

**SANDWICH**  
サンドイッチ

**BREAK (n)**  
休憩

**SOUP**  
スープ

**DESSERT**  
デザート

**TEA**  
紅茶

**TAKE TEA**  
紅茶を飲む

**CHEESE**  
チーズ

925 **SUPPER**  
夜食

**BISCUIT**  
ビスケット

**CHOCOLATE** 2350  
チョコレート

Most people in England eat three average meals a day, the names of which depend on what time of the day they are eaten. The following is a list of six possible meals with their approximate times:-

1) 8 a.m. **Breakfast** - consisting of a cereal with milk; fried eggs and bacon; toast and marmalade, and a cup of tea or coffee, generally with milk and sugar./

The English usually like to face the day with something substantial in their stomachs, as it helps to steady the nerves and keeps them calm. It also means that they do not need to eat too much at midday or in the evening.

WHAT'S THE FIRST MEAL OF THE DAY; AT WHAT TIME DO WE HAVE IT; AND WHAT DOES IT CONSIST OF ?                      The first meal of ... we have it ... and it consists of ...

2) 11 a.m. **Snack** - consisting of a cup of tea or coffee and a sandwich, usually taken during a ten or fifteen minute break at work.

WHAT DOES A SNACK CONSIST OF, AND WHEN DO WE TAKE IT ?                      A snack consists of ... and we take it ...

3) 1 p.m. **Lunch** - consisting of soup, meat, vegetables and a dessert. The main meal of the day is called dinner, which means that if lunch is the main meal of the day, then it can be called dinner instead of lunch./

926 **WHEN IS LUNCH, AND WHAT DOES IT CONSIST OF ?**                      Lunch is at ... and it ...  
**WHY IS LUNCH SOMETIMES CALLED DINNER ?**                      Lunch is sometimes ...  
because it is sometimes the main meal of the day

**4) 4 p.m. Tea - consisting of a cup of tea and a piece of cake or a sandwich; again taken during a ten or fifteen minute break at work, or by a housewife together with her friends.**

**WHAT DOES TEA CONSIST OF, AND WHEN AND BY WHOM IS IT TAKEN ?/**

Tea consists of ... and it's taken at ... by ...

**5) 7 to 9 p.m. Dinner - generally speaking it is more the middle and upper classes that have dinner. It consists of soup, meat, vegetables and dessert, etc. Most other people have a large tea, as soon as they arrive home from work at about 6 p.m., consisting of sandwiches, cakes or perhaps something more substantial, such as cheese, fish, meat, etc.**

**WHAT'S THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE EVENING MEAL TAKEN BY THE MIDDLE AND UPPER CLASSES AND THAT TAKEN BY MOST OTHER PEOPLE ?/**

The difference ... is that middle and ... eat between 7 and 9 p.m. and the meal is called dinner, and consists of ... whereas that taken by ... is eaten at about 6 p.m., and consists of ...

**6) 10 to 11 p.m. Supper - consisting of either the same kind of food as at dinner or just something like cheese and biscuits and a hot drink of chocolate etc. It can be taken instead of dinner. Not many people take supper, as they do not like to go to bed on a full stomach.**

**927 WHEN IS SUPPER, AND WHAT DOES IT CONSIST OF ?**

Supper is at ... and consists of ...

**WHY DON'T MOST PEOPLE TAKE SUPPER ?/** Most people don't ... because ...

**As has already been stated, most English people only eat three times a day, and then these three meals are not usually very big. If they do eat more than three times a day, the meals they have are usually very light.**

**If they have a fairly large breakfast, they might have no snack at 11 a.m., and have a light lunch. If they have a large lunch, then they will probably have no tea and a light evening meal, and so on.**

HOW MANY MEALS A DAY DO MOST PEOPLE GENERALLY EAT ?/

Most people generally eat three ...

IF THEY DO EAT MORE THAN THREE MEALS A DAY, WHAT DOES IT MEAN ?

If they do eat more ... it means that the meals are very light ...

928 **DINE** 食事をする

**DINING - ROOM** ダイニングルーム、食堂

WHAT'S THE NAME OF THE ROOM IN WHICH ONE DINES ? The name of the room ... is the dining-room

**JAM**  
ジャム

**ORANGE**  
オレンジ

**PEAR**  
西洋梨

**PLUM**  
西洋すもも

The difference between marmalade and jam is that marmalade is generally made from oranges whilst jam is made from other fruits, such as pears, apples, plums, etc./

WHAT'S THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN MARMALADE AND JAM ?

The difference ... is that marmalade is generally made from oranges ... jam ... other fruits ...

**THE COUNTRY** 田舎、国民

**VICTORY** 勝利

Sometimes we use "the country" not with the meaning of "the opposite of the town" but meaning "the people of a nation", e.g. "The country rejoiced at the news of the victory".

929 HOW ELSE CAN WE USE "THE COUNTRY" BESIDES MEANING "THE OPPOSITE OF THE TOWN" ?/

We can use "the country" besides meaning "the opposite of the town" with the meaning of "the people of a nation"

GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE, PLEASE !

Most of the country was in favour of his election

**HEAL** いやす

ABOUT HOW LONG DOES IT TAKE FOR A CUT ON THE HAND TO HEAL ?

The time it takes for a cut on the hand to heal depends on how deep the cut is ...

**LIVE (v)**  
住む、生活する、生きる

**LIVE (adj)** The "i" is pronounced as in the verb "to lie"  
生きている

WHAT'S THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN LIVE (v) AND LIVE (adj)? The difference ... is that "live" is a verb, whilst ...

DO YOU THINK IT'S ALL RIGHT TO PERFORM EXPERIMENTS ON LIVE ANIMALS ?/ Yes, I think it's all right to ... or ... No, I don't think it's all right to ...

**MILD**  
穏やかな、軽い、口当たりの良い

**REMARK**  
意見、批評

**LOOK (n)**  
顔つき、様子

**STORMY**  
嵐の

WHAT KIND OF REMARK WOULD SOMEONE HAVE TO MAKE TO BRING A MILD LOOK OF SURPRISE TO YOUR FACE? The kind of remark someone would ... would be that he has the same Christian name or surname as myself, or that he used to live in the same town as myself ... etc.

930 WHAT DO WE MEAN BY MILD WEATHER? By mild weather, we mean weather that is not stormy, or very hot, or very cold. In other words, not extreme

WHAT DO WE MEAN BY MILD DISCIPLINE ?/ By mild discipline, we mean discipline that is not very severe

AND WHAT DO WE MEAN BY MILD WINE, MILD EXERCISE, ETC. ?

By mild wine, we mean not strong wine, whilst by mild exercise, we mean not violent exercise

**PROOF** 証明、証拠

IN YOUR COUNTRY, DO YOU HAVE TO CARRY DOCUMENTS AS PROOF THAT YOU ARE WHO YOU SAY YOU ARE? Yes, in my country, we have to carry ... or ... No, in my country, we don't ...

**SAYING** ことわざ

WHAT DOES THIS SAYING MEAN - "A BIRD IN THE HAND IS WORTH TWO IN THE BUSH" ?/ That saying means that what you've actually got in the hand you can be sure of, and that is worth twice what you might be able to get, because you can't be sure of getting it ...

931 **HUNT** 追跡

WOULD YOU JOIN THE HUNT FOR A MURDERER? Yes, I'd join the ... or ...  
No, I wouldn't ...

WHY OR WHY NOT?

**ARMS** 武器

ARE YOU FOR OR AGAINST THE POLICE CARRYING ARMS WHILST WALKING AROUND THE STREETS ON DUTY? I'm for the police ... whilst ... or ... I'm against the ...

## TRAP 罠

WHAT FOOD DO WE PUT IN A TRAP TO CATCH A MOUSE ?/ We put  
cheese in a trap to catch a mouse

WHY ? Because mice like cheese, and cheese has a strong smell, and so  
attracts the mice to it

## IDIOM 43

**TOUCH WOOD** = what people say when they touch wood in the hope of  
preventing bad luck.

(自慢などをした後に復習の女神の機嫌を取るため迷信的に)手近の木に触れる

e.g. We've been very lucky and everything's gone very well until now; touch wood.

- 932 WHAT DO PEOPLE DO AND SAY WHEN THEY WISH OR HOPE TO  
PREVENT BAD LUCK ? When people ... they touch wood and say "touch wood"  
GIVE ME AN EXAMPLE, PLEASE ! I've been driving now for ten years without  
an accident; touch wood

## DICTATION 80

She picked up her wedding ring/ from the floor/ and put it back on her finger./ A bird has  
a pair of wings/ and a tail./ The value of goods/ depends a great deal/ on how much they  
are in demand./ Unless the sea is very rough,/ the ship won't rock and roll very much./  
Most people like to live a settled life,/ but often find their lives/ are interfered with/ by  
those who like to stir up trouble./ A chicken is not a very brave bird.

## LESSON 141

### "BY" AND ITS MANY USES

#### GO PAST

通り過ぎていく

#### BY HIMSELF

彼自身によって

#### NEARBY

近くの

The word "by" has many different uses. The following sentences will serve as  
examples of how it is used:-

1) "I like to sit and watch people pass by my window". "By" in  
this case means "to go past".

2) "Mr. Williams lives by himself" means that nobody lives with

him; whereas, "Mr Williams did the job all by himself" means "without help".

3) "He worked by night and slept by day" means "during the night" and "during the day".

4) "*Hamlet* was written by Shakespeare" means "Shakespeare was the writer of *Hamlet*".

5) "He came from a nearby village" - Exactly as we don't say "a far village" but "a distant village" so we don't say "a near village" but "a nearby village".

933 TELL ME THE MEANING OF THESE SENTENCES WITHOUT USING THE WORD "BY":-

"I SAW HIM PASS BY MY HOUSE YESTERDAY"      I saw him going past my house yesterday

"HENRY SAT IN THE ROOM ALL BY HIMSELF"      Henry sat alone in the room

"HENRY DID THE TRANSLATION ALL BY HIMSELF" /      Henry did the translation without help

"THIEVES OFTEN WORK BY NIGHT"      Thieves often work during the night

"THIS PICTURE WAS PAINTED BY ME"      I was the painter of this picture

934 IS IT CORRECT TO SAY "THE MAN LIVED IN A NEAR TOWN" ?      No, it isn't correct to ...

WHAT MUST WE SAY INSTEAD ?      We must say "The man lived in a nearby town" instead

**POT**  
瓶、壺

**COOKING - POT**  
鍋

**FLOWERPOT**  
花瓶

**INKPOT**  
インク入れ

**INK**  
インク

**JAMPOT**  
ジャム入れ

**TEA-POT /**  
急須

NAME ME SOME DIFFERENT KINDS OF POTS WE CAN HAVE.

Some different kinds of pots we can have are cooking-pots, flowerpots, jampots, inkpots, tea-pots, coffee-pots ...

**IN RELATION TO**  
～に関して

**RELATIONSHIP**  
関係

**RELATIVES**  
親類

<b>RELATIVE</b> 相対的な、比較上の	<b>OVERWEIGHT</b> 超過重量	<b>PYGMY</b> ピグミー族	<b>DWARF</b> 小びと	<b>GIANT</b> 巨人
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DO YOU THINK MOST PEOPLE ARE OVERWEIGHT OR UNDERWEIGHT IN RELATION TO THEIR HEIGHT ? I think most people are ... in relation ...

935 WHAT WAS THE RELATIONSHIP LIKE BETWEEN SERVANT AND MASTER IN THE OLD DAYS ?/ The relationship between servant ... was often not very good, and sometimes quite cruel ...

WHAT DO WE MEAN WHEN WE SAY THAT EVERYTHING IS RELATIVE ?  
When we say that everything is relative, we mean, for example, that a man is only tall because in relation to himself the people around him are short. Among pygmies or dwarfs a man of normal height would be considered a giant, whereas the same man in Scandinavia or Texas would be considered short - it's all relative ...

WHAT'S ANOTHER WORD WE CAN USE INSTEAD OF "RELATIONS" WHEN TALKING ABOUT THE FAMILY ? Another word we can ... is "relatives"

<b>AT SEA</b> 航海(中)、海上で	<b>BY SEA</b> 船で
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HOW LONG ARE YOU AT SEA FOR WHEN YOU TRAVEL BY SEA FROM EUROPE TO AMERICA ?/ How long you are at sea when you travel by ... depends on the ship, but I should think about ...

<b>IN SEASON</b> 時期を得た	<b>OUT OF SEASON</b> 季節はずれ
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936 ARE APPLES IN OR OUT OF SEASON AT THE MOMENT ? Apples are ... season at the moment

<b>THREAD</b> 糸	<b>NEEDLE</b> 針	<b>SEW</b> 縫う	<b>COMPASS</b> 磁石、羅針盤	<b>INJECTION</b> 注射
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WHAT AM I PRETENDING TO DO ? You're pretending to thread a piece of cotton through the eye of a needle

ABOUT HOW LONG DOES THE THREAD OF COTTON HAVE TO BE TO SEW A BUTTON ON A SHIRT ?/ The thread of cotton has to be about a foot long to sew a button on a shirt

WHAT OTHER KINDS OF NEEDLES ARE THERE BESIDES SEWING NEEDLES ?/ There are compass needles, and needles for giving injections ... besides sewing needles

