

ネイティブ・スピーカーによる辞書用例文の推量的 読みの観察：語彙教材開発の基礎研究 — I —

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1. はじめに

1. 1 英語学習者の語彙力とその問題点¹⁾

1. 1. 1 高校生の語彙力の一面 国公立及び私立大学を志望している高校3年段階の生徒の英語の語彙力の一面を示すものとして次のような例がある。

例： 次の () 内の日本語をヒントにして、空所に適切な動詞を入れなさい。(% は、解答者を100とした場合の個々の解答率。下線は、正答を示している。)

(話している) He is _____ about his school life as a student.

解答： saying (38%) ; talking (19%) ; speaking (21%) ; telling (20%) ; その他 (2%)

(直す) you can _____ a broken cup with glue.

解答： repair (33%) ; mend (40%) ; fix (2%) ; その他 (25%)

(思い出す) This movie _____ me of a book I once read.

解答： remembers (36%) ; reminds (28%) ; recollects (3%) ; recalls (1%) ; その他 (32%)

(出発した) The train _____ just as another one arrived.

解答： started (50%) ; left (27%) ; departed (6%) ; その他 (15%)

(選ぶ) Here are some cheeses. _____ which one you like.

解答： Select (63%) ; Choose (22%) ; Decide (5%) ; その他 (15%)

— 以下略 —

この例が示すように、「話す」=say/speak, 「出発する」=start, 「選ぶ」=select/chooseのように、日・英語が単線的に一対一対応しているために、文脈に応じた適切な動詞の選択が困難な様子が分かる。

1. 1. 2 大学生の語彙力の一面 次の例は、修飾語を持たないS+Vまたは、S+V+O型のテスト文(例：_____ The man CHUCKLED at the boy, _____)のSやOに対し

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1) 大沢, 「動詞の意味の記憶に及ぼす形容詞の影響」, 『日本教科教育学会誌』1981.11: 第6巻, 第4号所収.

て連想する感情を、空所に、修飾語で反応してもらい、その結果を、日米人を対象にして比較対照したものである²⁾。

例：

テスト文：_____ The man CHUCKLED at the boy, _____

米国人の反応

日本人の反応

主部 nice, good, happy, …

意地悪な、ずるい、馬鹿にした、…

述部 funny, happy, naughty, …

失敗した、困っている、おろかな、…

観察：日米正反対な反応で、とくに、日本人は、chuckle=「くすくす笑う」を嘲笑的に考えている様子が分かる。

テスト文：_____ The man DISCUSSED with his friend. _____

米国人の反応

日本人の反応

主部 understanding, smart, calm, …

議論好きな、反抗的な、…

述部 good, close, logical, …

まじめな、冷い、…

観察：日本人のほうは、感情的な意味を持つ argue と冷静な意味を持つ discuss を区別できないでいる様子が分かる。

— 以下略 —

以上のような高校生と大学生の語彙力の一面を見ても分かるように、彼らの語彙力の背影には、長い間の訳語学習が災いのごとく存在していることである。すなわち、彼らは、日・英語の語彙項目は、互いに外延的に同等で、しかも内包的にも一対一に対応しているかのような考えに強く支配されているふしがある。

日・英語の一対一学習は、外国語学習の過程のある段階では、止むを得ない学習手段として必要である。しかし、適当な時期に、日・英の語は、外延的に、一応、一対一に対応はしていても、内包的には相互にどのようにつながっているかについて分かる学習が彼らのある学習段階で必要である。その段階では、より意図的に選択された題材内至用例文が用意され、訳語に依らないで、語をとりまく文脈の中で、語の意味を全体像として感じとることのできる学習経験をさせてやる教材が必要がある。

1. 2 改善策としての教材開発

語彙力を育てるのに適した題材内至用例文が、望ましい系統性をもったシラバスとして開発されるには、語の使用頻度、有用性、聞く、読むの受容性、話す、書くの発表用の観点に基づくかななくてはならないが、それから更に、語の外延的意味と内包的意味に基づく教材の類化にまで作業が進まなくては不十分である。

この進んだ語彙教材の開発は、学習者が身に付けた文法形式を運用面にまで高めるためにも欠かせない作業である。

まず、英語文化圏に住む人たちが固有にもっているところの語と外延的世界(場面、状況; 場面、状況への関与者)とのかかわり、文と外延的世界とのかかわりを学習経験できる機能的

2) 大沢, 「英語の動詞の意味の連想的推量の観察 —その3—: 日・英語の対照研究の試み」, 『岩手大学教育学部研究年報』No.39, 1980.2. 所収。

語彙教材の開発が望まれている。既に, Ek, J. A. (1976), Munby, J. (1978)^{3),4)}等が, そのような目的の言語機能別教材を開発し, しかも, 外国語学習者の英語使用を有効に援助できる attitudinal-tones を文意標識として添えた教材構想を提案した。

例えば,

LANGUAGE MICRO-FUNCTIONS AND ATTITUDINAL-TONES

Productive

Micro-function	Attitudinal-tone	Language realisation
advise	+ personal	May I recommend the ... ?
	+ deferential	I think you would like the... Our house speciality is the...
prohibit	+ polite	I am afraid you are full/closed.
	+ regretting	
predict	+ cautionary	You may find the... is too hot/ spicy. It's peppery/hot/spicy/ cold. Yes, it is. No, it isn't.
	+ deferential	

∴

Receptive

Micro-function	Attitudinal-tone	Language realisation
query	+ polite + mild	Are you sure about that, Sir ?
	+ uncertain	Didn't the lady/gentleman there have... ?
excuse	+ polite + regretting	I'm sorry but we are busy/short- staffed today. We will be as quick as we can.
	+ placatory	
express	+ contented	Yes. Thank you. /Very nice. /
	+ complementary	Splendid! What has happened to my/our order ?

これらは, 具体的に教科書となり, ヨーロッパ各地で実際に使われ始めている⁵⁾。

次に大切な教材開発作業として待たれているのは, 概念別の語彙教材群の開発ではないかと思う。すなわち, 前述のような, ことばと社会(ことばの使い手が置かれている場面, 状況, ことばの使い手としての人間相互の役割関係)とのかかわりを示してくれる機能的教材の外に, 経験的世界において人間の願望や要求, 確信, 可能, 義務, 評価, 勧誘, 助言, 賛成, 反対, 強制, 服従, 同情, 感謝, 喜び, 敵意, 等々の概念を有効に伝達するのに役立つ個々の語の内包的意味を, 適切な文脈の中で学習経験できるような語彙教材の開発も望まれている。

3) Ek, J. A. Van *The Threshold Level for Modern Language Learning in Schools*. London: Longman, 1976.

4) Munby, J. *Communicative Syllabus Design: A Sociolinguistic Model for Defining the Content of the Purpose Specific Language Programmes*. Cambridge University Press, 1978.

5) Longman 社の 'Strategy' シリーズの教科書や Cambridge 大学の Leo Jones *Notions in English* 1979 とか *Functions of English* 1977. はその具体例である。

著者は、英語を母国語とする人々が、動詞に対して持っている連想的概念ネット・ワークを調査し⁶⁾、その連想を利用して、英語を母国語とする人々が辞書の用例文をどう読み取るかの観察をした。観察を通して、英語を母国語とする人々は、英語の使い手として、自分たちの外延的世界知識を、動詞の内包的意味についての知識を介してどう伝えようとしているかを観ることができた。

このような教材開発の基礎作業も、何らかの形で、概念別の語彙教材の開発に役立てばと念願している。

2. ネイティブ・スピーカーによる辞書用例文の推量的読みの観察

2. 1 観察の対象にした動詞と用例文

Nilsen and Nilsen (1975) と Aid (1973) ⁷⁾ に基づく動詞500語と学習辞典の用例文2,500例：

Verbs of Transportation (e.g., to walk)

Verbs of Transfer (e.g., to throw)

Verbs of Exchange (e.g. to buy)

Verbs of Communication (e.g., to explain) —その1—

Verbs of Location (e.g., to contain)

Verbs of Perception (e.g., to understand) —その1—

Verbs of Psychological Event (e.g., to enjoy) —その1—

Verbs of Ownership (e.g., to possess)

Verbs of Change (e.g., to vary)

Verbs of Creation (e.g., to build)

Verbs of Control (e.g., to allow)

2. 2 観察方法

観察記録用カード：

例：

Verb : EXPERIENCE

* 連想語群

Clues : The man EXPERIENCED it.

poor*

actual*

troubled

difficult

persevering

dangerous/fearful

firm

pleasant/unpleasant

untiring

unforgettable

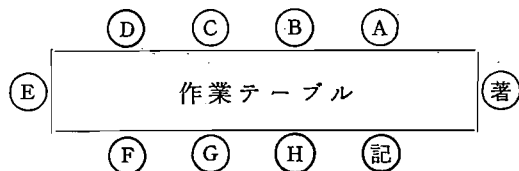
Please choose your favorite sentence which can be helpful in understading the meaning of EXPERIENCE.

If possible, please invent your example sentence which can be helpful in undertsanding the meaning of EXPERIENCE.

6) 大沢「英語の動詞の意味の連想的推量の観察, その1~3」, 1977, 1978, 1980.

7) Nilsen, Don L. F. *et al Semantic Theory*. Newbury House, 1975. Aid, Francis M. *Semantic Structures in Spanish : A Proposal for Instructional Materials*, Georgetown Univ. 1973.

観察作業の状況： インフォーマントとしてのネイティブ・スピーカー (A)～(H)；記録者 (記)；著者 (著)



作業手順： 一人につき、カード数枚と辞書⁸⁾ 2～3冊を配布→著者が、動詞の用例文選択の刺激となる連想語群を読み上げる→ネイティブ・スピーカーは各自辞書を引き、好みの用例文をカードに記入する。その直後、用例文について説明・感想を言いながら手がかり語 (Clues) を用例文の行間に記入していく→以下同じ進行。

記録係 (ネイティブ・スピーカー) と著者は、メモや録音を取る。

作業期日と場所： とくに、文部省在外研究員として滞米した1979年7月から8月にかけて2ヶ月間のうち正味50日。1日10語あて、朝10時～12時まで。アメリカ合衆国カリフォルニア州、パロアルト市、スタンフォード大学。

帰国後、1980年からは、岩手大学にて実施。

インフォーマントとしてのネイティブ・スピーカー： スタンフォード大学では、Ms Patrici Robinson (Ohlone Elementary School の国語教師) と Mr. Bob Grant (スタンフォード大学法学部大学院生) をリーダーとする米国籍成人8名。日本では、1980年から1982年にかけて、Miss Dominique C. G. Vouillemin (岩手大学教育学部英語科外国人教師、英国人)、Mrs. Marion F. Shiefer (岩手大学教育学部英語科外国人非常勤講師、米国人)、Miss Judith Birk (スタンフォード大学、インターナショナル・コミュニケーション研究所員、米国人) の協力で、英文資料の追加や校閲をしていただいた。

3. 収集した用例文とネイティブ・スピーカーによる読みの資料

3. 1 Verbs of Perception

動詞： to think

意味：⁹⁾

必ずしも確かではないが自分の

用例文の選択と読みの手がかり：

The man THOUGHT so.
careful

手がかり利用の共通性：
not sure

8) 文献リストに示した*印のついた辞書

9) 意味を説明する際、次の辞書をとくに参照した。

Hayakawa, S. I. *Modern Guide to Synonyms and Related Words*. Funk and Wagnalls, 1968.

Horowitz, E. *Words Come in Families*. Hart, 1977.

小西友七 (編) 『英語基本動詞辞典』研究社, 1980.

小西友七 (他編) 『小学館英和中辞典』小学館, 1980.

Webster's *New World Dictionary of the American English*. World, 1970.

Webster's *New Dictionary of Synonyms*. G. and C. Merriam, 1973.

知識で判断する。	steady
	not sure

手がかりを利用して用例文を選択し読み取った例：

I THINK he'll come, but *I am* NOT SURE. (Learner's)

Is your father at home? -No. I don't THINK so ; *I am* NOT SURE, but I believe he is not. (Longman Junior)

Moose (NOT SURE) THOUGHT that an egg would bounce like a ball. (Richard Scarry)

I (CAREFUL) THOUGHT for a long time before I decided. (Learner's First)

This is a difficult question. I (CAREFUL) must THINK about it. (Learner's First)

動詞：to consider

意味： ある事柄について時間をかけて考える。	用例文の選択と読みの手がかり：	手がかり利用の共通性： deliberate, steady
	The man CONSIDERED the matter.	
	mean, clever mechanical, new	
	steady, deliberate profitable, difficult,	
	scientific, careful important	
	heedful, thinking thoughtful	

手がかりを利用して用例文を選択し読み取った例：

I (CAREFUL, STEADY) need some time to CONSIDER your plan. (New Basic)

CONSIDER *all the costs before you buy a house* (DELIBERATE, THOUGHTFUL). (Horizon Ladder)

I'm (CAREFUL, STEADY) still CONSIDERING it-I haven't decided yet. (Learner's First)

The man CAREFULLY CONSIDERED what he should do before he decided. (An informant)

動詞：to regard

意味： 主観的にある特別な感情で…を考える。	用例文の選択と読みの手がかり：	手がかり利用の共通性： thoughtful (listening to) , …… ; good, important
	The man REGARDED it/him.	
	quiet, careful good, nice	
	listening to, important, best	
	mindful, good worthy, high	
	nice, thoughtful	

手がかりを利用して用例文を選択し読み取った例：

He (NICE, THOUGHTFUL) REGARDS *his friend's opinion* (as IMPORTANT) ; he LISTENED TO what he said and considered it IMPORTANT. (Intermediate Thesaurus)

He was HIGHLY REGARDED *as a mechanic* (GOOD, BEST) . (Pocket Webster)

She always REGARDS *her parents' wishes* (HIGH, IMPORTANT) ; she does as her parents want. (Thorndike-Barnhart Beginning)

動詞 : to respect

意味： 個人的好き嫌い は別として同調 はしないが、特 別に敬意を払う。	用例文の選択と読みの手がかり： The man RESPECTED her. careful elder, senior polite special, particular loving important, great honest	手がかり利用の共通性： polite, careful ; special, important
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手がかりを利用して用例文を選択し読み取った例：

I (POLITE) RESPECT *your opinion* (SPECIAL, IMPORTANT) even though I disagree with you. (Basic Book)

I (CAREFUL, POLITE) RESPECT *your view* (SPECIAL, IMPORTANT), but I cannot agree them. (An informant)

動詞 : to admire

意味： 尊敬や驚きの気 持で賞賛する。 心を引かれる。	用例文の選択と読みの手がかり： The man ADMIRED it. impressed fine, good, sweet excited brave, heroic surprised skillful, pretty pleased beautiful, wonderful idolized	手がかり利用の共通性： pleased, impressed ; beautiful, good ...
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手がかりを利用して用例文を選択し読み取った例：

Visitors (PLEASED) to our city always ADMIRE *the buildings* (GOOD, WONDERFUL) . (Longman First/Junior)

The tourists (IMPRESSED) ADMIRED *the view from the tower* (BEAUTIFUL) . (Oxford Elementary)

Small boys (PLEASED) , noses pressed to the glass, ADMIRING *puppies* (SWEET, GOOD) in a pet shop. (Pocket Webster)

I ADMIRE *your courage* (HEROIC, BRAVE) in going to live in Africa alone. (An informant)

動詞 : to assume

意味： 根拠は無いが推 論の都合上、… と仮定してかか る。	用例文の選択と読みの手がかり： The man ASSUMED make-believe something, possible realistic, resonable probable, likely without proof, safer uncertain not sure	手がかり利用の共通性： not sure ; realistic, ...
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手がかりを利用して用例文を選択し読み取った例：

I (NOT SURE) ASSUME the train to be late because of the fog, but this is only an assumption ; I am not SURE (New Basic)

We must ASSUME he has arrived home, but *we do not know* (not SURE). (Longman First/Junior)

When the child started to cry, *the grandmother* (not SURE) ASSUMED charge, ignoring the mother completely. (Horowitz)

The teacher thought *it* REALISTIC / REASONABLE to ASSUME that it might be a POSSIBLE result. (An informant)

動詞：to suppose

意味： 確信はないが議論の都合上、この際…と仮定する。	用例文の選択と読みの手がかり： The man SUPPOSED it. uncertain possible not sure usual, likely concerned true	手がかり利用の共通性： not sure, uncertain ; possible, usual, …
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手がかりを利用して用例文を選択し読み取った例：

I SUPPOSE he will come as USUAL ; I consider *his coming* as POSSIBLE. (Giant/Courtis-Watters)

I (NOT SURE) SUPPOSE she will come at the USUAL *time*. (Scott, Foresman Advanced)

I (UNCERTAIN) SUPPOSE him to be a workman, but he was in fact a thief. (Longman Contemporary)

The man (UNCERTAIN) SUPPOSED *her answer* POSSIBLE *to be right*. (An informant)

動詞：to guess

意味： 十分な証拠なしに主観的に見当をつける。	用例文の選択と読みの手がかり： The man GUESSED it. not sure probable uncertain likely baseless right/wrong fanciful suspicious	手がかり利用の共通性： not sure, uncertain ; wrong/right, …
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手がかりを利用して用例文を選択し読み取った例：

I would GUESS your age to be 20 - *You* are WRONG ; GUESS again. (Giant/Courtis-Watters)

Without a watch, *he* (UNCERTAIN) could only GUESS *what time it was* (PROBABLE) . (Macmillan Children)

How cold do you think it is? *I don't know* (UNCERTAIN) but I GUESS *it must be nearly zero* (PROBABLE). (Giant/Courtis-Watters)

I (BASELESS) *he's late* again (PROBABLE) – I've GUESSED. (Longman Contemporary)

動詞 : to judge

意味： 十分な証拠を持って…を公正に判断する。	用例文の選択と読みの手がかり： The man JUDGED it. just, fair right, perfect prejudiced/unprejudiced right/wrong accurate/inaccurate	手がかり利用の共通性： fair, just ; wrong/right
	right/wrong true/false innocent/guilty	

手がかりを利用して用例文を選択し読み取った例：

It looks as if it's about five meters long, but I can't JUDGE ACCURATELY from here. (Chambers Learner's)

You (FAIR) should JUDGE a book by reading it yourself, and not by what other people say about it. (Children's Heritage)

The goalkeeper (FAIR) JUDGED the speed of the ball perfectly. (Oxford Children's)

It is the job of *the jury* (FAIR, JUST) to JUDGE *that man* INNOCENT or GUILTY. (Macmillan Children)

動詞 : to believe

意味： 疑いを持たず、 …をほんとうだ と思う。	用例文の選択と読みの手がかり： The man BELIEVED it. firm earnest sincere ardent	手がかり利用の共通性： firm, sincere ; true
	possible probable true honest	

手がかりを利用して用例文を選択し読み取った例：

If a person BELIEVES in something or someone, it is *hard to change his mind* (FIRM). (Intermediate Thesaurus)

I (FIRM) BELIEVE *that story* ; I think *that story is* TRUE. (Rainbow)

I (FIRM, SINCERE) BELIEVE that you are telling the TRUTH. (Macmillan Lensing)

I BELIEVE *he's coming to dinner* (POSSIBLE, PROBABLE), but I'm not sure. (Pan)

Many people (EARNEST) BELIEVE there is a God. (An informant)

His friend thought he told the TRUTH ; *they* (SINCERE, FIRM) BELIEVE him. (An informant)

動詞 : to know

意味： ある人，物，事 を，事実として 確かに知ってい る。	用例文の選択と読みの手がかり： The man KNOWS it. sure true familiar all close real firm exact	手がかり利用の共通性： sure ; familiar, exact, true, ...
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手がかりを利用して用例文を選択し読み取った例：

I KNOW that I am six years old ; *I am SURE I am six years old.* (TRUE) (Rainbow)

I'm not guessing (SURE) ; I REALLY KNOW. (Oxford Advanced)

He (FAMILIAR, SURE) KNOWS ALL about it because I told him. (Chambers Learner's)

He KNOWS EXACTLY what he is doing. (Macmillan Contemporary)

Most girls (FAMILIAR with) KNOW how to cook and sew. (Intermediate Thesaurus)

動詞 : to recognize

意味： 本来の性質・特 徴によって…だ と認める。	用例文の選択と読みの手がかり： The man RECOGNIZED it. sure proved, same/true, aware great, important certain different, changed identified peculiar	手がかり利用の共通性： peculiar(smell, stripes...) ; sure, ...
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手がかりを利用して用例文を選択し読み取った例：

You (SURE) can RECOGNIZE a tiger *by its stripes* (PECULIAR). (Oxford Elementary)

Dogs RECOGNIZE people *by their smell* (PECULIAR) . (Longman Contemporary)

He had not seen Mary for some years, *he* (CERTAIN) RECOGNIZED *her* (SAME; IDENTIFIED) as soon as she saw her this morning. (Longman First/Junior)

She had CHANGED so much that *we* (NOT SURE) didn't RECOGNIZE her. (An informant)

動詞 : to resolve

意味： それまでの不安， 迷いが消えて困 難に立ち向う決 心をする。	用例文の選択と読みの手がかり： The man RESOLVED it. bold, firm difficult steady, perseverent hard, future obstinate, positive purposeful	手がかり利用の共通性： positive, firm
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手がかりを利用して用例文を選択し読み取った例：

When he found that his friend was not at home, *he* (POSITIVE) RESOLVED to look for him in the town. (Longman First/Junior).

He (FIRM) has RESOLVED to work harder in FUTURE. (New Basic)

動詞：to determine

意味： ある目標に向っ て最後まで意志 を貫く決心をす る。	用例文の選択と読みの手がかり： The man DETERMINED it. firm, steadfast prudent, careful definitive	手がかり利用の共通性： firm ; fixed, specific (aim) best certain specific fixed
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手がかりを利用して用例文を選択し読み取った例：

Tom is working hard because *he* (FIRM, STEADFAST) is DETERMINED to *pass the exam* (SPECIFIC) . (Oxford Elementary)

The church (FIXED) was DETERMINED to resist the forces of change. (S. McKay)

The boy (FIRM) RESOLUTELY DETERMINED to work harder. (An informant)

動詞：to decide

意味： しばらく考えた あげく今後する ことを決める。	用例文の選択と読みの手がかり： The man DECIDED it. firm, steady definitive influential	手がかり利用の共通性： long-drawn, per- plexing ; difficult, alternative, controver- sial, ... controversial long-drawn alternative difficult, perplexing made certain made definitive
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手がかりを利用して用例文を選択し読み取った例：

Father (INFLUENTIAL) will DECIDE *the argument* (LONG-DRAWN, CONTROVERSIAL) as soon as he got home. (Giant/Courtis-Watters)

It was HARD to DECIDE *which dress to buy* (ALTERNATIVE) . (Intermediate Thesaurus)

Tom wanted to be *a sailor or an engineer* (ALTERNATIVE, PERPLEXING) . *He* (FIRM) has not DECIDED to be a sailor. (New Basic)

A DIFFICULT *set of ALTERNATIVES* made us hard for us to DECIDE. (An informant)

動詞：to realize

意味： 想像していたこ とが、実感とし	用例文の選択と読みの手がかり： The man REALIZED it. pleased made perfect, all known	手がかり利用の共通性： made real, known, clear
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てはつきり分る。	happy, glad	clear
	satisfied	accomplished
	steady, sturdy	achieved
		made real

手がかりを利用して用例文を選択し読み取った例：

Years of practice helped Mike to REALIZE *his dream of becoming a baseball player* (MADE REAL, ACCOMPLISHED). (Macmillan Children)

He has made a mistake but he doesn't REALISE it (UNKNOWN). (Learner's First)

Do you FULLY REALISE *whom you are speaking to* (CLEAR) ? (PAN)

動詞：to understand

意味：	用例文の選択と読みの手がかり：	手がかり利用の共通性：
信じる事とは関	The man UNDERSTOOD it.	clear, all ; difficult,
係なく、ある事	thinking	complicated
柄の背景までよ	nice	
くわかる。	earnest	
	smart	
	diligent	
	careful	

手がかりを利用して用例文を選択し読み取った例：

Mary (CAREFUL) UNDERSTANDS *the directions* (ALL) for making the box. She *knows what they mean* (CLEAR). (Curtis-Watters)

In the sentence 'I took some chocolate and John a cake,' *the verb 'took'* is UNDERSTOOD *after John* (CLEAR). (Chambers Contemporary)

He explained *how it works* (DIFFICULT, COMPLICATED) but I didn't UNDERSTAND (NOT CLEAR). (Macmillan Lensing)

I UNDERSTAND *what you're saying* (CLEAR) but *I can't see why* you'd want to squeeze oranges for a living (NOT CLEAR). (Basic book)

Did he UNDERSTAND *everything* (ALL, CLEAR) I spoke in English? (An informant)

The complexity (COMPLICATED, DIFFICULT) of the problem is but VAGUELY UNDERSTOOD. (An informant)

動詞：to learn

意味：	用例文の選択と読みの手がかり：	手がかり利用の共通性：
経験的、受身的	The man LEARNED it.	quick/slow ; first, new ;
に知識・技能を	eager	a lot (by trying)
習う。	impatient	
	quick	
	slow	

手がかりを利用して用例文を選択し読み取った例：

I will LEARN to write ; I will *find out how to write well* (for the FIRST time) .
(Rainbow)

I don't know how the car works, but I (EAGER)' ll LEARN

by trying it (NEW, A LOT, REPEATED) . (Idioms for the Deaf)

When I teach, some boys LEARN QUICKLY and some SLOWLY. (An informant)

動詞： to remind

意味：	用例文の選択と読みの手がかり：	手がかり利用の共通性：
何かがきっかけ	The man REMINDS me of my father.	forgetful, forgotten ;
で、見て／聞いて…を思い出す。	alike recalled	alike, ...
	identical prompted	
	resembling dear, nice,	
	forgetful strict	

手がかりを利用して用例文を選択し読み取った例：

Mary REMINDS me of *my mother* (DEAR) ; she looks and acts *like my mother* (ALIKE) . (Longman First/Junior)

I've (FORGETFUL) FORGOTTEN what you said ; will you REMIND me (of it) ?
(Longman Contemporary)

動詞： to recollect

意味：	用例文の選択と読みの手がかり：	手がかり利用の共通性：
漠然と記憶している事をようやく思い出す。	The man RECOLLECTED it.	old, forgetful, not sure ;
	old, sluggish confusing	obscure,
	forgetful difficult	
	in vain first, familiar	
	faulty, not sure obscure	

手がかりを利用して用例文を選択し読み取った例：

As far as I (NOT SURE) RECOLLECT, her name (OBSCURE) is Juliet. (Longman Contemporary)

He (FORGETFUL, NOT SURE) tried to RECOLLECT the time and place but could not remember exactly. (Intermediate Thesaurus)

The OLD *man tried to RECOLLECT her name* IN VAIN. (An informant)

動詞： to remember

意味：	用例文の選択と読みの手がかり：	手がかり利用の共通性：
忘れずに覚えていたので容易に思い出せる。	The man REMEMBERED it.	exact, (was) familiar ;
	smart exact happy	unusual
	endangered terrible/horrible	
	close familiar	

relieved	unusual
clever	long

手がかりを利用して用例文を選択し読み取った例：

I (SMART) REMEMBER *every word* (EXACT) of a poem I learned when I was three years old. (Basic Book)

I can REMEMBER the first house (FAMILIAR) we ever lived in. (Thorndike-Barnhart Beginning)

Her name (FAMILIAR) is REMEMBERED today as a leader of woman liberation. (Thorndike-Barnhart Beginning)

She could REMEMBER *every detail of her life in Mexico* (EXACT) because it was UNUSUAL to her. (An informant)

動詞：to forget

意味： うっかり／無意 識に…を忘れる。	用例文の択と読みの手がかり： The man FORGOT them. sorry important neglectful every easy-going/lazy all careless carefree	手がかり利用の共通性： sorry, lazy, careless ; all, important, …
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手がかりを利用して用例文を選択し読み取った例：

I'm SORRY, I've FORGOTTEN your name. (Longman Contemporary)

I (SORRY) FORGOT ALL about *my appointment* (IMPORTANT). (Harrap's Easy)

I wanted to bring the book, but *I* (CARELESS, SORRY) FORGOT, I left it at home. (New Basic)

Did *you* (EASY-GOING, LAZY) FORGET to brush your teeth? Did you remember to brush your teeth? (Grosset)

動詞：to neglect

意味： 怠けて／やむを 得ず…すること を忘れる。	用例文の選択と読みの手がかり： The man NEGLECTED it. lazy, laxed necessary careless important heedless unconcerned faulty	手がかり利用の共通性： lazy ; important, necessery
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手がかりを利用して用例文を選択し読み取った例：

He (LAZY) NEGLECTS his dog and it is always dirty and hungry ; he is LAZY. (Oxford Elementary)

The boy had bad teeth because *he* (LAZY) NEGLECTED to brush them (NECESSARY,

IMPORTANT) . (Longman First/Junior)

We (CARELESS, LAZY) NEGLECTED the policeman's advice and now we are lost.
(Longman First/Junior)

動詞 : to doubt

意味： 不信の念で人、 事を疑う、疑い を抱く。	用例文の選択と読みの手がかり：	手がかり利用の共通性： uncertain ; suspicious, questionable, ...
	The man DOUBTED it.	
	uncertain not true	
	undecided uncertain	
	distrustful unjust	
suspicious questionable		

手がかりを利用して用例文を選択し読み取った例：

You DOUBTED that you will stay downtown so long if *you* are UNCERTAIN about what you want to do. (Thorndike-Barnhart Beginning)

She is always very SUSPICIOUS and ready to DOUBT. (Chambers Learner's)

The detective DOUBTED that Prof. Twinkle had been home all evening *after he noticed the mud on his shoes*. (SUSPICIOUS, QUESTIONABLE) . (Pan)

There are no clouds, so *I* (UNCERTAIN) DOUBT whether it will rain. (New Basic)

動詞 : to suspect

意味： 根拠は十分でな いが、真実かど うか疑う。	用例文の選択と読みの手がかり：	手がかり利用の共通性： not sure (cannot prove), probable, ...
	The man SUSPECTED him.	
	doubtful probable, guilty	
	guessing likely, wrong, ill	
	baseless distrusted	
	not sure, uncertain	
mistrustful		

手がかりを利用して用例文を選択し読み取った例：

I SUSPECT that she is ill, but *I'm* not SURE. (Oxford Elementary)

We SUSPECT *him* of the theft (PROBABLY GUILTY) but *we cannot prove it* (NOT SURE) . (Hamlyn)

We SUSPECTED that birds were eating cherries from our tree even though *we cannot prove it* (NOT SURE) . (Intermediate Thesaurus)

動詞 : to question

意味： 真相を知るため に次々に一連の 質問をする。	用例文の選択と読みの手がかり：	手がかり利用の共通性： close ; suspicious, possibly guilty
	The man QUESTIONED me.	
	uncertain suspicious	
	doubtful dubious, restless	
	serious puzzled	

close	troubled
	possibly guilty

手がかりを利用して用例文を選択し読み取った例：

The police QUESTIONED the man CLOSELY. (Basic Book)

The police (SERIOUS) QUESTIONED *him* (GUILTY) about the stolen car. (Oxford Elementary)

This attitude (DUBIOUS, RESTLESS) is SERIOUSLY QUESTIONED in the street. (An informant)

The attorney QUESTIONED him CLOSELY about his personal fiancée. (S. McKay)

動詞：to wonder

意味：

好奇心、不安、
未知への驚きの
気持で本当はど
うなのかと思う。

用例文の選択と読みの手がかり：

What did you WONDER?
wrong surprised, not sure
huge astonished
strange curious, anxious, uncertain
admirable excited
mystical

手がかり利用の共通性：
not sure, surprised, ...

手がかりを利用して用例文を選択し読み取った例：

We (SURPRISED) WONDERED at *the size* (HUGE) of the building (Horizon Ladder)

I must go now ; *my mother* (ANXIOUS, NOT SURE) will be WONDER where I am. (Longman First/Junior)

I (NOT SURE, UNCERTAIN) WONDER what is wrong with my toy train ; I ask myself what is WRONG with it. (Rainbow)

動詞：to predict

意味：

事実や確かな経
験に基づいて予
言／予想する。

用例文の選択と読みの手がかり：

The man PREDICTS it.
experienced good, probable
empirical future,
intuitive indefinite/definite
smart likely
self-assured

手がかり利用の共通性：
experienced ; definite,
likely

手がかりを利用して用例文を選択し読み取った例：

The farmer (EXPERIENCED) PREDICTED that *the grain would be ripe next month* (DEFINITE, LIKELY). (Giant/Courtis-Watters)

An astronomer (EXPERIENCED, SCIENTIFIC) PREDICTS *the return of a comet from his knowledge* of its path and of the behavior of heavenly bodies. (LIKELY) (Pocket Webster)

動詞 : to forecast

意味：	用例文の選択と読みの手がかり：	手がかり利用の共通性：
予想されている	The man FORECAST it.	official ; probable, ...
事を前もって公	careful	probable, likely
けに知らせる。	official	future
	prudent	fair
	knowledgable	rather fair

手がかりを利用して用例文を選択し読み取った例：

The weather bureau (OFFICIAL) FORECASTS the weather. It tells us in advance what kind of weather we are going to have (PROBABLE, FUTURE). (Giant/Courtis-Watters)

He (PRUDENT) checked the data and FORECAST *the total farm output* (PROBABEL) according to the reliable data. (S. Mckay)

The PROBABLE *price situation in each department* was FORECAST *as a basis* for the FUTURE. (S. McKay)

動詞 : to expect

意味：	用例文の選択と読みの手がかり：	手がかり利用の共通性：
十分な理由をも	The man EXPECTED it.	sure, well-informed, re-
って当然起る／	confident, sure	alistic, probable, correct
実現すると思う。	well-informed	probable, likely
	reasonable, logical	usual
	realistic, clever	
	sensible	

手がかりを利用して用例文を選択し読み取った例：

I (SURE) am EXPECTING the postman ; *he usually comes at this time* (PROBAB-LE) . (Collins Learner's)

I (SURE) EXPECT *he won't be coming to school* (USUAL, PROBABLE) because he has a cold. (Macmillan Children)

It is LOGICAL to EXPECT a continuation of a rise in land prices. (An informant)

It has been CORRECTLY pointed out *by Dr. Clark* (WELL-INFORMED) that it is REASONABLE/REALISTIC to EXPECT a continuation of a riss in land prices. (An informant)

動詞 : to anticipate

意味：	用例文の選択と読みの手がかり：	手がかり利用の共通性：
予めもっている	The man ANTICIPATES it.	conscious, knowing,
知識で先回りし	eager, serious, conscious,	necessary
て考える。	crafty, knowing, well-prepared	wished
	experienced	desired

thinking, understanding	needed
foreboding, looking ahead	usual
	familiar

手がかりを利用して用例文を選択し読み取った例：

He (CONSCIOUS, EAGER) tries to ANTICIPATES *all my NEEDS* (NEEDED, NECESSARY), and satisfy them *before I mention them* (LOOKING AHEAD). (Oxford Advanced)

A good secretary (EAGER, EXPERIENCED) ANTICIPATES her employer's NEEDS and is always PREPARED for them. (WELL-PREPARED). (Horizon Ladder)

I (KNOWING) ANTICIPATED *a late dinner* (USUAL, FAMILIAR) so I ate a snack when I got home from school. (Intermediate Thesaurus)

The teachers (EXPERIENCED, UNDERSTANDING) always ANTICIPATE THE NEEDS/DESIRE of their children. (An informant)

動詞：to wish

意味：

必ずしも実現は
伴わないが、
…であるよう望
む。

用例文の選択と読みの手がかり：

The man WISHED it.	
earnest	nice, good
eager	difficult
polite, warm	merry, happy
sincere	difficult, impossible

手がかり利用の共通性：
sincere, earnest ;
difficult, ...

手がかりを利用して用例文を選択し読み取った例：

Everybody (SINCERE, EARNEST) WISHES for HAPPINESS but *few get it* (DIFFICULT). (Collins Learner's)

I (EARNEST, SINCERE) could go with you (*but I can't* (IMPOSSIBLE)). (New Basic)

I (POLITE, WARM) WISH you a HAPPY *birthday*. (Intermediate Thesaurus)

Do *you* WISH to eat alone, Sir (POLITE). (Longman Lexicon)

動詞：to hope

意味：

困難は伴うが、
可能性を信じて
希望する。

用例文の選択と読みの手がかり：

The man HOPED it.	
ardent	new
earnest	happy
sincere	good/nice
not sure	
almost sure	

手がかり利用の共通性：
not sure ; sincere,
earnest ; good, nice

手がかりを利用して用例文を選択し読み取った例：

I (EARNEST, not SURE) HOPE that tomorrow is *a sunny day* (NICE), SO WE CAN GO TO THE BEACH. (NICE) (Magic)

I am HOPING for GOOD *weather*. (Macmillan Lensing)

He is very late, but *we* (EARNEST, SINCERE) are still HOPING he'll come. (Chambers Universal)

'Will you be at the party?' - 'I (not SURE) HOPE so.' (Oxford Elementary)

He (EARNEST, SINCERE) HOPES to become a doctor; he has the chance to study and *he* (ALMOST SURE) thinks he can pass the examination. (Longman Contemporary)

動詞：to hear

意味： 聞こうとしなく ても聞こえる。	用例文の選択と読みの手がかり： The man HEARD that. careful surprised shocked pleased interested	手がかり利用の共通性： loud (enough), ... loud, new terrible strange beautiful pleasant
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手がかりを利用して用例文を選択し読み取った例：

I HEAR with my ears. I HEAR *the thunder* (LOUD, TERRIBLE) .

I HEAR *the music* (BEAUTIFUL, NEW) . I HEAR my mother *reading me a story* (PLEASANT) . (Rainbow)

I can HEAR the neighbour's radio because it is LOUD. (Oxford Elementary)

I HEAR someone *calling me* (LOUD) . (Magic)

Listen! Can you HEAR a STRANGE *sound*? (An informant)

Though I listened, I *couldn't* HEAR (not LOUD) . (Pan)

動詞：to listen

意味： 理解しようとし て/注意して聞 く。	用例文の選択と読みの手がかり： The man LISTENED to it. careful, attentive quiet/silent close curious	手がかり利用の共通性： careful; quiet/silent
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手がかりを利用して用例文を選択し読み取った例：

The children were LISTENING to music; *they* have to be QUIET to LISTEN. (New Golden)

They LISTENED CAREFULLY. (Children's)

I LISTENED in SILENCE but heard nothing. (Nelson Contemporary)

We (CAREFUL, ATTENTIVE) watch TV. (CAREFUL) LISTEN to the radio. (Macmillan Lensing)

動詞 : **to look (at)**

意味 :	用例文の選択と読みの手がかり :	手がかり利用の共通性 :
静止している対象に注意深く目を向ける。	The man LOOKD at it. close little careful small curious interesting stationary/not moving actual	stationary, careful ; small, little

手がかりを利用して用例文を選択し読み取った例 :

If *you* LOOK CAREFULLY, you will see a SMALL *mark* on the paper. (Collins Learner's)

You cannot see daylight without ACTUALLY LOOKING at it. (CAREFUL) (Intermediate Thesaurus)

When *you* (CAREFUL) are looking at one thing, you are also able to see what is on both sides of it. (Beginning Thesaurus)

Just LOOK (CAREFUL) at the rain coming down (Oxford Advanced)

The man (CURIOUS) turned his eyes toward the map and LOOKED at it STATIONARILY (NOT MOVING) . (An informant)

動詞 : **to meet**

意味 :	用例文の選択と読みの手がかり :	手がかり利用の共通性 :
違った方向から来て初めて会う。	The man MET me. happy first nice new pleased happy (as) planned surprised	happy ; first, new

手がかりを利用して用例文を選択し読み取った例 :

Jimmy was HAPPY to MEET his sister's friend. (Magic)

I (HAPPY) FIRST MET him at an art exhibition. (Hamlyn)

I (SURPRISED) did not expect to MEET him here. (Curtis-Watters)

We (HAPPY) want you to MEET *our daughter* (FIRST, NEW) . (An informant)

動詞 : **to see**

意味 :	用例文の選択と読みの手がかり :	手がかり利用の共通性 :
見ようとしなくて見映る, 見える。	The man SAW it. careful beautiful sure nice, interesting big, small, tall clear all, whole	clear, small, whole, ...

手がかりを利用して用例文を選択し読み取った例：

The blind (never SURE) cannot SEE. (Collins Learner's)

When *you* (CAREFUL) look at something, you SEE *it* (CLEAR). (Sesame)

I could SEE the WHOLE *city* from the top of the building. (Children's)

I can SEE a *SMALL red barn or boathouse* (CLEAR) across the river, but *it's too far to SEE* (not so CLEAR) if anyone is near it. (Pan)

動詞：to observe

意味：	用例文の選択と読みの手がかり：	手がかり利用の共通性：
いろいろな観点	The man OBSERVED it.	interesting, strange,
から物・事を注	heedful now, strange	unusual ; careful
意して見る。	careful unusual	
	watchful, mindful interesting	
	curious, eager	
	interested	

手がかりを利用して用例文を選択し読み取った例：

She OBSERVED his actions with INTEREST. (Chambers Learner's)

OBSERVE the way (CAREFUL) *the amoeba surrounds its food, then absorbs it with its body* (INTERESTING, NEW). (Pan)

I OBSERVED *nothing* STRANGE in his behavior. (Scott, Foresman Advanced)

Did you OBSERVE *anything* UNUSUAL that morning? (Random House School)

動詞：to notice

意味：	用例文の選択と読みの手がかり：	手がかり利用の共通性：
注意しないと気	The man NOTICED it.	careful ; small,
づきにくい事・	careful new, necessary	detailed, ...
物に目をとめる。	concerned warning	
	alert, heedful small	
	mindful detailed	

手がかりを利用して用例文を選択し読み取った例：

NOTICE (CAREFUL) even the SMALLEST *details*. (Webster School)

I NOTICED a *hole* (SMALL) in my stocking. (Thorndike-Barnhart Beginning)

NOTICE how carefully the painter works on *these minitures* (SMALL, DETAILED). (Basic Book)

I (ALERT) NOTICED that you are wearing a NEW *hat*. (Horizon Ladder)

動詞：to watch

意味：	用例文の選択と読み手の手がかり：	手がかり利用の共通性：
動いているもの	The man WATCHED it.	close, careful ;

を注意をそらさ ず見る。	eager	interesting	earnest, exciting, careful, close, ...
	careful	actual	
	curious	exciting	
	close	beautiful	
	anxious	delicate	
	stationary		

手がかりを利用して用例文を選択し読み取った例：

He is WATCHING her CAREFULLY. (Chambers Learner's)

WATCH CLOSELY while I show you how to run the washing machine (ACTUAL).
(Macmillan Children's)

*The boy (EARNEST, EAGER, INTERESTED) WATCHED me while I was folding a
piece of paper. He was looking at me CAREFULLY.* (Oxford Advanced)

WATCHING the clock as CLOSELY as a cat WATCHES. (Pocket Webster)

He (CAREFUL, EXCITING) WATCHED the sun go down. (Beginning Thesaurus)

3.2 Verbs of Communication

動詞：to tell

意味：	用例文の選択と読みの手がかり：	手がかり利用の共通性： helpful, urgent; nec- essary, new, interest- ing, ...	
相手の反応を期 待して意図して	The man TOLD me that.		
いることを言う。	helpful		necessary
	informative		all, whole
	well-informed		new
	kind		interesting
	sincere		important
	urgent, busy		

手がかりを利用して用例文を選択し読み取った例：

He (HELPFUL) TOLD me when the train left (NECESSARY). (Chambers Second Learner's)

Tell me what happened (NEW). (Learner's First)

Mother used to TELL us a story (HAPPY, INTERESTING) before we went to bed.
(Macmillan Children's)

The light (HELPFUL) TELLS you if the machine is ON or OFF (Longman Junior)

I (URGENT) TOLD you to get here early, so why didn't you? (Longman Lexicon)

動詞：to speak

意味：	用例文の選択と読みの手がかり：	手がかり利用の共通性： loud/quiet (quick/slow)
ある調子でこち らから一方的に	The man SPOKE it.	
	loud/quiet	clear/nonsential

言葉を発する。	quick/slow ready, able having ideas
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手がかりを利用して用例文を選択し読み取った例：

He SPOKE QUIETLY and I couldn't hear what he said. (Learner's First)

When *you* (LOUD) SPEAK, *you* (HAVING IDEAS) talk. (Sesame)

We need *someone* (ABLE, READY) who can SPEAK French. (Longman Lexicon)

A *dog/cat* (HAVING NO IDEAS, INCOMPETENT) cannot SPEAK. (An informant)

She SPOKE for an hour but didn't say much. (Oxford Keys)

動詞：to say

意味： ある内容のある ことを言う。	用例文の選択と読みの手がかり： The man SAID that. firm sure confident loud	right distinct clear necessary important	手がかり利用の共通性： clear, loud ; necessary, important
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手がかりを利用して用例文を選択し読み取った例：

What are you SAYING ? Please SPEAK LOUDER. (Rainbow)

When I SAY *something* (IMPORTANT, NECESSARY) I speak (LOUD) it. (Learner's First)

Baby SAID *something* (not CLEAR) .But what did he SAY ? (Beginner)

This book SAYS *that elephants live to be over 11 years old* (CLEAR) . (Courtis-Watters)

He speaks Japanese ; he can SAY *anything* (NECESSARY) in Japanese. (An informant)

He speaks Japanese, but he cannot SAY *what he means* (IMPORTANT, NECESSARY). (An informant)

動詞：to talk

意味： あることについて 親しく／気軽に 話し合う。	用例文の選択と読みの手がかり： The man TALKED to me. loud frank friendly informal opinionated	手がかり利用の共通性： friendly (frank) , informal
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手がかりを利用して用例文を選択し読み取った例：

We (FRIENDLY) TALK to our friends *about things we are interested in* (INFOR-

MAL). (Curtis-Watters)

Biff (FRIENDLY, OPINIONATED) likes to TALK ; Sally likes to listen. (Sesame)

Please stop TALKING (LOUD, INFORMAL) and listen to me. (Longman Junior)

動詞 : to relate

意味： 目撃し・経験し た詳しい内容を 話す。	用例文の選択と読みの手がかり： The man RELATED it. excited actual, real, in detail right vivid, factual, clear eloquent graphical, interesting faulty amusing	手がかり利用の共通性： in detail, clear, real (actual) , ...
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手がかりを利用して用例文を選択し読み取った例：

I shall RELATE to you *EVERYTHING* (IN DETAIL, CLEAR) that took place at the haunted house. (Pan)

He RELATED to his wife some AMUSING *stories about his employer* (IN DETAIL, REAL) . (Oxford Advanced)

The man RELATED some ACTUAL *scenes* that he had seen. (An informant)

動詞 : to narrate

意味： ある出来事・経 験を順序だてて 述べる。	用例文の選択と読みの手がかり： The man NARRATED it. eager in detail, exact anxious terrible excited, interesting, dramatic boastful fanciful, episodic	手がかり利用の共通性： in detail, dramatic (episodic) , ...
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手がかりを利用して用例文を選択し読み取った例：

As we sat close to the fire, the old man NARRATED *a tale* (INTERESTING, DRAMATIC) from long, long ago. (Basic Book)

The newspaper reporter NARRATED on INTERESTING *story of his experiences* (IN DETAIL) in the Soviet Union. (Macmillan Children)

The sailor NARRATED *his adventures* (TERRIBLE, DRAMATIC) . (Holt)

動詞 : to comment

意味： ある特定のこ とについて慎重に 意見を言う。	用例文の選択と読みの手がかり： The man COMMENTED on it. strict, wise important, unusual tall, idealistic final, particular intelligent, nasty appropriate, thinking, thoughtful good/bad, favorable fair, helpful uncommon, beautiful informal,	手がかり利用の共通性： particular, ...
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手がかりを利用して用例文を選択し読み取った例：

Lots of people COMMENTED *on my oil paintings* ; they said *they were beautiful* (PARTICULAR, FAVORABLE, GOOD). (Beginning Thesaurus)

'*What* (PARTICULAR) did you say *about his work?*' I didn't COMMENT (anything PARTICULAR). (Chamber Learner's)

He COMMENTED on the weather ; he said *something* (PARTICULAR) *about the weather*. (Collins Learner's)

The man COMMENTED *on my plan* ; he gave his FAIR *opinions*. (An informant)

動詞：to express

意味： 自己を言葉、表情、動作で自由に表現する。	用例文の選択と読みの手がかり： The man EXPRESSED it. smiling happy, pleasant, grateful sad, weeping unihappy, sick eager curious, interesting sick painful scared, arrogant fearful, surprised poetic fanciful, difficult	手がかり利用の共通性： happy, fearful, curious, ...
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手がかりを利用して用例文を選択し読み取った例：

I cannot easily EXPRESS to you *how GRATEFUL* I am for your help. (Oxford Advanced)

His SMILES EXPRESSED *how PLEASED* he was. (Random House School)

There are *so many different moods and impressions* (HAPPY, PLEASANT, FANCIFUL, ...) that he wishes to EXPRESS in verse. (Pocket Webster)

The student EXPRESSED SURPRISE / ASTONISHMENT / FRUSTRATION that the results of the study had not been accepted. (S. McKay)

The children EXPRESSED FEAR/CURIOSITY/PLEASURE at seeing the animal. (S. McKay)

動詞：to announce

意味： 新しい計画/予定を公けに知らせる。	用例文の選択と読みの手がかり： The man ANNOUNCED it. well-informed new, happy intended, excited interesting smart, willing future, important authoritative clear, public authorized, official newly discovered	手がかり利用の共通性： new, future, ...
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手がかりを利用して用例文を選択し読み取った例：

Jonathan ANNOUNCED that he had found a NEW *job*. (Oxford Elementary)

Mr. Jones ANNOUNCED that he would run for mayor *in the NEXT election* (FUTURE) . (Macmillan Children)

The newspaper will ANNOUNCE *the date of the first match* (INTERESING, FUTURE) . (Giant/Courtis-Watters)

The coach PUBLICLY ANNOUNCED his NEW *training program* for his team members. (An informant)

動詞 : to declare

意味 :	用例文の選択と読みの手がかり :	手がかり利用の共通性 :
公けにはっきり	The man DECLARED it.	firm, positive ;
了解してもら	firm, positive	newly known
ために言う。	peaceable, serious	open, public, formal
	clear	clear

手がかりを利用して用例文を選択し読み取った例 :

The boy's father (POSITIVE) DECLARED he would not let him go to camp again (Intermediate Thesaurus)

They (PEACEABLE) have made it KNOWN (OPEN) that they will not fight any more. (Giant/Courtis-Watters)

She (POSITIVE, FIRM) DECLARED that she was right and nothing would change her mind. (Macmillan Children)

The judge (FIRM) DECLARED the strike to be illegal (FORMAL, OPEN). (S. McKay)

On Monday, the Hughes concern FORMALLY DECLARED bankruptcy. (S. McKay)

動詞 : to mention

意味 :	用例文の選択と読みの手がかり :	手がかり利用の共通性 :
話題の中心では	The man MENTIONED it.	concerned ;
ないが、ついで	preoccupied	special, specified
に触れる、言及	worrying, concerned	made known
する。	snobbish	noticed
	sensible/insensible	in passing
	nasty	difficult
		taboo

手がかりを利用して用例文を選択し読み取った例 :

MENTION your SPECIAL *interest* to your teacher. (Giant/Courtis-Watters)

Don't forget the pickles (NOTICED) . *Jean* (CONCERNED) MENTIONED as she went out the door (IN PASSING) . (Intermediate Thesaurus)

He MENTIONED the plan, but gave no DETAILS (SPECIAL) (Chambers Learner's)

He just MENTIONED that it was very cheap ; he said only a word or two about it (NOT IN DETAIL, IN PASSING). (Longman First/Junior)

動詞：to refer

意味： あることを、基 準・参考になる ことに引き合わ す。	用例文の選択と読みの手がかり： The man REFERRED to it. eager, anxious related earnest basic interested particular curious reliable wondering helpful	手がかり利用の共通性： reliable, helpful, particular
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手がかりを利用して用例文を選択し読み取った例：

If you want to know what this word means you should REFER to a *dictionary* (HELPFUL, RELIABLE). (New Basic)

He REFERRED his success to *the good teaching he'd had* (RELATED). (Oxford Advanced)

Who (PARTICULAR, RELATED) were you REFERRING to when you said some people were stupid? (New Basic)

His friend REFERRED him to *Dr Carpenter, specialist* (RELIABLE) in the field. (S. McKay)

She REFERRED to *Ann* (PARTICULAR) as her best friend. (S. McKay)

動詞：to state

意味： 特定のことに ついて明確に述 べる。	用例文の選択と読みの手がかり： The man STATED it. firm clear, specific assertive asserts positive formal agitative cold, kingly	手がかり利用の共通性： firm, positive; specific, clear
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手がかりを利用して用例文を選択し読み取った例：

"I'll wait right here," she STATED FIRMLY. (Intermediate Thesaurus)

Mario STATED his name and address when he ordered the tools; he STATED them FIRMLY. (Intermediate Thesaurus)

He STATED POSITIVELY that he had never seen the accused man. (Oxford Advanced)

This book STATES the case for women's right very CLEARLY. (Longman Lexicon)

As STATED previously (CLEAR), one purpose of this study is to examine common assumptions about family life. (S. McKay)

動詞：to argue

意味： 自分の主張を通	用例文の選択と読みの手がかり： The man ARGUED it.	手がかり利用の共通性： angry, excited,
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そうと感情的に 論じる。	excited, angry	questionable	hot, rude, ...
	mad, hot, able	pro and con	
	persuasive,		
	plausible, disagreeing		
	intimidated, forcible		

手がかりを利用して用例文を選択し読み取った例：

They (ANGRY) ARGUED LOUDLY about the civil war *and almost come to blow*.
(Webster Children)

Jack and I (ANGRY, HOT) ARGUED about the apples. He thought they were sweet.
I thought they were sour. (Longman Junior/First)

Children (RUDE) should not ARGUE with their parents. (Intermediate Thesaurus)

In the pre-civil war years, *the South* (PLAUSIBLE) ARGUED that the slave was not
less humanely treated than the factory workers of the North. (S. McKay)

He (FORCIBLE, HOT) tried to PERSUADE her, ARGUED and explained. (Pocket
Webster)

動詞：to debate

意味：	用例文の選択と読みの手がかり：	手がかり利用の共通性： controversial； formal, ...
議論の必要を認	They are DEBATING.	
めルールを決め	formal, controversial	
て公けに論じる。	fervent, hot, serious	
	experienced, knowledgeable serious, able, skilled	

手がかりを利用して用例文を選択し読み取った例：

When you DEBATE with another person or group, you consider both sides of a question
or problem : you defend your position and attack your opponent's point (FORMAL,
CONTROVERSIAL) . (Intermediate Thesaurus)

There are *rules* (FORMAL) to follow when you DEBATE *in public* (FORMAL)'.
(Junior Thesaurus)

They (SERIOUS, HOT, CONTROVERSIAL) DEBATED all night. (Holt)

動詞：to discuss

意味：	用例文の選択と読みの手がかり：	手がかり利用の共通性： in detail, detailed,	
良い結論を見い	The man DISCUSSED it.		
出すためにあら	able, wise		in detail
ゆる点から話し	calm, creative		detailed
合う。	understanding		
	careful, curious interested		

手がかりを利用して用例文を選択し読み取った例：

They themselves do the classroom cooking, and at the end of the class they eat and DISCUSS the *results* (DERAILED) . (Webster Beginning)

The architects DISCUSSED the floor plans (DETAILED) and decided to change them ; *they* (CALM, ABLE, CREATIVE) agreed on the decision. (Intermediate Thesaurus)

It is these differences between the North and South which I DISCUSS IN DETAIL.
(S. McKay)

The students were DISCUSSING *several different viewpoints* (DETAILED) with each other. (An informant)

動詞 : to dispute

意味： あることについて 激しい調子で 言い争う。	用例文の選択と読みの手がかり： The man DISPUTED. disserting mad, loud angry, bold severe, bitter shameless, mean resisting	手がかり利用の共通性： hot, loud, angry, mean, ...
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手がかりを利用して用例文を選択し読み取った例：

The contestants (BOLD, HOT) DISPUTED the judge's decision, but they didn't withdraw from the contest ; *they* were arguing ANGRILY. (Intermediate Thesaurus)

I (HOT, ANGRY) DISPUTE what you say ; I don't think *you* are right (RESISTING).
(Longman First/Junior)

The two ANGRY people (LOUD, MEAN) were DISPUTING then. (An informant)

動詞 : to imply

意味： 言葉・動作など で暗に示す／ほ めかす。	用例文の選択と読みの手がかり： What does it IMPLY ? indirect tacit, suggested necessary important favorable	手がかり利用の共通性： indirect, tacit
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手がかりを利用して用例文を選択し読み取った例：

The teacher's smile (INDIRECT) IMPLIES she had forgiven us. (Barnhart Beginning)

You don't say you were present, but *your words* (TACIT) IMPLY you were. (Longman Contemporary)

Alice IMPLIED that I had been on the phone too long when she said, "*Isn't your ear*

tired? (INDIRECT) (Scott-Foresman, Intermediate Thesaurus)

動詞 : to suggest

意味 :	用例文の選択と読みの手がかり :	手がかり利用の共通性 :
可能性のあるこ	The man SUGGESTED it.	possible (way) ,
とを控え目に提	helpful advisable	likely
案する。	concerned possible, likely	
	kind ideal, new	
	nice, knowledgeable desirable	
	well-informed	

手がかりを利用して用例文を選択し読み取った例 :

Can you SUGGEST *a way* (POSSIBLE) *to do it?* (Learner's First)

His large house SUGGESTS *wealth* (LIKELY) ; it makes people think he is wealthy.
(Collins Learner's)

If I say "cloud" to you, what idea does it offer you? It SUGGESTS "rain." (POSSIBLE) . (An informant)

動詞 : to propose

意味 :	用例文の選択と読みの手がかり :	手がかり利用の共通性 :
実行性のある計	The man PROPOSED it.	eager, earnest ; new,
画・意見を積極	intending new, tentative	first, ...
的に提案する。	willing, eager first, good	
	earnest, nervous ridiculous	
	purposed, purposeful	
	thinking, concerned	

手がかりを利用して用例文を選択し読み取った例 :

The Union (EARNEST) PROPOSED *a settlement* (NEW, FIRST) that would give each employee a 20% raise. (Basic Book)

The young man (EARNEST) PROPOSED to his girlfriend rather NERVOUSLY, thinking she might say no. (Pan)

The program (NEW) was FIRST PROPOSED in 1975. (An informant)

President Kennedy (EAGER, EARNEST) PROPOSED a NEW *medical care program*.
(S. McKay)

動詞 : to inform

意味 :	用例文の選択と読みの手がかり :	手がかり利用の共通性 :
ある状況の理解	The man INFORMED it,	reliable, sure ;
に必要な事実を	helpful, sure necessary	exact, true
知らせる。	reliable new, exact, true	
	informative detailed	
	real	

手がかりを利用して用例文を選択し読み取った例：

Her letter INFORMED us *how and when* she expected to arrive (EXACT, DETAILED).
(Scott-Foresman Advanced)

If you see the accident, please INFORM the police. (EXACT, TRUE) (Longman First/Junior)

We (SURE) will INFORM you *when* the bicycle you ordered has arrived (EXACT):
(Children's Heritage)

The doctor (RELIABLE) INFORMED me *that my wife had a baby* (EXACT, TRUE, DETAILED). (An informant)

動詞：to notify

意味： 相手にとって必 要な情報を正式 な形で伝える。	用例文の選択と読みの手がかり： The man NOTIFIED it. helpful, kind sure, reliable concerned, banking official, political prompt	made known, formal necessary, exact expired warned future	手がかり利用の共通性： formal; made known, warned, exact
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手がかりを利用して用例文を選択し読み取った例：

The school board NOTIFIED the principal *that school would be closed a week at Christmas* (FORMAL). (Giant/Courtis-Watters)

We were NOTIFIED (FORMAL) *that if we didn't pay the bill, our phone service would be discontinued* (MADE KNOWN, WARNED). (Basic Book)

He NOTIFIED the post-office *of his change of address* (EXACT, FORMAL). (Holt)

The member of the club will be NOTIFIED *of the NEXT meeting* (FUTURE, EXACT, NECESSARY). (New Basic)

動詞：to report

意味： 口頭・文書で事 実を伝える。	用例文の選択と読みの手がかり： The man REPORTED it. honest good/bad expert mean	exact, correct right/wrong true/false faulty	手がかり利用の共通性： exact, right, /wrong (news, facts, details), bad/good, ...
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手がかりを利用して用例文を選択し読み取った例：

I must REPORT your BAD *manner/behaviour* to the headmaster. (Longman Contemporary)

News teams (BAD) try to REPORT the news *impartially* (WRONG) (Pan)

Every detail of her utterances was CORRECTLY REPORTED to us. (An informant)

A GOOD *journalist* will REPORT facts *without editorializing* (RIGHT). (Horowitz)

動詞 : to explain

意味 :	用例文の選択と読みの手がかり :	手がかり利用の共通性 :
未知・不明のこと	The man EXPLAINED the meaning.	difficult ; (made)
とを分りやすく	educated confusing, new	clear, full
十分説明する。	smart puzzling, difficult	
	learned clear, full	
	intelligent defined	

手がかりを利用して用例文を選択し読み取った例 :

I will EXPLAIN how to use *the radio* (NEW) ; I will EXPLAIN *by telling/showing you* (made CLEAR, FULL) . (Rainbow)

The teacher EXPLAINED *the lesson* (DIFFICULT) ; we all *understood it* (made CLEAR). (Giant/Courtis-Watters)

PUZZLING *things* were EXPLAINED (CLEAR) . (Pocket Webster)

The girl CLEARLY/FULLY EXPLAINED *what happened that morning*. (An informant)

動詞 : to define

意味 :	用例文の選択と読みの手がかり :	手がかり利用の共通性 :
混乱を避けるため、ある前提で	The man DEFINED it.	correct, clear,
物事の範囲を定める。	smart perfect, complete	perfect
	well-informed true, precise, exact	
	bright clear, unique	
	sharp narrow, correct	
	characterized	
	sharp, clear-cut	

手がかりを利用して用例文を選択し読み取った例 :

Your dictionary DEFINES words so you can use them CORRECTLY in writing and speaking. (Heritage School)

When boundaries between countries are not CLEARLY DEFINED, there is usually a trouble. (Oxford Advanced)

I *cannot* DEFINE conservatism *full* (not PERFECT) . (S. McKay)

First, we must DEFINE two terms so that their meaning will be CLEARLY understood. (S. McKay)

動詞 : to describe

意味 :	用例文の選択と読みの手がかり :	手がかり利用の共通性 :
ある人、物・事の典型的特徴を	The man DESCRIBED it.	typical, characteristic ;
	careful exact	exact, clear

詳しく話す。	faithful	detailed
	bright	typical, clear
		narrative
		portrayal
		characteristic

手がかりを利用して用例文を選択し読み取った例：

I will DESCRIBE something and you guess what it is. I will tell *its size, shape, color, etc.* (CHARACTERISTIC, TYPICAL). (Giant/Courtis-Watters)

I have no photograph of my brother, but I can DESCRIBE *him* (CHARACTERISTIC) to you. (Oxford Elementary)

The parent was asked to DESCRIBE the child's TYPICAL *behavior*. (S. McKay)

In the dictionary, each of the terms is DESCRIBED *in detail* (EXACT, CLEAR). (An informant)

動詞：to interpret

意味： 自己の感覚・意見を含めて説明する。	用例文の選択と読みの手がかり：	手がかり利用の共通性： different (ways), special (ways)	
	The man INTERPRETS it.		
	well-read		various
	smart		particular
	well-informed		exact/inexact
			different
			implicative
	difficult		
	probable		

手がかりを利用して用例文を選択し読み取った例：

DIFFERENT *people* may INTERPRET the same thing in DIFFERENT *ways*. (Intermediate Thesaurus)

They INTERPRETED his arrival as showing *that he wished to be their friend*. (PROBABLE). (Collins Learner's)

He usually INTERPRETS the evidence in rather SPECIAL *ways*. (An informant)

動詞：to represent

意味： ある特定の対象を別の媒体を通して表わす／伝える。	用例文の選択と読みの手がかり：	手がかり利用の共通性： particular (cities, view, ...)	
	It REPRESENTS his view.		
			particular
			special, new
			ideal, real
			typical

手がかりを利用して用例文を選択し読み取った例：

On this map, the black dots REPRESENT *cities* (PARTICULAR) and the blue part

REPRESENTS *a country scene* (PARTICULAR). (Collins Learner's)

The sign 'L' REPRESENTS the word '*pound*' *money* (PARTICULAR). (Longman First/Junior)

These conclusions REPRESENT a PARTICULAR *political view*. (An informant)

The IDEAL girl is chosen each year to REPRESENT *Rhode Island*. (PARTICULAR)
(S. McKay)

動詞 : to illustrate

意味 :	用例文の選択と読みの手がかり :	手がかり利用の共通性 :
説明しにくい事	The man ILLUSTRATED it.	skillful ; clear,
・物を実例・絵	eager	effective, ...
・図で分りやす	ready	
く示す。	skillful	
	willing	
	clear, real	
	effective	
	beautified	
	exemplified	
	true	

手がかりを利用して用例文を選択し読み取った例 :

The teacher (SKILLFUL) ILLUSTRATED how human eye works *by comparing it to a camera* (CLEAR, REAL). (Giant/Courtis-Watters)

The story he told about her ILLUSTRATES her TRUE *generosity* CLEARLY. (Longman Contemporary)

He (SKILLFUL) ILLUSTRATED his lesson about France *with photographs of the people who live there* (REAL, EFFECTIVE). (Collins Learner's)

The results were CLEARLY ILLUSTRATED in Fig. 2. (An informant)

動詞 : to show

意味 :	用例文の選択と読みの手がかり :	手がかり利用の共通性 :
よく分るように	The man SHOWED it to me.	clear, beautiful,
実際の陳列・表情・態度で示す。	helpful	attractive
	happy	
	proud	
	eager	
	pleased	
	ready	
	clear	
	nice, new	
	beautiful	
	attractive	
	marvelous	
	good	
	useful	

手がかりを利用して用例文を選択し読み取った例 :

John (HAPPY, PROUD) SHOWED me his New *car*. (New Basic/Learner's First)

Let *me* (EAGER) SHOW you *my stamp collection* (BEAUTIFUL, ATTRACTIVE). (Courtis-Watters)

Please SHOW *your ticket* (CLEAR) at the gate of the ball park. (Macmillan Children's)

Our teacher (HELPFUL, READY) SHOWED us how to make a kite ; she taught us by *letting us watch her do it first*. (CLEAR) . (Courtis-Watters)

She (HELPFUL) SHOWED me to the office ; *she went with* me (made CLEAR) so that I found the office. (An informant)

動詞 : to exhibit

意味 : 特別の機会を作 って注意を引く ／引き立つよう に…を示す。	用例文の選択と読みの手がかり : The man EXHIBITED them. willing good-timing concerned well-arranged careful dramatic, impressive eager, fascinating interested best, nice, beautiful open, public	手がかり利用の共通性 : interested, concerned ; open, …
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手がかりを利用して用例文を選択し読み取った例 :

The school EXHIBITED the BEST *art work* of the students for all the parents to see (OPEN) . (Macmillan Children)

He (WILLING) EXHIBITS his INTEREST whenever you talk about dogs. (Thorndike-Beginning)

His speeches EXHIBIT a CONCERN for the handicapped. (S. McKay)

動詞 : to insist

意味 : ぜひと繰り返し 主張して退かな い。	用例文の選択と読みの手がかり : The man INSISTED on it. firm, steady true serious, pressing exact eager, hot definite determined, immovable	手がかり利用の共通性 : firm, immovable. eager
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手がかりを利用して用例文を選択し読み取った例 :

Mother INSISTS that we wear our overshoes when it rains. She tells us to wear them, and she (IMMOVABLE, FIRM, EAGER) doesn't change her mind about it. (Giant/Courtis-Watters)

He (EAGER) wanted to go to the theater, but *she* (FIRM, IMMOVABLE) INSISTED on going to the concert. (New Basic)

You should FIRMLY INSIST that no hairpins be worn in the water. (S. McKay)

動詞 : to reply

意味 : 問いの意味をよ く考えて具体的 に答える。	用例文の選択と読みの手がかり : The man REPLIED to it. helpful inquired, asked kind, concerned clear, clearly stated	手がかり利用の共通性 : inquired ; clearly stated, …
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well-informed	understandable
firm	explained

手がかりを利用して用例文を選択し読み取った例：

"Are you feeling better now?" (ASKED) - "Yes," I REPLIED (CLEARLY STATED).
(Pan)

I ASKED him where to go out, but *he didn't* REPLY (NOT CLEARLY STATED).
(Longman Lexicon)

When he told me to return my library book (INQUIRED), I REPLIED *I would have to find them first* (EXPLAINED). (Intermediate Thesaurus)

動詞：to answer

意味： 問いや求めにす ぐに答える／応 じる。	用例文の選択と読みの手がかり： The man ANSWERED it. honest, ready interrupted quick prompt eager	手がかり利用の共通性： quick, prompt
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手がかりを利用して用例文を選択し読み取った例：

I (READY) ANSWERED the letter *on the day I got it* (PROMPT, QUICK). (Longman Junior)

Just then (PROMPT, QUICK) the telephone rang, please ANSWER it. (Richard Scarry)

He (INTERRUPTED/HONEST) ANSWERED my letter QUICKLY. (Horizon Ladder)

When the telephone rings, *Mary* (HONEST, QUICK) ANSWERS it. (Giant/Courtis-Watters)

When Grover's mother calls *Grover* (QUICK, READY) always ANSWERS. (Sesame)

You must ANSWER the letter *without delay* (QUICK, PROMPT). (An informant)

"Did he ANSWER the call PROMPTLY?" asked the bell boy. (An informant)

動詞：to prove

意味： 十分な証拠によ って、…が真実 ／妥当であるこ とを証明する。	用例文の選択と読みの手がかり： The man PROVED it. trying out correct reliable true, valid successful right, just trusty reliable, conclusive decisive	手がかり利用の共通性： reliable; valid, true, ...
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手がかりを利用して用例文を選択し読み取った例：

The photograph of Bob in front of Eiffel Tower (RELIABLE) PROVED that he

had been in Paris (TRUE) . (Giant/Courtis-Watters)

I can PROVE *that this book is mine because it has my name on it* (RELIABLE, VALID) . (Magic)

Your fingerprints on the table (RELIABLE, VALID, DECISIVE) PROVE *that you have been here and touched the table* (TRUE) . (Longman Elementary)

This evidence (RELIABLE, VALID) PROVED CONCLUSIVELY *that he was* CORRECT/ INNOCENT. (S. McKay)

動詞 : to conclude

意味 :	用例文の選択と読みの手がかり :	手がかり利用の共通性 :
ある資料・事実	The man CONCLUDED there was someone.	guessing ; possible/
から…だと判断	convinced	likely, …
する, 結論する。	inferred	possible, likely
	guessing	reasonable
	careful, steady	natural

手がかりを利用して用例文を選択し読み取った例 :

I (GUESSING) CONCLUDE from your comment *that you don't like yoghurt* (POSSIBLE, LIKELY) (Pan)

As no one came to open the door when they knocked, *the policemen* (CONVINCED) CONCLUDED *that the house was empty*. (LIKELY, POSSIBLE) (New Basic)

After listening to all the arguments, *I* (CAREFUL) CONCLUDE *that no one is entirely right* (REASONABLE, POSSIBLE) . (Heritage Children's)

動詞 : to ask

意味 :	用例文の選択と読みの手がかり :	手がかり利用の共通性 :
分らないことに	The man ASKED the time.	wondering, eager (to
ついて相手の応	eager (to know)	know) , not sure
答を期待して問	curious	uncertain
う。	wondering	unassured
	worrying	

手がかりを利用して用例文を選択し読み取った例 :

when *I* (EAGER to know) ASK my teacher a question, she tells me the answer. (Rainbow)

I didn't understand (not SURE) , so I ASKED. (Collins Learner's)

ASK me *if you are not* SURE. (Macmillan Contemporary)

You must Ask *if you want to know something* (not SURE). (Longman Contemporary)

Ask any question *you* (EAGER, WONDERING) want to know. (An informant)

動詞 : **to beg**

意味 :	用例文の選択と読みの手がかり :	手がかり利用の共通性 :
へりくだって、	The man BEGGED it.	poor, earnest, eager, ...
施し／許しを求	hungry, humble necessary	
める。	low, mean, poor nice, warm	
	earnest, serious merciful	
	peniless favorable	

手がかりを利用して用例文を選択し読み取った例 :

I (EARNEST, SERIOUS) BEGGED my mother for a piece of candy. I wanted the candy very much. (Rainbow)

He was so POOR that he had to BEG (for) his bread. (Oxford Elementary)

A very POOR *boy* stood at the corner BEGGING for food. (Horizon Ladder)

The captured soldier (EARNEST, SERIOUS) BEGGED for MERCY. (Horizon Ladder)

If you must BEG for *something* (NECESSARY), ask it EARNESTLY. (An informant)

動詞 : **to forgive**

意味 :	用例文の選択と読みの手がかり :	手がかり利用の共通性 :
寛容な気持ちで過	The man FORGAVE me.	good-, tender-hearted...
失を許し、仕返	wise, nice rude, wrong	
しや非難をしな	thoughtful regretful, sorrowful	
い。	handsome, merciful naughty, childish	
	understanding sorry	
	good-hearted	
	tender-hearted	

手がかりを利用して用例文を選択し読み取った例 :

He (UNDERSTANDING) will FORGIVE *you* (WRONG) if you apologize (REGRETFUL). (Horizon Ladder)

It's best to FORGIVE *and forget* (MERCIFUL, TENDER-HEARTED). (Longman Contemporary)

He (WRONG) lost my book, but, *I* (GOOD-HEARTED) did not punish him for that ; I FORGAVE him. (New Basic)

動詞 : **to excuse**

意味 :	用例文の選択と読みの手がかり :	手がかり利用の共通性 :
故意でないこと	The man EXCUSED me.	careless(mistake), rude,
を認めて許す。	concerned careless	; understanding, ...
	warm-hearted sorry, faulty	
	understanding rude, bad, wrong	
	overlooking	

手がかりを利用して用例文を選択し読み取った例 :

Please EXCUSE *my opening your letter by mistake* (CARELESS). (Longman First/

Junior)

Please EXCUSE Phil *for speaking* RUDELy. He doesn't mean it. (Pan)

The teacher (UNDERSTANDING) EXCUSED Jack's manners, because he was sick, ; Jack's manner was BAD. (Intermediate Thesaurus)

Her being sick EXCUSED (UNDERSTOOD) *her absence* from school. (Intermediate Thesaurus)

He (SORRY) EXCUSED his RUDENESS by saying he was very tired. (Random House School)

動詞 : to pardon

意味： 身分の上の人/ 権力を持ってい る人が誤ちを許 す。	用例文の選択と読みの手がかり： The man PARDONED us. tolerant freed generous wrong kind blamable, powerful sorry, acquitted strong	手がかり利用の共通性： powerful
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手がかりを利用して用例文を選択し読み取った例：

The President has the POWER to PARDON. (Pocket Webster)

On his birthday, *the king* (POWERFUL) PARDONED all his political opponent still in jail. (PAN)

The governor (POWERFUL) of the state PARDONED the criminal. (Horizon Ladder)

If *you* are really SORRY, the teacher will PARDON you. (Giant/Courtis-Watters)

動詞 : to deny

意味： 過去の出来事に ついて事実では ないと否定する。	用例文の選択と読みの手がかり： The man DENIED it. refuting untrue/not true resisting not valid insisting not factual firm, confident refuted serious, earnest hot, mad	手がかり利用の共通性： (was) not true
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手がかりを利用して用例文を選択し読み取った例：

I DENIED *that story* (REFUTED) ; *the accident did not happen like that* (NOT TRUE) . (Longman First/Junior)

Father had seen him drive away (TRUE), so he could not DENY that he had used his car. (New Basic)

I DENIED that *the statement* was TRUE. (Oxford Advanced)

The governor DENIED *the rumor* (NOT TRUE, REFUTED) about his future plan.
(S. McKay)

動詞 : to reject

意味： 不適當／不満足 だとして選択を こぼむ，断わる。	用例文の選択と読みの手がかり： The man REJECTED it. positive unsatisfactory obstinate disapproval, nonsense opinionated naive, faulty, bad reluctant, unwilling disagreeable disagreeing excluded, heretical	手がかり利用の共通性： disagreeing, positive ...
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手がかりを利用して用例文を選択し読み取った例：

I (POSITIVE) REJECT what you say ; I do not agree (DISAGREEING, DISAPPROVAL).
(Longman First/Junior)

The inspector (OBSTINATE) REJECTED the radio as FAULTY. (Basic Book)

Johnny feels that *his parents* (POSITIVE) REJECTED him *as a child* (NAIVE) .
(Heritage School)

動詞 : to refuse

意味： 申し出をきっぱ りと断わる。	用例文の選択と読みの手がかり： The man REFUSED it. positive excluded, disagreeable resolute, sorry unfavorable/favorable nay-sayer, unwilling ignorable stupid unconcerned, busy	手がかり利用の共通性： unconcerned, busy, ...
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手がかりを利用して用例文を選択し読み取った例：

They invited us to the party, but *we* (SORRY) had to REFUSE because we were busy. (Learner's First)

I asked John to help me, but *he* (UNCONCERNED, BUSY) REFUSED. (Learner's First)

When the hungry man asked for a meal, *Father* (CONCERNED) couldn't REFUSE.
(Giant/Courtis-Watters)

動詞 : to admit

意味： 否定したいが， 根拠があるので 認める。	用例文の選択と読みの手がかり： The man ADMITTED it. sorry, faulty bad, wrong wrong, mistaken rude rude confessed disclosed	手がかり利用の共通性： (was) wrong, rude, mistaken
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手がかりを利用して用例文を選択し読み取った例：

I ADMIT that *I* was RUDE and *I* am SORRY. (Oxford Elementary)

He (SORRY, FAULTY) ADMITTED having done WRONG. (Oxford Advanced)

I ADMIT my mistake ; *I* was MISTAKEN. (Oxford Advanced)

I (SORRY) ADMIT that *I* was WRONG to advise you to go there. (An informant)

動詞：to acknowledge

意味： 秘密にしておく たい事をいやい や認める。	用例文の選択と読みの手がかり： The man ACKNOWLEDGED that. reluctant unwilling opposing refusing unfair	手がかり利用の共通性： reluctant, unwilling ; disclosed, revealed ; wrong...
	unlucky bad, wrong true disclosed, revealed	

手がかりを利用して用例文を選択し読み取った例：

I (RELUCTANT) ACKNOWLEDGE that *I* am WRONG. (New Basic)

After a fierce battle, *the general* (RELUCTANT, UNWILLING) finally ACKNOWLEDGED defeat. (Pan)

The man (UNWILLING) REFUSED to ACKNOWLEDGE *his signature/the truth* (DISCLOSED, WRONG) . (An informant)

動詞：to agree

意味： 意見の相違を経 てある点で一致 を見る。	用例文の選択と読みの手がかり： The man AGREED with his friend. reluctant, willing certain, yes conceding, consenting prudent, wishy-washy	手がかり利用の共通性： reluctant ; willing
	proposing old, unique new, strange modern	

手がかりを利用して用例文を選択し読み取った例：

You (RELUCTANT) might AGREE to play tennis with your friend even though you'd rather go swimming (Intermediate Thesaurus)

At first my idea differed from hers, but finally *I* (RELUCTANT, WILLING) AGREED. (Intermediate Thesaurus)

When *people* (WILLING) AGREE, they think in the same way or want the same opinion. (Sesame)

Will John AGREE to do it? Will *John* be WILLING to do it? (Rainbow)

RELUCTANTLY *he* AGREED to let his son choose his own college. (Pocket Webster)

discriminated	rude, unlawful
holy, patient	martyred
negro, sensitive	discriminated
weak, sick, unhappy	painful

手がかりを利用して用例文を選択し読み取った例：

My mother often SUFFERS from headaches ; *she* SUFFERS the pain *without saying anything* (PATIENT) . (Longman First/Junior)

Man often SUFFERS from PAINFUL MISFORTUNES. (An informant)

動詞 : to achieve

意味： 強く望んでいた 事を成し遂げる。	用例文の選択と読みの手がかり： The man ACHIEVED it. courageous perfect adventurous, brave difficult successful as expected great, dilligent all hoped	手がかり利用の共通性： successful, brave ; (all) expected, hoped, wished, ...
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手がかりを利用して用例文を選択し読み取った例：

The man fought BRAVELY and finally ACHIEVED victory. (Horizon Ladder)

Did you ACHIEVE ALL that you EXPECTED? (Thorndike-Barnhart Beginning)

Henry (DILLIGENT, SUCCESSFUL) hoped to be at the top of the class and ACHIEVED that place in the examination. (Longman First/Junior)

Only after *much hard work* (DIFFICULT) most of us are able to ACHIEVE *our goals* (SUCCESSFUL) . (Basic Book)

動詞 : to fulfill

意味： 望み／大きい約 束を完全に果す。	用例文の選択と読みの手がかり： The man FULFILLED it. excellent satisfactory smart complete admirable perfect firm, earnest as promised, wished steadfast as expected, supposed as required, hoped	手がかり利用の共通性： firm ; (duties, hope, dreams) wished, expected, required, ...
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手がかりを利用して用例文を選択し読み取った例：

The man FULFILLED *his duties* (REQUIRED). *He* (FIRM) did SATISFACTORILY *the things he was SUPPOSED to do*. (Giant/Courtis-Watters)

By COMPLETING college, *he* (FIRM) FULFILLD *his mother's dreams* (AS EXPECTED, HOPED) . (Horizon Ladder)

When Stephen grew up, *he* (FIRM, EXCELLENT) FULFILED *his hope* (WISHED) and became a doctor. (Oxford Learner's)

動詞 : **to complete**

意味 :	用例文の選択と読みの手がかり :	手がかり利用の共通性 :
欠けている, 終	The man COMPLETED it.	eager ; unfinished, ...
っていない, 不	proud, eager	
十分な物・事を	stick-to-it-ive	perfect
補い完成する。	persistent	thorough
	successful	unfinished
		insufficient
		last, so many
		long-drawn

手がかりを利用して用例文を選択し読み取った例 :

I (EAGER) need *one volume* (LAST) to COMPLETE *my set of Dickens* (UNFINISHED). (Oxford Advanced)

I (EAGER) need *one more stamp* (LAST) before *my collection* is COMPLETED. (Longman Contemporary)

I can't COMPLETE *it* (UNFINISHED) until I finish reading the poem. (Intermediate Thesaurus)

動詞 : **to enjoy**

意味 :	用例文の選択と読みの手がかり :	手がかり利用の共通性 :
余暇の中で…を	The man ENJOYED his vacation.	happy ; good, exciting
して楽しむ。	happy	
	pleased	exciting
	delighted	good
	fanciful	interesting
		beautiful

手がかりを利用して用例文を選択し読み取った例 :

When you ENJOY something, you have a GOOD *time*. (Sesame)

When you ENJOY a thing, you like it and it makes *you* feel HAPPY. (Rainbow)

We ENJOYED an EXCITING *movie*. (Intermediate Thesaurus)

We ENJOYED our holiday at the seaside ; *we* were HAPPY. (New Basic)

We (HAPPY) ENJOYED talking to Grandpa about his GOOD *old days*. (An informant)

動詞 : **to boast**

意味 :	用例文の選択と読みの手がかり :	手がかり利用の共通性 :
誇張したりして	The man BOASTED about it.	mean, snooty ;
誇らしげに話す。	proud, loud	too big, exaggerated
	extravagant	
	self-satisfied	effluent
	snooty, curious	exaggerated
	pleased, mean	too big, tidy
	self-important	new

手がかりを利用して用例文を選択し読み取った例：

He (MEAN, SNOOTY, SELF-IMPORTANT) BOASTED that he was *the best athlete in the class* (TOO BIG, EXAGGERATED), but he wasn't. (Heritage School)

If *Bob* (MEAN) is going to BOAST all the time about being on the football team, his friends will begin to angry with him. (Macmillan School)

He (MEAN, SNOOTY) BOASTED that he had the best *house* in the village. (Oxford Elementary)

The town BOASTS *an excellent new school* (PROUD). (Horizon Ladder)

動詞：to like

意味： ある事・物なら (たいてい) 気 に入っている。	用例文の選択と読みの手がかり： The man LIKES them. pleased happy	手がかり利用の共通性： all, every-
	all/much nice, chosen beautiful pleasing agreeable	

手がかりを利用して用例文を選択し読み取った例：

You can LIKE *anything* (ALL, CHOSEN) that is attractive, AGREEABLE, or PLEASING to you. (Intermediate Thesaurus)

June (HAPPY, PLEASED) LIKES ALL the other children in her class. (Magic)

Grace drinks A LOT of *milk* because she LIKES it. (Oxford Elementary)

Jane (NICE) is LIKED by *everybody* (ALL) in her class. (An informant)

Everybody in his class LIKES playing baseball; *they* (HAPPY, PLEASED) play it *almost every day*. (An informant)

動詞：to love

意味： ある特定の人・ 物・事を好む、 愛す。	用例文の選択と読みの手がかり： The man LOVES it. warm earnest pleasant happy	手がかり利用の共通性： warm, earnest; good, nice, ...
	good nice beautiful dear important	

手がかりを利用して用例文を選択し読み取った例：

When you LOVE *someone* (DEAR, IMPORTANT) *you* (WARM) care about that person very much. (Sesame)

I LOVE reading; I get PLEASURE from it. (Courtis-Watters)

She (PLEASANT) LOVES *music* (BEAUTIFUL); *she* (EARNEST) plays the piano

all day. (Longman Junior)

I LOVE this kind of food ; it is *fresh and delicious* (GOOD) . (An informant)

動詞 : to dislike

意味： 個人的に性に合 わず気に入らな い、好まない。	用例文の選択と読みの手がかり： The man DISLIKED them. unpleasant unwilling lazy prejudiced	手がかり利用の共通性： specific ; disagreeable, not preferable, ... naughty, lazy bad, nasty nauseating disagreeable specific, not preferable
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手がかりを利用して用例文を選択し読み取った例：

If you *behave like that* (DISAGREEABLE) , you get yourself DISLIKED. (Oxford Advanced)

I DISLIKE *big cities/wearing stockings/being spoken to like that* (DISAGREEABLE, SPECIFIC) . (Longman Contemporary)

I DISLIKE *people who are not honest* (SPECIFIC) . (Giant/Courtis-Watters)

He (UNWILLING) DISLIKES studying and would like rather *play football* (PREFERABLE) (Torndike-Barnhart Beginning)

動詞 : to hate

意味： とくに…が個人 的に大変きらい である。	用例文の選択と読みの手がかり： The man HATED it. angry nauseated hearty, unwilling reluctant, lazy busy	手がかり利用の共通性： nauseated, hearty ; particular strange, difficult disagreeable, particular
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手がかりを利用して用例文を選択し読み取った例：

She (NAUSEATED, HEARTY) HATES *fish* (PARTICULAR) and never eats any. (Longman Contemporary)

I like cornflakes, but my father doesn't ; he HATES *cornflakes* (PARTICULAR) . (New Basic)

I (UNWILLING) HATE to clean the house. (Macmillan Children)

The Arabs (ANGRY, HEARTY) HATE *the jews* (PARTICULAR). (An informant)

動詞 : to mind

意味： 個人的に物・事	用例文の選択と読みの手がかり： The man MINDED it.	手がかり利用の共通性： dangerous ;
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に注意を払う； …をいやに思う。	careful	dangerous	unpleasant
	warned obeyed	in danger	
	noticed	narrow, dark, busy	
	angry	unpleasant	

手がかりを利用して用例文を選択し読み取った例：

Be CAREFUL! MIND *the step* (DANGEROUS). (Learner's First)

Mind *the step* (NOTICED); do not fall over it (DANGEROUS). (Longman First/Junior)

Do *you* feel (UNPLEASANT) MIND if I smoke? (Horizon Ladder)

Don't MIND what he says; take no NOTICE of *it*. (UNPLEASANT) (Longman First/Junior)

動詞：to care

意味： 個人的にある事 ・人を気づかう。	用例文の選択と読みの手がかり： The man CARES about it.	手がかり利用の共通性： concerned, anxious, unselfish
	unselfish	important
	concerned, careful	good, nice
	anxious, loving	special
	earnest, helpful	sick, little, young
	mindful	
	serious	

手がかりを利用して用例文を選択し読み取った例：

I don't CARE; I am not ANXIOUS about it: it does not matter to me. (Longman First)

She (CONCERNED, LOVING) CARES much for her baby brother. She loves him a lot. (Richard Scarry)

I (not CONCERNED SELFISH), you say don't CARE what, I shall do it tomorrow. (Collins Learner's)

He failed the examination but he doesn't CARE; he's SELFISH. (New Basic)

動詞：to examine

意味： 他に比べ、適不 適、正常、異常、 十分、不十分を 調べる。	用例文の選択と読みの手がかり： The man EXAMINED them.	手がかり利用の共通性： careful, strict; in detail
	careful, eager	interesting
	dubious, earnest	strange, dirty
	not sure, interested	difficult
	curious, prudent	small, wee
	strict, discussing	in detail
	analytical	

手がかりを利用して用例文を選択し読み取った例：

After EXAMINING me CAREFULLY, *the doctor* said I was fit a fiddle. (Basic Book)

Microscopes are used to EXAMINE *very SMALL objects* (CAREFUL). (Intermediate)

Thesaurus)

Tony (PRUDENT, CAREFUL) EXAMINED the baseball bat before buying it to make sure it wasn't cracked. (Macmillan Children)

The teacher (STRICT) will EXAMINE the class *everything* (IN DETAIL) they have learned this year. (Oxford Elementary)

The teacher (STRICT) EXAMINED the children's hands CAREFULLY to see if they were clean. (An informant)

動詞 : to test

意味 : 一定の基準に合 致するかをある 条件で吟味する。	用例の選択と読みの手がかり : The man TESTED <i>it</i> . careful, accurate severe, acceptable, basic strict proper, approval serious normal, standard	手がかり利用の共通性 : careful ; normal, standard...
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手がかりを利用して用例文を選択し読み取った例 :

Before we buy a new car *we* (CAREFUL) always TEST it ; we make sure *that the engine works PROPERLY and that there is nothing wrong with the body of the car* (NORMAL, STANDARD) . (Learner's First)

The automobile tires were TESTED *by driving on rocky road* (SEVERE). (Horizon Ladder)

動詞 : to investigate

意味 : 大きい問題・事 件の原因・状況 を立ち入って調 べる。	用例文の選択と読みの手がかり : The man INVESTIGATED <i>it</i> . careful, close in detail scientific perfect reasonable thorough heuristic strange, new unknown wrong	手がかり利用の共通性 : careful ; thorough, in detail , unknown, ...
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手がかりを利用して用例文を選択し読み取った例 :

The cat (CAREFUL) INVESTIGATED *the whole* (IN DETAIL) *living room* before deciding to sleep on the new sofa. (Children Heritage)

A detective INVESTIGATES by first checking the scene of the crime. He then INVESTIGATES the suspects *by questioning their employers, neighbours, relatives, and friends*. (IN DETAIL, THOROUGH) . (Intermediate Thesaurus)

Father (CAREFUL) INVESTIGATED *the noise* (STRANGE, UNKNOWN) in the attic to find out what made it. (Giant/Courtis-Watters)

動詞 : **to discover**

意味： 本来存在してい るが知られてい ないものを見つ ける。	用例文の選択と読みの手がかり： The man DISCOVERED it. ingenious, clever smart, curious brave, bold, adventurous	手がかり利用の共通性： first, new new, significant different, hidden ascertained unknown, first interesting
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手がかりを利用して用例文を選択し読み取った例：

Columbus DISCOVERED America. He found it *for the FIRST time*. (Giant/Courtis-Watters)

I DISCOVERED *some old coins* in my garden (HIDDEN, NEW) . (Learner's First)

It wasn't until I went to work that I DISCOVERED *how important school is* (FIRST). (Basic Book)

動詞 : **to find**

意味： 失ったもの、か くれているもの を捜して/偶然 見つける。	用例文の選択と読みの手がかり： The man FOUND it. happy lucky toilsome shocked surprised	手がかり利用の共通性： lost, missing ; rare, old, right, new lost/missing hidden right faulty rare/new
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手がかりを利用して用例文を選択し読み取った例：

Did you FIND your LOST *book* ? (Horizon Ladder)

Did you FIND *the book you misplaced* (MISSING) . (Beginning Thesaurus)

You were LUCKY to FIND *the old coin* (RARE) . (Nelson)

I (TOILSOME) looked for *my book* (MISSING) and finally FOUND under the bed. (Chambers Learner's)

Mary LOST her ring in the grass and *it took a long time to FIND it* (TOILSOME). (Courtis-Watters)

Did you FIND a RIGHT *person* for the job. (An informant)

The teacher looked for *his purse* (MISSING) and FOUND it in his other suit. (An informant)

動詞 : **to depend**

意味： 好むと好まざる とにかかわらず	用例文の選択と読みの手がかり： The man DEPENDED on his father. young, little	手がかり利用の共通性： lacking, poor ; helpful, reliable, ... helpful, good
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…に頼らざるを得ない／…で決まる。	poor lacking	reliable, warm
	lazy; not absolute	kind, responsible
	needy	

手がかりを利用して用例文を選択し読み取った例：

He (POOR, LAZY) doesn't work but *DEPENDS on his father* (HELPFUL). (giving him money). (Longman Lexicon)

We are all *DEPENDING on Samantha* (RELIABLE, GOOD) to win the swimming race. (Pan)

Children *DEPEND on their parents* (RESPONSIBLE); their food and clothes must be provided by their parents. (Longman First/Junior)

Where I go for my holidays *DEPENDS upon how much money I have* (LACKING). (Longman First/Junior)

動詞：to trust

意味：	用例文の選択と読みの手がかり：	手がかり利用の共通性：
相手を信頼して 当てにする。	The man <i>TRUSTED</i> her. sure certain kind unquestioning	reliable, unquestionable
	reliable unquestionable safe, honest faithful	

手がかりを利用して用例文を選択し読み取った例：

I *TRUST everything he says* (UNQUESTIONABLE, RELIABLE); I am *SURE* he will do his best. (Longman First/Junior)

We did not have enough money with us to pay for the groceries, but *the shopkeeper* (KIND, UNQUESTIONING) *TRUSTED us* (HONEST). (Giant/Courtis-Watters)

You shouldn't *TRUST* him. *He* is *DISHONEST*. (Longman Contemporary)

動詞：to thank

意味：	用例文の選択と読みの手がかり：	手がかり利用の共通性：
好意、恩恵に対して感謝する。	The man <i>THANKED</i> her. warm cordial grateful	cordial; kind, helpful
	kind warm helpful nice, good	

手がかりを利用して用例文を選択し読み取った例：

We (WARM, CORDIAL) always *THANK* people when they do *NICE things* for us. (Rainbow)

THANK you (KIND, HELPFUL) for *the thirteen tomatoes* (NICE, GOOD). (Beginning)

THANK you for your *HELP*. (Macmillan Children's)

動詞 : **to plan**

意味 : 事前に詳しく具 体的計画を立て る。	用例文の選択と読みの手がかり : The man PLANNED it. careful practical steady detailed ready well-prepared nervous practical clever	手がかり利用の共通性 : practical, careful
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手がかりを利用して用例文を選択し読み取った例 :

The boys (CAREFUL, CLEVER) PLAN their work ; they decide how it should be done, which things should be done first, and third and so on, and what things will be needed, etc. (Courtis-Watters)

She (not PRACTICAL, not CAREFUL) never PLANS ahead, she just does suddenly. (Macmillan Lexicon)

動詞 : **to intend**

意味 : 目下意図してい ることを公けに する。	用例文の選択と読みの手がかり : The man INTENDED to do that. firm, serious definite/indefinite determined certain/uncertain interested in mind, actual frustrated	手がかり利用の共通性 : in mind, actual
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手がかりを利用して用例文を選択し読み取った例 :

Bob INTENDS to go to Grandmother's on Saturday *if it doesn't rain* (INDEFINITE, UNCERTAIN) . (Giant/Courtis-Watters)

I INTENDED to come to your house last night *but it rained* (FRUSTRATED) . (Longman First/Junior)

What (IN MIND, ACTUAL) do you INTEND to do with your old bicycle ? (Pan)

動詞 : **to mean**

意味 : 必ずしも実行す るとは限らない が…する心づも りだ/心の中で、 あること/もの を意味する。	用例文の選択と読みの手がかり : He MEANS Tuesday. probable, likely in mind real	手がかり利用の共通性 : real, in mind
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手がかりを利用して用例文を選択し読み取った例 :

When he said something, he REALLY MEANT it. (Learner's First)

She said Tuesday, but she MEANT *Thursday* (REAL, IN MIND) . (Longman Con-

temporary)

What does *his silnece* MEAN (REAL, IN MIND) ? (Chambers Learner's)

I MEANT *to give you this book* this morning (IN MIND) , but I forgot. (Longman First/Junior)

He MEANS *mischief* (REAL, IN MIND) . (Oxford Children)

This new frontier incident PROBABLY MEANS *war*. (Oxford Advanced)

動詞 : **to wait**

意味： 期待している事 が起るのを待つ。	<table border="0"> <tr> <td colspan="2">用例文の選択と読みの手がかり：</td> <td rowspan="8" style="vertical-align: middle;">手がかり利用の共通性： not ready, late ; impatient, happy</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2">The man WAITED for me.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ready</td> <td>late, not ready</td> </tr> <tr> <td>happy</td> <td>nice, happy</td> </tr> <tr> <td>excited</td> <td>new</td> </tr> <tr> <td>restless</td> <td>busy</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2">impatient</td> </tr> </table>	用例文の選択と読みの手がかり：		手がかり利用の共通性： not ready, late ; impatient, happy	The man WAITED for me.		ready	late, not ready	happy	nice, happy	excited	new	restless	busy	impatient	
用例文の選択と読みの手がかり：		手がかり利用の共通性： not ready, late ; impatient, happy														
The man WAITED for me.																
ready	late, not ready															
happy	nice, happy															
excited	new															
restless	busy															
impatient																

手がかりを利用して用例文を選択し読み取った例：

Children WAIT for *Christmas* (HAPPY) . They are READY for it long before it comes. (Courtis-Watters)

Please WAIT for me if I'm not READY. (Oxford Elementary)

WAIT a minute - I (NOT READY, LATE) am just coming. (Learner's First)

The children WAIT IMPATIENTLY for *vacation* (HAPPY). (Intermediate Thesaurus)

3. 4 Verbs of Psychological Events—2—

動詞 : **to satisfy**

意味： 必要なこと、欲 望を十分に満た す。	<table border="0"> <tr> <td colspan="2">用例文の選択と読みの手がかり：</td> <td rowspan="8" style="vertical-align: middle;">手がかり利用の共通性： pleased ; perfect, complete, enough</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2">The man SATISFIED with it.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>pleased, happy</td> <td>fulfilled</td> </tr> <tr> <td>thinking, good</td> <td>enough</td> </tr> <tr> <td>imaginative</td> <td>perfect</td> </tr> <tr> <td>boresome, restless</td> <td>completed</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2">young, little</td> </tr> </table>	用例文の選択と読みの手がかり：		手がかり利用の共通性： pleased ; perfect, complete, enough	The man SATISFIED with it.		pleased, happy	fulfilled	thinking, good	enough	imaginative	perfect	boresome, restless	completed	young, little	
用例文の選択と読みの手がかり：		手がかり利用の共通性： pleased ; perfect, complete, enough														
The man SATISFIED with it.																
pleased, happy	fulfilled															
thinking, good	enough															
imaginative	perfect															
boresome, restless	completed															
young, little																

手がかりを利用して用例文を選択し読み取った例：

Will it SATISFY you if we do *all the work* (COMPLETE) ? (Intermediate Theaurus)

Baby (PLEASED) is PERFECTLY SATISFIEE with her toys. (Giant/Courtis-Watters)

Nothing SATISFIES him ; *he* is always complaining (NOT PLEASED). (Oxford Advanced)

The teacher was most SATISFIED by *his steady progress* (PERFECT, ENOUGH) .
(An informant)

動詞：to content

意味： 不平を言わない 程度に一応満足 させる／する。	用例文の選択と読みの手がかり： The man CONTENTED himself with it. bored, sad unhappy, young restless, dull pleased	手がかり利用の共通性： little (for a while) ; dull, bored, ... comical interesting nice peaceful little small
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手がかりを利用して用例文を選択し読み取った例：

An ice-cream cone (LITTLE) will CONTENT the child (RESTLESS). (Beginning Thesaurus)

The baby (DULL, BORED) CONTENTED herself with the new toy. (Horizon Ladder)

The COMICAL book CONTENTED the child (PLEASED) for a while. (An informant)

動詞：to amuse

意味： 忙しい仕事を忘 れて軽い楽しみ で気晴しをする。	用例文の選択と読みの手がかり： They AMUSED it. pleasing, happy relaxed, pleasant	手がかり利用の共通性： happy, pleasant, funny ; pleased funny pleasant agreeable
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手がかりを利用して用例文を選択し読み取った例：

The guests (HAPPY) AMUSED themselves by playjng a game (PLEASANT). (Horizon Ladder)

Clowns (FUNNY) AMUSE the children (HAPPY, PLEASED) by doing tricks and FUNNY stunts. (Giant/Courtis-Watters)

The children (HAPPY) were AMUSED at the story teller's jokes (FUNNY, PLEASANT). (An informant)

動詞：to delight

意味： 思いがけないう れしい事で大喜 びする。	用例文の選択と読みの手がかり： The man DELIGHTED us. nice, kind pleasant fascinating good, new	手がかり利用の共通性： very pleased, enthusiastic pleased, joyful happy enthusiastic satisfied excited
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手がかりを利用して用例文を選択し読み取った例：

The magician DELIGHTED the audience (ENTHUSIASTIC) with his magic act ; they were SATISFIED with it. (Intermediate Thesaurus)

I (very PLEASED) am DELIGHTED to know that you were able to come today even though you were busy ; *I* am very PLEASED (An informant)

The magician DELIGHTED the children with his FASCINATING *show* ; *they* were very PLEASED. (An informant)

動詞 : **te please**

意味 :	用例文の選択と読みの手がかり :	手がかり利用の共通性 :
人に楽しく感じ	The boy PLEASED his mother.	happy, satisfied, ...
のいい思いをい	good happy	
だかせる / 喜ば	helpful pleased	
せる。	warm old	
	nice satisfied	

手がかりを利用して用例文を選択し読み取った例 :

I will PLEASE *mother* (HAPPY) if I am a GOOD *child*. (Rainbow)

Our host's WARM *welcome* PLEASED *us* (HAPPY) . (Macmillan Contemporary)

My shiny NEW *bicycle* (NICE) really PLEASED *me* (PLEASED, SATISFIED). (Macmillan Children)

The new show will PLEASE *you* (HAPPY) . (Webster Beginning)

動詞 : **to interest**

意味 :	用例文の選択と読みの手がかり :	手がかり利用の共通性 :
興味を起こさせ、	The man was INTERESTED in it.	(made) curious, eager
もっと知りたい	curious special,	(to know)
気持ちにさせる。	excited interesting	
	careful attractive	
	eager beautiful	
	nice, strange	
	practical	

手がかりを利用して用例文を選択し読み取った例 :

The children are INTERESTED in dinosaurs. They make *the children* CURIOUS. (Intermediate Thesaurus)

The detective was INTERESTED in the man's story ; there were things in it *he wanted to know more about it* (CURIOUS, EAGER) . (Longman First/Junior)

動詞 : **to scold**

意味 :	用例文の選択と読みの手がかり :	手がかり利用の共通性 :
叱り手のある理	The man SCOLDED us.	angry, yelling,
由からおこって	yelling, mad careless, rough	concerned ; careless, ...
人に小言を言う、	angry, nervous rude, mischievous.	
叱る。	complaining, hot bad, lazy, naughty	
	serious, nasty wrong, blamed	

| worrying, concerned disorderly |

手がかりを利用して用例文を選択し読み取った例：

She (NASTY, ANGRY) SCOLDED me *for leaving the refrigerator open* (CARELESS) . (Children's)

The teacher (CONCERNED) SCOLDED her class *for being* DISORDERLY during the fire drill. (Giant/Courtis-Watters)

Our neighbours (YELLING), are always *making a noise*, SCOLDING their children. (Longman Lexicon)

動詞：to punish

意味： 上位の者が見せ しめに非行の者 をきびしく罰す る。	用例文の選択と読みの手がかり： The man PUNISHED us. strict, stern severe, just	faulty, wrong careless, bad illegal, unlawful	手がかり利用の共通性： strict ; wrong
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手がかりを利用して用例文を選択し読み取った例：

Some parents (STRICT) PUNISH *their children* (CARELESS) by spanking them. (Giant/Courtis-Watters)

I shall have to PUNISH *you* (WRONG) for breaking the window. (Hamlyn All Colour)

Motorists (WRONG) should be SEVERELY PUNISHED for dangerous driving. (An informant)

Some states PUNISH *murder* (WRONG) *with death* (STERN) . (Horizon Ladder)

動詞：to frighten

意味： 突然驚かし、一 時こわい感じを 与える。	用例文の選択と読みの手がかり： The man FRIGHTENED her. big, ugly foolish rude mean terrible	little, timid fearful, scared afraid, shocked sudden, crying running away	手がかり利用の共通性： ugly, mean (big, terrible, rude) ; fearful, afraid, ...
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手がかりを利用して用例文を選択し読み取った例：

The growling dog (TERRIBLE, BIG) FRIGHTENED *the child* (LITTLE, FEARFUL) who was walking past the house. (Intermediate Thesaurus)

He doesn't FRRIGHTEN easily ; *he* is not easily made AFRAID. (Collins Learner's)

Don't *shout* (TERRIBLE, RUDE) or you'll FRIGHTEN *the baby* (AFRAID). (Oxford Elementary)

The girl (FEARFUL) was FRIGHTENED by the *BIG dog*. (Longman Lexicon)

動詞 : to surprise

意味： 予期しないこと で驚かす。	用例文の選択と読みの手がかり： The man SURPRISED me. mean nasty sudden kind thoughtful	手がかり利用の共通性： sudden ; thoughtful- happy ; mean- embarrassed embarrassed sad delighted, excited pleased, happy
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手がかりを利用して用例文を選択し読み取った例：

Mother (THOUGHTFUL, KIND) brought home a gift to SURPRISE *me* (DELIGHTED, HAPPY) . I didn't expect a gift. (Grosset)

Their unplanned visit (SUDDEN) SURPRISED *us* (EXCITED). (Random House School)

The SUDDEN *appearance* (MEAN) SURPRISED *us* (EMBARRASSED) . (Horizon Ladder)

The SUDDEN *storm* SURPRISED *the people* (UNCOMFORTABLE) at the picnic. (Webster's Beginning)

動詞 : to shock

意味： 突然の良くない 事でぞくりとす る／びっくりす る。	用例文の選択と読みの手がかり： The man was SHOCKED by it. scared, frightened, terrified, horrified frightful embarrassed	手がかり利用の共通性： embarrassed-bad terrible, cruel rude, ugly brunt, bad noisy
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手がかりを利用して用例文を選択し読み取った例：

I (EMBARRASSED, HORRIFIED) was SHOCKED *at the news of accident* (BAD). (Longman First/Junior)

We (DISTURBED) were SHOCKED to hear the BAD *news*. (Hamlyn)

My friend's RUDENESS SHOCKED *me* (EMBARRASSED) . (Macmillan Children)

動詞 : to annoy

意味： 重要でない事で 一時いらいらさ せる，悩ます。	用例文の選択と読みの手がかり： It ANNOYS me. petty, little unimportant trifling busy	手がかり利用の共通性： unimportant, little ; disturbed, ... displeased disturbed, angry irritated, uneasy inconvenient
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手がかりを利用して用例文を選択し読み取った例：

What ANNOYS *me* (BUSY, DISTURBED) most about my little brother is that he asks *me many questions* (TRIFLING, UNIMPORTANT) . (Intermediate Thesaurus)

These flies (PETTY, LITTLE) are ANNOYING *me* (IRRITATED). (Longman Contemporary)

The baby (LITTLE) ANNOYS *his sister* (DISTURBED) by pulling her hair. (Thorn-dike-Barnhart)

I am ANNOYED by an UNIMPORTANT *thing* and get UNEASY. (An informant)

動詞 : to disturb

意味： 外部からの原因 で静穏，休息， 平安を乱す。	用例文の選択と読みの手がかり： The man DISTURBED me. noisy, rude bad, annoying excited, ruckus mean, inconsiderate careless	手がかり利用の共通性： noisy ; quiet ; unpleasant poor, busy, quiet irritated, uneasy worried, upset mad, unpleasant sleeping, working resting
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手がかりを利用して用例文を選択し読み取った例：

The telephone (NOISY) DISTURBED *me* (IRRITATED, UNPLEASANT) while I was NAPPING. (Random House School)

A loud (NOISY) *whistle* DISTURBED *him* (RESTING, WORKING, UNPLEASANT). (Longman First/Junior)

The pebble DISTURBED *the smooth surface* (QUIET) of the water. (Random House School)

動詞 : to bother

意味： 重要でない事で じゃまをし気を 散らさせる。	用例文の選択と読みの手がかり： It BOTHERED me. unnecessary little, trivial trifling unimportant foolish	手がかり利用の共通性： unnecessary, foolish ; fretful, nervous irritated, nervous fretful, impatient uneasy, displeased annoying
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手がかりを利用して用例文を選択し読み取った例：

Don't BOTHER to write ; it ISN'T NECESSARY. (Chambers Learner's)

The flies (LITTLE, ANNOYING) BOTHER the horse. (Children's)

Don't BOTHER *me* (FRETFUL, IRRITATED) with FOOLISH questions. (Oxford Advanced)

Don't BOTHER your father while he's driving the car in heavy traffic ; it causes *him* to be NERVOUS or IMPATIENT. (Intermediate Thesaurus)

The noisy girl (FOOLISH) BOTHERED *me*; I got NERVOUS. (An informant)

動詞 : **to trouble**

意味： はっきりした原因，理由で困る，悩む。	用例文の選択と読みの手がかり： The man TROUBLED me. rude, obnoxious worried, disturbed aggressive, mean sad, mad, painful unpleasant, uneasy sensitive, young It TROUBLED me. difficult, bad made uneasy	手がかり利用の共通性： bad (sickness, manner ...) ; unpleasant
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手がかりを利用して用例文を選択し読み取った例：

She (UNPLEASANT) was greatly TROUBLED over her daughter's BAD *manner*.
(Longman First/Junior)

The thought *that I might fail the test* (WORRYING) TROUBLED *me* (UNPLEASANT). (Children's)

Baby's sickness (BAD) TROUBLES *mother* (SAD) . (Giant/Courtis-Watters)

動詞 : **to worry**

意味： 余りはっきりしない理由で悩む。	用例文の選択と読みの手がかり： The man WORRIED himself about it. afraid, anxious little uneasy, nervous small unpleasant trifling	手がかり利用の共通性： afraid, nervous, anxious, uneasy
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手がかりを利用して用例文を選択し読み取った例：

When *you* WORRY, you are AFRAID that something bad is going to happen. (Sesame)

Don't WORRY *yourself* (ANXIOUS, NERVOUS) about the children ; they are old enough to take good care of themselves. (Oxford Advanced)

The LITTLE *children* WORRIED *me* (NERVOUS, UNEASY) *with many foolish questions* (TRIFLING) . (An informant)

動詞 : **to confuse**

意味： 似た／関連ある物・事によりまごつく。	用例文の選択と読みの手がかり： The man CONFUSED them. unfamiliar isimilar, so many hurrying, busy indistinct, disorderly rush-tempered complicated faulty, young bewildered, puzzled, perplexed dull, inexperienced	手がかり利用の共通性： many, similar, alike, ... puzzled, perplexed, ...
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手がかりを利用して用例文を選択し読み取った例：

The doctor told us not to CONFUSE the two medicines, because *they looked ALIKE*

(SIMILAR) . (Courtis-Watters/Giant)

These two signs (SIMILAR, ALIKE) CONFUSE *me* (PUZZLED, PERPLEXED) ;
I still don't know where to go. (Heritage School)

Don't CONFUSE *the word 'weather' with 'whether.'* (SIMILAR) (Oxford Elementary)

SO MANY *things* happened at once this morning that mother got CONEUSED. *She*
(PERPLEXED) didn't know what she was doing. (Giant/Courtis-Watters)

動詞 : to interfere

意味 :	用例文の選択と読みの手がかり :	手がかり利用の共通性 :
自分に関係ない	The man INTERFERED with us.	unfair ; disturbed,
ことに口出しを	unfair	meddled, ...
し, じゃまをす	uninvited	
る。	unjust	
	stopped	
	prevented	
	meddled	
	troubled	
	disturbed	
	made uneasy	

手がかりを利用して用例文を選択し読み取った例 :

Don't INTERFERE ! I want to find the answer *myself* (MEDDLED). (Oxford Elementary)

A MEDDLER is someone who INTERFERES in other's affairs. (Intermediate Thesaurus)
Mother (FAIR) never INTERFERES with other people's business. She does not try to help unless people need help and want it. (Giant/Courtis-Watters)

If you had not INTERFERED *I* (MEDDLED, DISTURBED) should have finished my work by now. (Longman First/Junior)

動詞 : to influence

意味 :	用例文の選択と読みの手がかり :	手がかり利用の共通性 :
相手の考えや行	The man can INFLUENCE them.	strong, powerful, ...
動を左右する程	potent, strong	
影響する。	powerful, active	
	positive, decisive	
	authoritative	
	actual, practical	
	helpless	
	poor	
	spoiled	
	improved	

手がかりを利用して用例文を選択し読み取った例 :

Parents (STRONG) can INFLUENCE their children *by the way they behave themselves* (ACTUAL) . (Beginner Book)

The speech of *the Prime Minister* (POWERFUL, AUTHORITATIVE) certainly INFLUENCED the voters. (Harrap's Easy)

Does *the weather* (POWERFUL) INFLUENCE *the kind of clothes you wear* (AC-

TUAL) ? (Longman First/Junior)

The French Impressionists (STRONG) deeply INFLUENCED his work. (S. McKay)

動詞 : to affect

意味： 具体的な余り良 くない事が影響 与える。	用例文の選択と読みの手がかり： It AFFECTED my work. severe, strong unfavorable, bad, unnatural, unlucky, unwise, influential, unpleasant	手がかり利用の共通性： bad, unpleasant ; unlucky, ...
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手がかりを利用して用例文を選択し読み取った例：

Her eyes were AFFECTED *by the bright light* (BAD, UNNATURAL) . (Longman First/Junior)

Some plants are quickly AFFECTED *by cold* (SEVERE) . (Oxford Advanced)

The noise from the street (UNPLEASANT, BAD) AFFECTED our work. (Oxford Elementary)

Shortening school days (UNWISE) may AFFECT the student's achievement. (An informant)

The crisis (UNLUCKY) AFFECT the economy of the country. (An informant)

動詞 : to hurt

意味： 肉体的, 精神的 に痛い思いをさ せる。	用例文の選択と読みの手がかり： The man HURT. aching, flimsy, careless, insulted, scanderous painful, sore thoughtless, destroyed	手がかり利用の共通性： painful, ...
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手がかりを利用して用例文を選択し読み取った例：

When you are HURT, *you* feel PAIN. (Sesame)

Does your leg HURT ? Do *you* feel PAIN in your leg ? (Grosset)

John's head HURTS. *He* has a PAIN in his head. (Giant/Courtis-Watters)

The INSULT HURT *her* deeply (PAINFUL) . (Macmillan Contemporary)

動詞 : to treat

意味： …をある特定の 態度, 見方, 気 分で扱う。	用例文の選択と読みの手がかり： How did they TREAT him ? proper, kind well, careful royal, cordial bad, malicious polite, /tender	手がかり利用の共通性： bad(ly) ; proper(ly)
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手がかりを利用して用例文を選択し読み取った例：

You must always TREAT your pets well (PROPERLY) ; you must always act WELL toward them. (Rainbow)

She TREATED her mother BADLY ; she was IMPOLITE to her and would not help her. (Longman First/Junior)

He TREATS his children very KINDLY. (Macmillan Lensing)

4 考 察

一般的に文や語が、言語使用者によって、特定の連想をもって特定の発想と結び付けられやすい理由に、文や語が示す概念は、日常、常にある特定の脈絡や場面の中で使われる傾向があるからである。従って、以上のように、ある動詞の概念に対する連想反応を誘発剤として、ネイティブ・スピーカーに辞書の用例文を選んでもらい、そしてそれらを読んでもらう方法は、ネイティブ・スピーカーが特定の動詞に対して日常持っている語の統語的・意味的概念を引き出す方法として有効かつ有益であるとの確信を得た。

また、用例文の選択とか読みに要する時間的効率から言っても、誘発剤としての刺激語群が無いと、これ程数多くの用例文の読みの観察はできなかったと思う。また、このことは、ネイティブ・スピーカー自身の感想でもあった。

なお、著者が、日本語のネイティブ・スピーカーとして、E. H. Jordan の日本語の教授用テキストを使って、英米人に日本語を教える時に、テキストの日本語の行間に + polite, + formal, + displeased, + serviceable, … といった emotional /attitudinal tones を付したら、日本語の読みが、より有意味になったとの感想を彼らから得た。英語を外国語として学んでいる高校生に実験してみても、上記英米人と同じく、語や文の意味の学習に有益であることがわかった¹⁰⁾。

ある動詞に示された連想反応を刺激語群として用例文の選択をしてもらおうと、ネイティブ・スピーカーは、できるだけ、詳しい用例文(操作的定義文)を選択する努力をしていた。このことから、以上の方法は、語彙教材の開発の一つの方法として有効であることがわかった。

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