ABOUT HOW MANY DEGREES IS IT TODAY ? It's about ... degrees today

<b>EXCUSE (v) (pronounced "excuz")</b> 弁解する、許す	<b>EXCUSE (n)</b> 言い訳、詫び
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WHAT'S THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN "EXCUSE" (v) AND "EXCUSE" (n) ?/  
The difference ... is that "excuse" is the verb, whilst "excuse" is the noun

892 **FANCY** 好む、なんだか~のような気がする      **WAIST** 腰      **WAISTCOAT** ベスト、チョッキ

WHAT WOULD I MEAN IF I SAID "I FANCY THAT JOHN WILL NOT COME THIS EVENING" ?      If you said "I fancy that ..." you'd mean you had a feeling that John would not come

AND WHAT WOULD I MEAN IF I SAID "I FANCY MYSELF TO BE IN ANCIENT GREECE" ?/      If you said "I fancy myself ..." you'd mean you imagined yourself to be ...

WHAT PART OF THE BODY IS THIS ?      That part of the body is the waist

DO YOU LIKE FANCY WAISTCOATS FOR MEN ?      Yes, I like ... or ... No, I don't like ...

WHAT DO YOU FANCY FOR YOUR DINNER THIS EVENING; THAT IS, WHAT'D YOU LIKE TO HAVE ?      I fancy ... for my dinner this evening

**PINT**      **GALLON**      **LITRE**  
パイント      ガロン      リットル

893 **8 PINTS = 1 GALLON**      **1 PINT = 0.5679 LITRES /**

HOW MANY PINTS MAKE A GALLON ?      8 pints make a gallon

HOW MANY LITRES MAKE A PINT ?      Point 5679 litres make a pint

**JEALOUS** 嫉妬深い

HAVE YOU GOT A JEALOUS NATURE ?      Yes, I've got a ... or ... No, I haven't got a ...

**MINE** 鉱山      **MINER** 坑夫

WHAT DO WE CALL A MAN WHO WORKS IN A MINE ?      We call a man who works in a mine a miner

**TEND** ~の傾向がある

DO YOU THINK MOST PEOPLE TEND TO LIKE OTHERS OR TO DISLIKE OTHERS ?/      I think most people tend to ...

**TOUGH** 堅い、頑丈な、タフな

WHAT'S THE CONTRARY OF "TENDER" ?      The contrary of "tender" is "tough"

NAME A TOUGH METAL.      Steel is a tough metal

894 **CONTENT** (n) (kon'tent)  
中身  
(with the accent on the first syllable)

**CONTENT** (v or adj) (kon-tent')  
満足させる、満足して  
(with the accent on the second syllable)

WHAT'S THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE WORDS "CONTENT" (n) AND "CONTENT" (v or adj) ?      The difference ... is that "content" is a noun, whilst "content" is a verb or adjective

WHAT ARE THE CONTENTS (n) OF YOUR POCKETS OR BAG ?  
The contents of my ... are a handkerchief, some money ...

ARE YOU CONTENT (adj) WITH YOUR LIFE ? /      Yes, I'm ... or ... No, I'm not ...

**WITNESS** 証人

HAVE YOU EVER HAD TO GO TO THE LAW COURTS AS A WITNESS TO AN ACCIDENT OR A CRIME ?      Yes, I've had to go ... as a witness ... or ... No, I've never had ...

**RID** 免れさせる、～取り除く      **GET RID OF** ～を免れる、を除く、廃する

WHAT'S THE BEST WAY TO RID OURSELVES OF SOMEONE WHO'S CAUSING US TROUBLE ? /      The best way to ... is, if the problem is serious, to call the police

WHAT'D I EXPECT YOU TO DO IF I TOLD YOU TO GET RID OF THAT PEN ?      If you told me ... you'd expect me to throw it away

895 **ABOVE ALL** 何ものにもまして

GIVE ME A SENTENCE WITH THE WORDS "ABOVE ALL" IN IT.      Don't forget we need plenty of paper, pencils, rulers, etc. for the exam, but above all pens that write properly

## IDIOM 38

**IN A NUTSHELL** = briefly; in a few words / 要約して言えば

e.g. After all the complicated explaining you have been doing, what you really mean to say - to put everything in a nutshell - is that you are not able to do the job.

WHAT DOES THE IDIOM "IN A NUTSHELL" MEAN?      The idiom ... "briefly ..."

GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE, PLEASE!      To put it in a nutshell, the answer is "no"

## DICTATION 76

As a rule, I do not waste a lot of time worrying about details of little importance. Last night there was a terrible storm and the surface of the sea looked like a mass of hills and valleys. There has been a wonderful improvement in his health and he is now beginning to enjoy life again. Wisdom usually comes with experience. Although he objected, he was still defeated. I do not mind you smoking your pipe whilst I am eating. We switched on the light and found that all the Christmas gifts had been stolen from the tree.

896 LESSON 136

**FLOUR**

小麦粉

**GRIND - GROUND - GROUND**

粉に挽く、研ぐ(現在一過去一過去完了)

**SHARPEN**

鋭利にする

HOW IS FLOUR MADE?

Flour is made by grinding corn

HOW DO WE SHARPEN AN AXE?

We sharpen an axe by grinding it on a stone

**HARM**

傷つける、害する

**HARMFUL**

有害な

**HARMLESS**

無害な

**CREATURE**

生き物

IF YOU WANTED TO HARM SOMEBODY, WHAT'D YOU DO?

If I wanted ... I'd ...

WHICH DO YOU THINK'S THE MOST HARMFUL CREATURE AND WHICH DO YOU THINK'S THE MOST HARMLESS CREATURE ON EARTH?/ I think

the ... is the most harmful creature and the ...  
is the most harmless creature on earth



## "DO" WITH "WHO"

The auxiliary verb "do" is not used with the interrogative pronoun "who" - e.g. "Who speaks German here ?" and not "Who does speak German here ?", unless, of course, one is being emphatic. Sometimes, however, you will find "do" together with "who", but this is because in such cases the word "who" should really be "whom", e.g. "Who do you think I saw yesterday ?" should really be "Whom do you think I saw yesterday ?"/

897 WHY IS IT WE SOMETIMES FIND THE AUXILIARY VERB "DO" WITH THE INTERROGATIVE PRONOUN "WHO" WHEN, IN FACT, "DO" IS NOT SUPPOSED TO BE USED WITH "WHO" ?      The reason we sometimes find ... "who", is that, the word "who" in such cases should really be "whom"

GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE, PLEASE !      "Who did you give the money to ?" should really be "Whom did you give the money to ?"

**IRON (v+n)/ アイロンがけをする**

DO YOU IRON YOUR CLOTHES YOURSELF OR DOES SOMEONE ELSE IRON THEM FOR YOU ?      I iron my ... or ... Someone else irons my clothes for me

**LIKELY**

ありそう、～しそう

**UNLIKELY**

ありそうもない、～しなさそう

DO YOU THINK IT'S LIKELY TO RAIN IN THE NEXT 24 HOURS ?

Yes, I think it's likely to ... or ... No, I don't think ...

DO YOU THINK IT'S VERY UNLIKELY THAT YOU WILL GO THROUGH THE ENTIRE WINTER NEXT YEAR WITHOUT CATCHING A SINGLE COLD ?/

Yes, I think it's very ... or ... No, I don't think it's very ... but I think it's very likely that I will catch a cold

898 **DO SOMEONE A FAVOUR**  
人のために尽くす

**THAT'S ALL RIGHT**  
どういたしまして

**NOT AT ALL**  
どういたしまして

**IT'S NOTHING**  
どういたしまして

**WELCOME**  
どういたしまして

**DON'T MENTION IT**  
どういたしまして

When we give something to someone or do someone a favour etc., and they say "Thank you", there are many ways in which we can reply, depending to some extent on what we have given them or what we have done. We can say, for example, "That's all

right. That's O.K. Not at all. It's nothing. You're welcome. Don't mention it" etc., or we can just reply with a smile without saying a word./

WHEN WE GIVE SOMETHING TO SOMEONE, OR DO SOMEONE A FAVOUR ETC., AND THEY SAY "THANK YOU", WHAT DO WE REPLY ?

When we give ... we reply "That's all right. That's O.K. Not at all ..."

899 UP

全く、すっかり、～し尽くす

TEAR - TORE - TORN

引き裂く(現在一過去一過去分詞)

When we add the word "up" to a verb it sometimes gives it the meaning of doing something more completely. For example, "I'm breaking this match"; that is, once, whilst "I'm breaking this match up" means I'm breaking it many times./

WHEN WE ADD THE WORD "UP" TO A VERB, WHAT MEANING DOES IT SOMETIMES GIVE THE VERB ? When we add ... it sometimes gives the verb the meaning of doing something more completely

GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE, PLEASE ! "I'm cutting a loaf of bread into two halves", means, I'm cutting the loaf once, whilst "I'm cutting the loaf of bread up" means I'm cutting it many times

WHAT AM I DOING ? You're tearing a piece of paper

WHAT AM I DOING ? You're tearing a piece of paper up

PILE

積み重ねる

ONE ON TOP OF THE OTHER

上へ上へと

HEAP /

積み重ね、固まり

WHAT AM I DOING ? You're piling your books one on top of the other

WHAT'S ANOTHER WORD SIMILAR IN MEANING TO THE WORD "PILE" ?

Another word similar to ... is "heap"

As with many words which are similar in meaning, in some cases we prefer to use the word "pile", whilst in other cases we prefer to use the word "heap", whilst in still other cases we can use either one word or the other. A pile is usually tidier than a heap.

900 POINT

先、点、地点

FREEZE - FROZE - FROZEN 2250

凍る(現在一過去一過去分詞)

NOUGHT

0、零

**CENTIGRADE (OR, CELSIUS)**  
摂氏

**ZERO**  
0、零

**FAHRENHEIT/**  
華氏

WHAT'S THIS ?                    It's the point of your pencil

WHAT DO WE USE TO SHARPEN THE POINT OF A PENCIL ?                    We use a  
knife to sharpen ...

WHAT IS BOILING POINT ?                    Boiling point is 100 degrees centigrade or  
212 degrees Fahrenheit

WHAT IS FREEZING POINT ?                    Freezing point is nought (or zero) degrees  
centigrade, or 32 degrees Fahrenheit

**SCRATCH**  
掻く、引っ掻く

**CHEEK**  
ほっぺた

**SCRAPE**  
こする、はがす

**SCRATCH OUT**  
削る、引っ掻いて掘る

WHAT'S THIS ?                    It's your cheek

901 WHAT AM I DOING ?/                    You're scratching your cheek with your finger

WHAT AM I DOING NOW ?                    You're scraping your cheek with your fingers

WHAT DO WE HAVE TO USE IN ORDER TO SCRATCH OUT THE DATE  
ON A COIN ?                    We have to use the point of a knife ... etc., in order to scratch ...

DO WE USUALLY HAVE TO SCRAPE OFF OLD PAINT FROM A CAR OR  
A WOODEN DOOR BEFORE PUTTING ON A NEW COAT ?/                    Yes, we usually  
have to scrape off ...

**THE ... THE**  
ますます、～すればするほど～だ

**THE SOONER ... THE BETTER**  
早いほど良い

WOULD YOU SAY THAT THE MORE WE LEARN THE HAPPIER WE  
BECOME ?                    Yes, I'd say that ... or ... No, I wouldn't say ...

GIVE ME A SENTENCE WITH THE WORDS "THE SOONER ... THE  
BETTER".                    The sooner we get the job finished the better,  
so that we can have a rest

**RESPONSIBLE**    責任がある

**COUNCIL**    市議会、会議、評議会

902 AT ABOUT WHAT AGE IS A CHILD CONSIDERED TO BE RESPONSIBLE  
FOR HIS OWN ACTIONS ?/                    A child is considered to be ... at about ... years old

WHAT'S A LOCAL TOWN COUNCIL RESPONSIBLE FOR ?                    A local town  
council is responsible for keeping the streets clean, looking after the  
public gardens, supplying water and electricity to the houses, etc. ...

**FRIGHT** 突然の恐怖

**FRIGHTEN** ぎょつとさせる

HAVE YOU EVER BEEN FRIGHTENED BY A GHOST ? Yes, I've been  
... or ... No, I've never been ...

WHAT HAPPENED ?

**MEAN (adj)** けちな、卑しい

WHO DO YOU THINK ARE THE MEANEST PEOPLE YOU KNOW OF ?  
I think ... are the meanest people I know of

**THOUGHTLESS** 思いやりのない、不親切

WHAT DO WE MEAN BY A THOUGHTLESS PERSON ? By a thoughtless  
person, we mean either someone who doesn't think,  
or someone who shows little consideration for others...

903 **PALE** 青白い、青ざめた

**SICKNESS** 病気、吐き気

WHAT CAN MAKE A PERSON'S FACE TURN PALE ?/ Fright, fear, sickness  
etc., can make a person's face turn pale

**IDIOM 39**

**PREPARATION** 準備

**OFF THE CUFF** = without preparation, or, not official. (The expression comes  
即座に(の)、即興的に(の) from the habit in the old days of men writing  
notes on their hard shirt cuffs.)

e.g. I can't give you a full and proper answer to your question but only one off the cuff.

WHAT DOES THE IDIOM "OFF THE CUFF" MEAN ? The idiom "off the cuff"  
means ...

GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE, PLEASE ! He had no time to prepare a proper speech  
and so had to give one off the cuff

HAVE YOU EVER HAD TO MAKE A SPEECH "OFF THE CUFF" ?