

LESSON 137

-ISH

SICILY シシリー島

When we add the letters "-ish" to an adjective it means "rather" or "more or less". For example, "Sicily is not exactly a big island, like Japan or Britain, but it's **biggish** compared with the other islands in the Mediterranean."

904 WHAT MEANING DO THE LETTERS "-ISH" GIVE WHEN WE ADD THEM TO AN ADJECTIVE? The letters "-ish" give the meaning of "rather" or "more or less" when we add them to an adjective

GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE, PLEASE!/"The ceiling is not exactly white, but it's whitish"

We cannot always add the letters "ish" to an adjective. We do not say, for example, "simplish". This is because it does not sound very nice. We would instead say, "fairly simple".

UPSET
だめにする、ひっくり返す

FEEL UPSET
狼狽する

TERRIBLY
ひどく

WHAT WOULD I MEAN IF I SAID "MY PLANS FOR THE FUTURE HAVE ALL BEEN UPSET BY THE INTERFERENCE OF MY FATHER"? If you said that your plans for the future had all been ... you would mean that he had not agreed with your plans, and had made you change them ... etc.

IF YOU UPSET A DRINK OVER A LADY'S DRESS, WHAT'D YOU SAY AND DO ?/ If I upset a ... I'd say "I'm terribly sorry" and would try to help her clean the dress in some way

905 IF I SAID "I'M FEELING VERY UPSET TODAY", WHAT WOULD I MEAN ? If you said that you were feeling very upset today, you'd mean that something unpleasant had happened to you, or you had seen something unpleasant etc ...

WRECK
破滅する

MISFORTUNE
不運

SHIPWRECK
(船の)難破

TAKE TO
～へ行く

HOW WOULD YOU FEEL, AND WHAT WOULD YOU DO, IF ALL YOUR PLANS FOR THE FUTURE WERE WRECKED THROUGH SOME ACCIDENT OR SOME PIECE OF MISFORTUNE ?/ If all my plans for the future were wrecked ... I'd feel ... and I'd ...

DESCRIBE WHAT HAPPENS IN A SHIPWRECK. In a shipwreck, the ship sinks and people take to small boats, or drown ...

ADVERTISE **SALE** **FOR SALE** **ADVERTISEMENT**
広告する 販売 売り物に出ている) 広告

ADVERTISING **COMMERCIAL** **PRODUCT**
広告(業) 広告放送、商業上の 製品

906 HOW WOULD YOU ADVERTISE THE FACT THAT YOU HAD A HOUSE FOR SALE ?
I'd advertise the fact that ... by putting an advertisement in the newspaper ... etc.

WHAT DO YOU THINK'S THE BEST FORM OF ADVERTISING FOR SELLING A COMMERCIAL PRODUCT ?/
I think the best form ... is ...

"SOME" IN INTERROGATIVE SENTENCES **USUAL** 通常の

We sometimes use the words "some, somebody" and "something", in interrogative sentences instead of the usual "any, anybody", and "anything". We generally do this when we expect a positive answer, and especially when we offer something to somebody. For example, "Would you like some more tea ?" - "Is there somebody here you're looking for ?" - "Would you like me to buy you something nice for Christmas ?" etc./

WHEN DO WE USE "SOME, SOMEBODY" AND "SOMETHING" IN INTERROGATIVE SENTENCES INSTEAD OF THE USUAL "ANY, ANYBODY" AND "ANYTHING" ?

We use "some" ... when we expect a positive answer, and especially when we offer something to somebody

GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE OF EACH, PLEASE ! "Would you like some more tea ?"
"Did I hear somebody ring the front door bell just then ?"
"Would you like something nice for dinner ?"

907 **BARGAIN** **OVER** **SECOND – HAND** **BASEMENT/**
交渉する、格安な 以上、～を超える 中古の 地(下)階

GET THE BETTER OF THE BARGAIN (安い)得な買い物をする

WHAT WOULD I MEAN IF I SAID THAT I HAD HAD TO BARGAIN FOR OVER AN HOUR WHEN I BOUGHT MY SECOND-HAND CAR, BUT EVENTUALLY GOT THE BETTER OF THE BARGAIN ?/ If you said that you had had to bargain ... you would mean that you had bought a car that was not new and that, for more than an hour, you had had to argue about the price, because the price was not fixed. Eventually, the deal was to your advantage, which meant you got the car cheaper than the expected price ...

WHAT KIND OF GOODS WOULD WE EXPECT TO FIND IN THE BARGAIN BASEMENT OF A SHOP ? The kind of goods we'd expect ... would be those which the shop was able to sell more cheaply than at the normal price ...

CAUTION 警告する、用心

CAUTIOUSLY 用心深く

IN WHAT KIND OF SITUATIONS DO PEOPLE MOVE VERY CAUTIOUSLY ?
The kind of situations in which people ... is when there's danger ... etc ...

908 HOW MANY TIMES DO THE POLICE CAUTION YOU ABOUT BAD DRIVING BEFORE THEY TAKE AWAY YOUR LICENCE ?/ The police caution you ... about bad driving before ...

DELIVER
配達する

MAIL
郵便物

BEFOREHAND
前もって

SET FREE
解放する

AT WHAT TIME DO THEY DELIVER THE MAIL AT YOUR HOUSE ?
They deliver the ... at about ...

IF YOU HAD TO DELIVER A SPEECH, WOULD YOU CAREFULLY PREPARE NOTES BEFOREHAND OR WOULD YOU GIVE IT "OFF THE CUFF" ?/ If I had to deliver a speech, I'd ...

WHICH WOULD SOUND MORE NATURAL ? Delivering the speech off the cuff would sound more natural

WHAT DO WE MEAN WHEN WE SAY "THE PRISONERS WERE DELIVERED FROM THE ENEMY" ? When we say that the prisoners were ... we mean that they were set free

CRITIC 批評家

DO YOU THINK CRITICS SERVE A USEFUL PURPOSE ? IF SO, WHAT ?
Yes, I think critics ... because they ... or ... No, I don't think ...

909 DO THEY ALWAYS KNOW WHAT THEY ARE TALKING ABOUT ?/
Yes, they always ... or ... No, they don't always ...

IDIOM 40

HARD UP = having very little money お金に困っている

e.g. I can't let you have any money this week: I'm very hard up.

WHAT DOES THE IDIOM "HARD UP" MEAN? The idiom ... "having very ..."

GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE, PLEASE! We were so hard up we couldn't even buy a newspaper

OPPOSITION 反対、抵抗 **SADLY** 悲しんで

DICTATION 77

Some people find it sad/ that the steam engine/ is hardly any longer used/ on the railways these days./ Although he strongly opposed the bill,/ he knew it would be passed/ all the same/ and so, after replying to the opposition,/ he returned sadly to his seat./ The guards were given orders/ to shoot the enemy on sight./ I am an early bird,/ and so feel very bright/ in the morning/ and dull in the evening./ Find out if he is fit/ to do the job first.

LESSON 138

DOUBLE CONTRACTIONS

One of the reasons spoken English is difficult to understand is due not only to contractions but to double contractions. For example, "I would have seen him if he had been there" becomes "I'd've seen him if he'd been there." - "I would have" becomes "I'd've."

910 GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE OF A DOUBLE CONTRACTION. An example of a double contraction is "He'd've gone if he'd been able to"

EXPECT = TO LOOK FORWARD TO AN EVENT
期待する

RELY ON /
頼る

ARE YOU EXPECTING A LETTER FROM ANYONE IN THE NEXT FEW DAYS? Yes, I'm expecting ... or ... No, I'm not ...

DO YOU THINK A CHILD CAN BE EXPECTED TO STUDY WITHOUT BEING FORCED TO DO SO, EITHER BY HIS TEACHER OR HIS PARENTS?/ Yes, I think a child ... or ... No, I don't think ...

I EXPECT BY NOW THAT YOU UNDERSTAND EVERYTHING I SAY WITH EASE - IS THAT RIGHT? Yes, that's right ... or ... No, that isn't right ...

CAN YOU ALWAYS BE RELIED UPON TO DO THINGS THAT YOU HAVE PROMISED SOMEONE YOU WILL DO? Yes, I can always be relied upon to ... or ... No, I can't always be ...

911 **FAST** **FASTEN** **AEROPLANE** **TAKE OFF**
しっかりと しっかりとしめる 飛行機 離陸する
TOUCH DOWN 着地 **SAFETY-BELT** / 安全ベルト

WHAT DO WE HAVE TO DO IF WE WANT TO HOLD TWO PIECES OF WOOD FAST TOGETHER? If we want to ... we have to hammer a nail into them ... etc

WHAT IS THE MEANING OF THE NOTICE "FASTEN YOUR SEAT - BELTS" THAT APPEARS IN AN AEROPLANE JUST BEFORE THE PLANE TAKES OFF OR LANDS? The meaning of the notice "Fasten your seat-belts" that appears in an aeroplane just before the plane takes off or lands is that we must tie our safety-belts around us to hold us fast when the plane leaves the ground and when it touches down

HASTEN 急がせる **HASTE** 急ぐ

WHAT'S THE BEST WAY TO HASTEN A LAZY WORKER ?/ The best way to ... is to offer him more money or tell him he will lose his job ...

912 WHAT DOES IT MEAN: "MORE HASTE LESS SPEED" ? "More haste less speed" means that often if we try to do something too fast we finish by doing it much slower than if we had taken our time

GARDEN GATE = GATE OF THE GARDEN 庭の門

ELIMINATE **PORTER** **HALL - PORTER**
除く 番人 (玄関口の)荷物運搬人

We can often put two nouns together in English and by doing so eliminate the need for the words "of the". For example, "the clock face" means "the face of the clock".

GIVE ME THREE EXAMPLES OF PUTTING TWO NOUNS TOGETHER AND SO ELIMINATING THE WORDS "OF THE" / "Hall-porter" meaning "the porter of the hall". "Book cover" meaning "the cover of the book".
"Table top" meaning "the top of the table"

OVERNIGHT 一夜にして

IF YOU WERE EVER TO BECOME VERY RICH AND FAMOUS, WOULD YOU PREFER IT TO HAPPEN OVERNIGHT OR LITTLE BY LITTLE? If ever I were to become ... I'd prefer it to ...

913 **MERE** 単に

IS THERE ANY JOB YOU COULD THINK OF THAT YOU WOULD LIKE TO DO, NOT FOR MONEY, BUT FOR THE MERE HONOUR THAT GOES WITH THE JOB? Yes, there's a job I can think of that I'd like ... or ... No, there isn't any job I can ...

WHICH JOB ?/

NUISANCE 邪魔物

WHAT DO YOU THINK'S THE BEST THING TO SAY TO PEOPLE, OR DO WITH PEOPLE, WHO MAKE THEMSELVES A NUISANCE? I think the best ... is to ...

POST	DOORPOST	GOAL	DIG - DUG - DUG	POSTAGE
柱	(戸口の)わき柱	ゴール	掘る	郵便料金

WHAT ARE THESE? These are doorposts

WHAT DO WE HAVE TO DO WHEN WE WANT TO PUT POSTS IN THE GROUND TO MAKE THE GOALS FOR A GAME OF FOOTBALL OR RUGBY? When we want to put posts in the ground to make the ... we must dig fairly deep holes in the ground

ABOUT HOW LONG DO YOU THINK IT TAKES TO REACH THE POST OF BANK MANAGER IF YOU START RIGHT FROM THE BOTTOM? I think it takes about ... years to reach the ...

914 HOW MUCH IS THE POSTAGE FOR A LETTER FROM YOUR COUNTRY TO ENGLAND? The postage for a letter from ... is ...

PUNISH 罰する

HOW'D YOU PUNISH A PUPIL WHO WAS LACKING IN DISCIPLINE? I'd punish a pupil who was lacking in discipline by ...

FOLD 折る

WHAT AM I DOING? You're folding a page of your book

NATIVE ~生まれの、現地人 **COLONIALISM** 植民地政策、植民地主義

A native is a person born in a certain country or place. For example, "I'm a native of ...".

WHAT'S A NATIVE ?/ A native is a person born in a certain country or place

TREASURE 宝物

IS THERE STILL ANY LOST TREASURE IN THE WORLD ? Yes, there's still ... especially at the bottom of the sea where treasure ships sank during storms in the old days

915 **RECEIPT** ²³⁰⁰ レシート、領収書

PROVE 証明する

WHY DOES ONE ASK FOR A RECEIPT TO BE SIGNED WHEN ONE DELIVERS GOODS OR PAYS FOR SOMETHING ?/ One asks for a receipt to be signed when ... in order to prove that they have, in fact, been delivered or paid for

IDIOM 41

TELL OFF = to speak angrily to someone for doing something wrong 叱る

e.g. The teacher told the pupil off for being late for his lesson.

WHAT DOES THE IDIOM "TELL OFF" MEAN ? The idiom ... "to speak ..."

GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE, PLEASE !

If I'm not home early at night,
I get told off by my mother

DICTATION 78

We spent the whole afternoon/ gathering up the apples/ that had fallen on the ground./
A railway line/ does not have to be level,/ but it cannot climb too rapidly,/ otherwise a
train cannot run on it./ As we weighed the cake/ my father gave a cry of surprise./ He had
not realized/ it would weigh so much./ The theatre seats were well-made,/ so that the
audience/ could relax/ and watch the play in comfort./ For one brief moment,/ I was
certain he would obey.

916 **LESSON 139**

EXCUSE ME
すみません

I'M SORRY
ごめんなさい

ACCIDENTALLY
偶然に

Generally speaking, we use "Excuse me" for something that is not very important and "I'm sorry" for a more important apology. This, however, like so many other things, is only a general rule.

WHAT'S THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN "EXCUSE ME" AND "I'M SORRY" ?

The difference ... is that we generally use "Excuse me" for something that is not very important, and "I'm sorry" for a more important apology

WHAT DO YOU SAY WHEN YOU WANT TO PASS BETWEEN TWO PEOPLE WHO ARE SPEAKING TO EACH OTHER ?/

When I want to ... I say
"Excuse me, please"

AND WHAT DO YOU SAY IF, IN PASSING, YOU ACCIDENTALLY STEP ON THE FOOT OF ONE OF THE TWO PEOPLE WHO ARE SPEAKING ?

If, in passing, I accidentally step ... I say "Oh, I'm terribly sorry!
I hope I haven't hurt you"

REJOICE
喜ばせる

REJOICING
祝い事

WEALTHY
富んだ、豊富な

DISASTER
災害

917 WHY ARE PUBLIC REJOICINGS NOT AS COMMON NOW AS THEY WERE IN THE PAST ?/

Public rejoicings are not as common ... because many countries in the world today are at peace; and with the progress of science, people are becoming wealthier and healthier than in the past, and so national disasters such as war, plague, hunger etc., are rarer ...

SCREW ねじ

SCREWDRIVER ねじまわし

WHAT'S THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN A NAIL AND A SCREW ?

The difference ... is that a nail we hammer into a piece of wood, whilst a screw we turn and turn with a screwdriver

THEN その時、それから、その場合

The word "then" has three meanings:-

1) At that time - e.g. I shall see him on Thursday and will give him the news then.

2) Next - e.g. We'll have dinner first, and then watch T.V.

3) In that case - e.g. If you don't understand, then ask.

WHAT ARE THE THREE MEANINGS OF THE WORD "THEN" ?/ The three meanings ... are "at that time; next; in that case"

GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE OF EACH, PLEASE ! 1) I began studying English last year, and before then (i.e. before that time) did not know a single word. 2) I shall study first, then go to the cinema. 3) You will find the door locked; then what will you do ?

918 **URGE** 急がせる、駆り立てる

WHAT'S THE BEST WAY TO URGE SOMEONE TO DO SOMETHING HE DOES NOT WANT TO DO ?/ The best way to urge someone to ... is to tell him how much better everything will be after he has done it ...

YOU'RE RIGHT あなたは正しい **YOU'RE WRONG** あなたは間違ってる

AM I RIGHT WHEN I SAY THAT THE OPPOSITE OF "BELIEVE" IS "UNBELIEVE" ? No, you aren't right when you say that ... but you're wrong, because the opposite of "believe" is "disbelieve"

AFFAIR 事柄、情事 **LOVE AFFAIR** (一時的の)恋愛関係、ロマンス

IS IT WISE TO SPEAK ABOUT ONE'S PRIVATE AFFAIRS IN PUBLIC ? No, it isn't wise to ...

ARE LOVE AFFAIRS ALWAYS HAPPY ?/ No, love affairs aren't ...

BASIN 鉢、盆地、 **WASH - BASIN** 洗面器 **RIVER BASIN** 流域 **SHAPED LIKE** ~の様な形になっている

919 WHAT'S THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN A WASH-BASIN AND A RIVER BASIN ? The difference between ... is that a wash-basin is an object in which we wash our hands and face, whilst a river basin is so called because it is shaped like a basin ...

CHARM 魔力、魅力 **CHARMING** 魅惑的な、素敵 **MUSICAL** 音楽の **SNAKE** 蛇

SNAKE - CHARMER 蛇使い **INSTRUMENT** 楽器 **MAGIC** 魔法

WHO'S THE MOST CHARMING PERSON YOU KNOW ? The most charming person I know is ...

WHAT DO WE WRITE ON A BLACKBOARD WITH ?

We write on a blackboard
with a piece of chalk

EYEBROW
眉毛

EYELASH
睫毛

EYELID
瞼

LID
蓋

PAN
平なべ

WHAT'S THIS ?

It's an eyebrow

WHAT ARE THESE ?/

Those are eyelashes

WHAT'S THIS ?

It's an eyelid

DOES WATER IN A PAN BOIL MORE QUICKLY WITH THE LID ON OR
WITH THE LID OFF ? AND WHY ? Water in a pan boils more quickly with the
lid on because, with the lid on, the steam and the heat are kept in ...

FAVOUR (v) = TO APPROVE OF; TO HELP
～に好意を示す、に賛成する、に味方する

YACHT
ヨット

922 WHAT KIND OF FILMS DO THE PEOPLE IN YOUR COUNTRY FAVOUR
THE MOST ?/ The kind of films the people ... are ... (westerns, action films,
war films, films about love ...)

DOES BAD WEATHER FAVOUR A YACHT IN A RACE AT SEA ? No, bad
weather doesn't ...

WHAT DO YOU DO WHEN YOU DON'T APPROVE OF SOMETHING ?
When I don't approve ... I ... (say so, or shake my head ...)

CLOTHE ～に衣服を着せる、装う

CAN A WOMAN CLOTHE HERSELF MORE CHEAPLY THAN A MAN ?/
Yes, a woman can ... or ... No, a woman can't ...

ABILITY 能力

HAVE YOU ANY SPECIAL ABILITY THAT MOST PEOPLE DON'T HAVE ?
Yes, I've a special ... or ... No, I haven't any ...

WHAT ?

ENDLESS 終わりのない、果てしない

GIVE ME A SENTENCE CONTAINING THE WORD "ENDLESS". There was
an endless stream of traffic on the road

923 **BUNCH** 房、束

GRAPE ぶどう

WHICH'D YOU RATHER RECEIVE, A BUNCH OF FLOWERS OR A BUNCH OF GRAPES ?/ I'd rather receive a bunch of ...

RESIST
抵抗する

RESISTANCE
抵抗、反抗

GO QUIETLY
静かに行く

WOULD YOU RESIST ARREST BY THE POLICE ? Yes, I'd resist ... or ... No, I wouldn't resist arrest by the police, but I'd go quietly ...

IDIOM 42

GIVE THE COLD SHOULDER = make to feel unwelcome
無視する、よそよそしい態度を見せる

e.g. I didn't know what I had done wrong, but everyone seemed to give me the cold shoulder.

WHAT DOES THE IDIOM "GIVE THE COLD SHOULDER" MEAN ?
The idiom ... "make to ..."

GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE, PLEASE !
Instead of a friendly welcome we were given the cold shoulder

NOBLE (n) 気品のある、高貴な **REVOLUTION** 革命

924 DICTATION 79

Lacking central heating,/ we managed to keep the room/ sufficiently warm with an oil heater/ which our next-door neighbour/ had lent us./ The nobles had behaved so wickedly/ that the people marched against them,/ and so a bloody revolution broke out./ The Greeks in the old days/ believed in many gods,/ whereas in the Christian Bible/ there is only one god./ The accident was not really the soldier's fault:/ he simply did/ what the captain commanded him to do./ It was quite plain/ that he was a policeman,/ even though he was not in uniform.

LESSON 140

THE MEALS **APPROXIMATE** おおよその **CEREAL** 穀類の

FRY - FRIED - FRIED
油で揚げる

BACON
ベーコン

TOAST
トースト

MARMALADE
マーマレード

SUBSTANTIAL
実(内容)のある、実質の

SNACK
軽食