■ 楽しみながら英語を身につけましょ!

# EJ PEOPLE.

Jan. 2024 GAMES · PUZZLES · QUIZZES · JOKES...



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# POP GUIZ!

Did you read last month's ETP? Take the quiz! Fill in the blanks with the choices below.

下の表現を使って空欄を埋めましょう。

# believe • believe in • tired of comfy • behavior • relatively thorough • immune system

- 1. A: Have you ever seen a ghost?
  - B: I don't ( ) ghosts.
- 2. A: You need to get rid of those old sneakers.
  - B: I can't. They're too (
  - A: They look terrible.
- 3. A: Did you do *osoji* at the end of the year?
  - B: Yes. My husband and I gave the house a ( ) cleaning.
- 4. A: I can't read that sign. Can you translate it?
  - B: I'll try. It says to report any strange items or strange ( ) to the train station staff.
- 5. A: How was the new restaurant last night?
  - B: It was really crowded. After half an hour we got ( ) waiting and went to a different place.
- 6. A: What did you do on New Year's Day?
  - B: I went to the *shrine*\* near my house.
  - A: Wasn't it crowded?
  - B: No. It was ( ) quiet. It's a small shrine.
- 7. A: Do we have any KN95 masks?
  - B: They're in that drawer. But why do you need one? Do you think you're sick?
  - A: No. I'm going to see a friend who has a weakened (
  - B: Oh, that's very *considerate*\* of you.
- 8. A: Bob *claims*\* he can't come to work today because he is sick.
  - B: You don't ( ) him?
  - A: No. He often *calls in sick\** on Fridays, but then he's well enough to go out drinking on the weekend.

- Answers on p. 11.

- ・shrine = 神社
- ・considerate = 思いやりのある, 優しい
- ・claim (that) SV = ~だと主張する
- call in sick = 病欠の電話を入れる

# **MATCHING**

The examples below use no matter who/what/when/where/how/why
[ ~であろうとも ]

Can you match the parts that go together? 上と下をつないで意味の通る文章を作りましょう。

I want those shoes ... [1]=[b]

She has trouble *concentrating*\* ... [2]=[

I couldn't remember her name ... [3]=[ ]

This recipe *comes out perfect\**, ... [4]=[

No matter who you're talking to, ... [5]=[ ]

No matter what she did, ... [6]=[

No matter when we go to the

Cherry Blossom Cafe, ... [7]=[ ]

No matter how many times he

*wrecked*\* his bike, ... [8]=[ ]

[a] ... no matter where she studies.

[b] ... no matter how much they cost!

[c] ... no matter who makes it.

[d] ... he kept trying to do that hard *trick\**.

[e] ... you should always try to be polite.

[f] ... no matter how hard I tried.

[g] ... it wasn't good enough for her boss.

[h] ... it's hard to get a table.

・concentrate = 集中する Answers on p. 11.

· come out perfect = 上手くできる

・wreck = 大破させる

・trick = トリック, 離れ技

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# 1-POINT GUIZ

ボックス内の例を見て、ルールを考えて、 クイズを解いて見ましょう。

Using **BECAUSE** and **SO** can be confusing. Look at the examples below:

- ① I'm going to bed **because** I'm tired.
  - = I'm tired, **so** I'm going to bed.
- ② He turned on the air conditioner because it was really hot.
  - = It was really hot, **so** he turned on the air conditioner.
- ③ Because she got a job in Tokyo, she's moving there.
  - = She got a job in Tokyo, **so** she's moving there.

#### **What's the Rule?**

Circle the correct answer.

- ① **Because** is followed by \_\_\_\_.
  - a. a reason (=理由)
  - b. a result (=結果)
- ② **So** is followed by \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. a reason (=理由)
  - b. a result (=結果)

#### Circle the correct answer.

- 1. Oh, no! Somebody *stole*\* my bike [because so] I forgot to lock it!
- 2. I didn't study at all, [because so] I failed the test\*.
- 3. He has a fever, [because so] he's going to call in sick\*.
- 4. [Because So] it was a little cold, we decided not to go swimming.
- 5. She loves animals, [because so] she wants to be a *veterinarian*\*.
- 6. She was bored [because so] she had already seen that movie.
- 7. [Because So] she loves to help people, she wants to be a nurse.
- 8. We got in trouble\* [because so] we didn't do our math homework.
- 9. She has a terrible stomachache [because so] she ate too much junk food.
- 10. My dad's watching the news, [because so] I can't watch my favorite TV show.
- ・steal [stole, stolen] = 盗む

Answers on p. 11.

- · fail a test = 試験に落ちる
- ・call in sick = 病欠の電話をする
- · veterinarian = vet = 獣医
- · get in trouble = 怒られる

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FOLLOW ETPEOPLE! AND TAKE THE

# micro lesson quiz

Fill in the blanks with the choices below. 下の表現を使って空欄を埋めましょう。

#### declined • dog person • overwhelmed torn between • picturesque got out of bed • drastic • had a blast

- 1. A: Are you a ( )?
  - B: Not really. I like all animals.
- 2. A: How was the New Year's Eve party?
  - B: Great! We all (
- 3. A: Are you still in bed?
  - B: I ( ) once, but it was so cold that I crawled back in\*.
- 4. A: Where did you go in Italy?
  - B: We went to a (
    little village on Lake Cuomo.
- 5. A: Are you OK? You seem stressed out\*.
  - B: I'm just ( ) with deadlines\*. At our office, this is the busiest time of year.
- 6. A: I'm getting my hair cut today.
  - B: Nothing ( ), I hope. I like your hair long.
  - A: No. I'm just getting it trimmed\*.
- 7. A: Can you pay for lunch? I'll pay you back tomorrow.
  - B: Sure, but why?
  - A: My card was (
  - B: Weird\*. You'd better call your bank.
- 8. A: Congratulations on the job offer!
  - B: Thanks.
  - A: You don't seem excited.
  - B: Actually, I'm (
    taking the job and going to graduate school\*.

Answers on p. 11

- crawl in(to A) = (Aに) 潜り込む
- stressed out = ストレスがたまっている
- deadline = 締め切り
- trim (one's hair) = (髪を) 整える
- weird = 変, おがしい
- graduate school = 大学院

# Sentence Scramble

Can you unscramble E-class's sentences? 単語を並べ替えて文章を作りましょう。

Practice using **It's been \_\_\_ since ~** [~して以来(ある期間)になる]

例: I to the It's gym been went since three months

It's been three months since I went to the gym.

- 1. I my It's car been since drove months
- 2. a my It's died been year since grandpa
- 3. a 1 It's the been week since order placed
- 4. it has saw you him How been long since

2

5. it you has your account been How long since logged into

2

Answers on p. 11.

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# Dan Quit Smoking

Dan started smoking when he was a teenager. After he got married, his wife, Carol, asked him to quit, so he tried to, but he wasn't ready. Years later, his kids **begged him to stop** smoking. He wanted to quit **for their sake**, so he tried, but he always started smoking again. Over the years, he tried everything he could think of to **break the habit.** He tried **pills**, nicotine gum, nicotine **patches**, **acupuncture** and even **hypnosis**. **No matter what he tried**, however, Dan just couldn't quit smoking.

Then, one day when he was 59, all those years of smoking caught up with him. It was a cold and snowy Monday morning. Carol was in the kitchen making breakfast, and she could see Dan from the kitchen window. He was outside shoveling the driveway. Then, suddenly, he was lying in the snow and holding his chest. Carol called 911 on her cell phone as she ran out to the driveway to help him.

The **ambulance** arrived just a few minutes later, and two young **paramedics** quickly put Dan on **a gurney, wheeled him to** the ambulance, and **slid** the gurney into the back. In the ambulance on the way to the hospital, one of the paramedics asked Dan a few questions.

ho ho

"Can you hear me?" he asked.

"Yes," Dan answered, though he was having trouble breathing.

"I can see you have some shortness of breath, but I need

to ask you a few questions. Do you feel **tightness** in your chest?" he asked Dan.

"Yes," Dan said.

"Do you have any pain in your neck or arms?" the paramedic continued.

"I don't think so," Dan said.

"Do you feel lightheaded?"

"Yes, a little," Dan said.

"Do you smoke?" the paramedic continued.

"I used to smoke," Dan said, "but I guit."

"How long has it been since you quit?"

Dan said, "Um ... about fifteen minutes!"

beg someone to do = 人に~するよう懇願する for someone's sake = 人のために break a[the] habit = 癖を直す

pill = 錠剤, 丸薬

(nicotine) patch = (ニコチン)パッチ

acupuncture = はり治療

hypnosis = 催眠術

no matter what he tried = 彼が何をしようとしても A catches up with someone = Aは人の体にこたえる shovel (snow from) the driveway = 私道の雪かきをする ambulance = 救急車

paramedic = 救急医療隊員

gurney = 台車付き担架, ストレッチャー

wheel A to B = 台車付き担架でAをBへ運ぶ

**slide A into B** = AをBに滑り込ませる

shortness of breath = 息切れ

tightness in one's chest = 胸苦しさ

lightheaded = 頭がクラクラする

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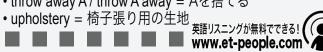
Put the prepositions in the blanks to finish Tosi's story. Use each ONLY ONCE and write X if none is needed.

空欄の前置詞を入れましょう。それぞれ一度しか使うことはできません。 前置詞が必要ない場所には X を入れてください。 Answers on p. 11.

#### of for than with including

I got a new dog a few years ago. Her name is Mary. When she was a puppy, she liked to *chew on*\* everything, chair legs, cushions, and especially the corners (b) my sofa. When she was about one and a half years old, she stopped chewing so much, and she learned to listen to me \* . Now, when I say, "Stop!" she stops doing whatever she's doing. So one day I decided it was finally time to have my sofa *reupholstered\**. I had a professional upholsterer\* come (c) my house to look at my sofa. I told him what I wanted, and he showed (d) some color samples. I picked the color I liked and ordered it. It's a sectional sofa. so he decided to take two sections at a time and reupholster them (e) me. The new *fabric*\* is a little bit expensive, so having the sofa reupholstered will be more expensive (f) buying a new sofa would be! But it would be a waste\* to throw away\* the whole sofa just because the *upholstery*\* was damaged. I'm sure I'll be happy (g) results.

- chew on A = Aをくわえる, Aをかむ, Aをかじる
- listen to A = Aの言うことを聞く
- reupholster A = Aの装飾をし直す
- upholsterer = 室内装飾業者
- fabric = 布, 生地
- a waste = 無駄, もったいない
- throw away A / throw A away = Aを捨てる



# How would you

可能な返事が3つあります。 当てはまらないものにXをつけましょう。

There are 3 correct answers and 1 that doesn't fit. Find the ONE answer that DOES NOT make sense.

A: Can I borrow your drill?

B: Sure. Here you go.

A: How soon do you need this back?

B: ( 1

a. There's no hurry.

b. It'll be back in a week.

c. I need it back by Friday.

d. Whenever you're done with it.

A: Are you going to bed already?

B: Yeah. I have to get up early.

A: How early?

B: ( 2 )

Answers on p. 11

a. At 5:30.

b. It's still dark out.

c. About an hour earlier than usual.

d. Not that early. Around 6:30.

A: Do you think we'll need a reservation?

B: Probably. That's peak season.

A: How far in advance should we book it?

B: (

a. The sooner, the better.

b. It's not that far, actually.

c. Let's book it now if possible.

At least a month ahead of time.



# **Sugan's Diary**

★Saturday, January 6th (10:05 p.m.)

Well, covid finally got me! I went to the States for the holidays, and I got it from my **sister**. I spent a lot of time with her this trip. She didn't know she had covid, of course. She had a bit of a sore throat and sneezed a few times, but she still went to work and did everything she normally would do while I was there. But when I was on the plane coming back to Japan, she texted me that she had **tested positive for covid!** She said her **symptoms** had gotten worse. She had a terrible headache and a fever, her sore throat was worse, and she was coughing a lot. She said that when she took the covid test, it turned positive in just a few seconds! She texted me and other family members right away. It's a good thing that I was already wearing a mask on the plane! didn't have any symptoms, but I was masked up just in case. After I got her text, I started watching for symptoms. I was tired, but I thought that was because I had jet lag. And I sneezed twice on New Year's Eve, but I thought that might be because I was cleaning up after my trip. On New Year's Day, in the morning, I felt a little hot. I thought that might be nothing, too, because I am always hot! But then I sneezed three times, so I decide to take my temperature. It was 37.44 degrees, which is high **for me**, so I took a covid test and ... it was positive. Ugh. I was vaxxed in November, so my symptoms were really mild. I had a slight fever, a stuffy nose, and fatigue. I didn't have the headache, cough and sore throat that other people got. Yes, other people (plural). Other family members, including our 87-year-old dad, got it too. Luckily, everyone, including my dad, is feeling better already.

Notes and examples:

get[catch] A {a cold, etc.} from B = BからAにかかる

① I got a cold from my kids.

② I hope my wife doesn't catch covid from me.

#### have a sore throat = のどが痛い

① I have a sore throat and a headache.

② I still have a sore throat, but it's getting better.

#### $sneeze = \langle \cup \forall \lambda, \langle \cup \forall \lambda \rangle \rangle$

① Wow! That was a big sneeze!

② Are you OK? You've been sneezing all day.

#### test positive (for A) = (Aの検査で)陽性と出る

① If you test positive for covid, stay home.

② The athlete tested positive for illegal drugs.

#### symptom = 症状

① It took a few days for symptoms to appear.

② I tested positive, but I don't have any symptoms.

#### cough = 咳, 咳をする

① She has a bad cough and a sore throat.

② I was coughing a lot, so I took cold medicine.

#### wear a mask = mask up = マスクを着ける

① I wear a mask when I have a cold or the flu.

② Covid is going around again, so mask up!

#### have jet lag / be jet lagged = 時差ぼけになって

① You're tired because you have jet lag.

② I was so jet lagged that I fell asleep at 6:00 p.m.

#### take someone's temperature = 人の体温を測る

① I took my temperature. It's normal.

② You may have a fever. Take your temperature.

#### for $A = A \subset U \subset U$

① She looks young for a grandmother.

② This restaurant is pretty quiet for a Friday.

#### vaxxed = vaccinated = 予防接種を受けた

① I was vaxxed, so I had a mild case of covid.

② My puppy is too young to be vaccinated.

#### have a stuffy nose = 鼻が詰まっている

① I have a stuffy nose, but that's all.

② Cold medicine helps when I have a stuffy nose.

#### fatigue = 疲労感

① How long have you experienced fatigue?

② She suffered from fatigue due to an infection.

#### plural = 複数

① I thought "they" only referred to the plural.

② What's the plural of "child"?



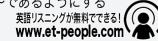
Go to www.et-people.com to listen to the audio and fill in the blanks with the words you hear.

オーディオを聞いて、空欄の入る語句を記入してください。

[The following is a news report about Christmas tree collection.]

Get ready, Fairtown! Christmas tree pickup starts soon. I know, it's always sad to say (a) to your tree, but it's almost time. Christmas tree collection starts next week! Crews will pick up trees on the first and third (b) of January. That means January 2nd and 16th. Remember, this pickup is separate from your regular trash days. To make sure your tree gets picked up, put it by the curb\* before (c)\_\_\_\_\_ AM on the Tuesday of collection week. But before that, be sure to take off all of the decorations, (d) nails, and stands. And don't bag up\* your tree; leave it bare\*. We asked Mayor Brown about tree pickup. He emphasized\* that the pickup crew will not take your tree if the the tree is not (e) , and that once the pickup crew finishes a street, they won't come back. So following the rules will ensure\* that your tree will be collected on the date you've (f)\_\_\_\_\_. And there's no need to feel sorry for your tree, because it will have a second life! The trees will be taken to the recycling center, where they'll be recycled into wood chips! You can pick up some for use in your own (g) anytime after February 1st. Fairtown's Christmas tree pickup isn't just good for our streets, it's good for the environment, too!

- ·curb = 歩道の縁石
- ·bag up A = Aを袋に入れる
- Answers ·bare = (飾りなど) 何もついていない <sup>20n p. 11</sup>
- ·emphasize that SV = ~であると強調する
- ·ensure that SV = 確実に~であるようにする



# **What Comes No**

Use the expressions below to fill in the blanks. 下の表現を使って空欄を埋めましょう。

Jayden (J) gets home and immediately starts telling his mom (M) about something cool he found.

- J: Hey, Mom! Look what I found!
- M: A key! Where did you find that?
- J: Near the (a)\_\_\_\_\_ the park. It was on the ground. Look at the ornate\* design on it!
- M: It looks pretty old. I wonder if it's an antique.
- J: Yeah, it looks like something out of a cool movie. It probably opens up a secret door to another world!
- M: I (b)\_\_\_\_\_. You read too many fantasy novels!
- J: There's (c)\_\_\_\_\_ as reading too many books, Mom. I'll be right back. I'm going to put this in my room for safe keeping\*.
- M: You know, whoever lost that key is probably looking for it. It may be of sentimental value\*.
- J: Oh, I (d)\_\_\_\_\_ that.
- M: (e)\_\_\_\_\_ take a picture of it, make a notice, and post it in the park? Then, if no one claims it\*, you can keep it.
- J: Good idea. Can I use your printer?
- M: Sure.

doubt that • why don't you • no such thing drinking fountain • never thought of

- · ornate = 凝った装飾が施された
- · for safe keeping = 安全に保管 すために
- ・be of sentimental value = 感情的価値のある
- ・claim A = Aを自分のものであると主張する

Answers on p. 11.

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# Your Turn

空欄に入る言葉を考えてみましょう。 数字、動詞、熟語などを入れてください。 答は11ページを参考にしてください。

Use your imagination to fill in the blanks in the story below with a number, a verb, a phrase, etc. Sometimes there is more than one right answer. Then compare your answers to Maki's on p.11.

I went to a wedding on December 2nd. They chose that date because it was a taian day, which is the luckiest day of the six lucky days of the Japanese rokuyo calendar. Japanese people often look at that (a) when planning important things like (b)\_\_\_\_ and funerals\*. I've known both the bride\* and the groom\* since elementary (c)\_\_\_\_\_, so I knew most of the people at the **wedding\*** and reception\*. The only people I didn't know were some relatives\* of the groom and the people from his office. The wedding was beautiful. It was held at a wedding hall in a room that looked like a chapel. It lasted\* about 20 or 25 minutes. After that, the reception was held in the same wedding hall but on a (d) floor. That room was huge! It was beautifully decorated in all white, with large arrangements of white flowers everywhere. The reception was nice. The food was great. I lost count of\* how many courses we were served. The

speeches were good too. Some were sentimental\* and some were funny. And I had a lot of fun talking to everyone at my table because we all knew each other well. The reception (e) about 2 hours. Then I, along with the other youngish people, went to the after party\*, which was held at a restaurant. In Japan, the reception is rather formal, but the after party is more fun. We played lots of (f)\_\_\_\_\_. The couple who got married is really into\* health and sports, so all of the prizes were healthy things to eat or exercise gear\*. I won a yoga mat in a raffle\*, and later, when we were playing bingo, I won some sugar-free\* chocolate! It was pretty late when we left, and I was tired. I went home, took a bath, and fell (g) as soon as my head hit the pillow.

- · funeral = 葬儀
- ·bride = 花嫁
- · groom = 新郎
- · wedding (ceremony) = 結婚式
- · (wedding) reception = 結婚披露宴
- ·relative(s) = 親戚
- · last = 続く
- ・lose count of A = Aの数が分からなくなる
- ・sentimental = 感傷的な
- · after party = 二次会
- ・be (really) into A = (すごく) 夢中である
- · ~ gear = ~用品
- ・win A in a raffle = くじでAが当たる
- ・sugar-free = 無糖の







### HOW MUCH UNDERSTAND!

Read the paragraph and answer the TRUE/FALSE (本当ならT嘘ならF) questions. Answers on p. 11.

A recent study revealed that the regular use of hearing aids could significantly lower the risk of premature death for adults with hearing loss in the United States. The research involved around 10.000 adults whose hearing and hearing aid usage were tracked over a decade. One surprising find was that only a small percentage of the individuals with hearing loss actually used hearing aids regularly. Most either used them infrequently or not at all. Researchers found that those who used them regularly had a 24% lower risk of early death compared to those who never used them. The study couldn't confirm if irregular use had a notable effect on health outcomes. Researchers suggested that the use of hearing aids mitigates\* the social isolation and cognitive decline that comes with hearing loss. They noted that hearing aids tend to be worn by those who are highly educated and wealthy, but said that even after accounting for such factors, the difference in mortality rates between regular hearing-aid users and non-users remained significant. Wearing hearing aids is considered a risk-free intervention\*, and this study might pave the way for improved insurance coverage and wider acceptance of the devices.

- T F 1. Those who occasionally wore hearing aids had slightly better health outcomes than those who did not wear them at all.
- T F 2. Being unable to hear can cause social isolation and a decline in brain function.
- T F 3. As a result of this study, some insurance companies may start covering the cost of hearing aids.
- ★ mitigate A = Aを軽減する
- ★ intervention = 介入



### OUT OF ORDER

Can you put the story below back in order?

ストーリーを順序通りに 並べることができますか?



This year, in the Midwest\* and the Southeast\*, people will see billions of these cicadas\* begin coming out in April.

\*the Midwest = 米国中西部
\*the Southeast = 米国南東部
\*cicada = セミ

I just read that two different *broods*\* of cicadas will *emerge*\* at the same time in parts of the US this year.

So these two broods emerging at the same time is a rare *synchronized\** event that happens every 221 years. The last time it happened was in 1803, when Thomas Jefferson was president.

\*synchronize = 同時に起こる

One of these broods emerges from underground in the spring on a 13-year cycle\*, and the other emerges in the spring on a 17-year cycle.

\*on a \_\_\_ year cycle = \_\_年周期で

After they emerge, their mating ritual\* will start, which is sure to be fascinating\*. It may also be annoying\* because of how much noise they make.

\*mating ritual = 交尾の儀式
\*fascinating = とてもおもしろい
\*annoying = いらだたせる, うるさい

This year's *dual\** emergence is a once-in-a-lifetime event. After 2024, these broods won't *sync up\** their emergences again for another 221 years.

\*dual = 二重の \*sync up = synchronize = 同時に起こる

The correct order is	(Answer on p. 11	
	 ٠ .	•

This story is easy to understand if you replace the words in bold with the words/phrases below.

ボールド体の難しい単語や熟語を下の簡単な 単語に置き換えてみましょう。

A man whose home caught on fire and partially *collapsed\** somehow slept through the entire nordeal. He was woken by firefighters who were doing a walk-through of the home hours after the fire had been extinguished\*. The fire marshal said he was amazed that anyone had been able to survive the 2blaze, which was estimated to have 3broken out around 2:40 a.m., just before being reported by a passer-by. 4 Initially, firefighters were unable to search for victims; it was unsafe because part of the roof had collapsed. After determining that it was safe to enter the home, firefighters were finally able to walk through the damaged house, and that's when they found the man in a bedroom. He was confused and had no idea what was going on. Officials say the house had several additions\*, which may have 5shielded the bedroom from flames. The man was taken to the hospital, treated for smoke inhalation\*, and released.

#### fire • started • at first protected • terrible experience

- ・collapse = 崩れる
- ・extinguish A = Aを消火する
- ・addition = *(家の) 増築部分*
- · smoke inhalation = 煙吸入

Answers on p. 11.



### ANSWERS

#### P2 POP QUIZ

1-believe in 2-comfy 3-thorough 4-behavior 5-tired of 6-relatively 7-immune system 8-believe

#### P2 MATCHING

1-b 2-a 3-f 4-c 5-e 6-g 7-h 8-d

#### P3 1-POINT QUIZ

1)-a. a reason 2)-b. a result 1-because 2-so 3-so 4-Because 5-so 6-because 7-Because 8-because 9-because 10-so

#### **P4 TWITTER QUIZ**

1-dog person 2-had a blast 3-got out of bed 4-picturesque 5-overwhelmed 6-drastic 7-declined 8-torn between

#### **P4 SENTENCE SCRAMBLE**

1–It's been months since I drove my car.

2-It's been a year since my grandpa died.

3-It's been a week since I placed the order.

4-How long has it been since you saw him?

5-How long has it been since you logged into your account?

#### **P6 PREPOSITIONS**

a-including b-of c-to d-X e-for f-than g-with

#### P6 HOW WOULD YOU RESPOND?

1-b 2-b 3-b

#### **P8 LISTEN CAREFULLY**

a-goodbye b-Tuesdays c-7:00 d-lights e-bare f-chosen g-garden

#### **P8 WHAT COMES NEXT?**

a-drinking fountain b-doubt that c-no such thing d-never thought of e-Why don't you

#### **P9 YOUR TURN**

a-calendar b-weddings c-school d-different e-lasted f-games g-asleep

#### P10 HOW MUCH DO YOU

UNDERSTAND? 1-F 2-T 3-T

P10 OUT OF ORDER B-D-C-A-E-F

#### P11 SIMPLIFY IT!

1-terrible experience 2-fire 3-started 4-At first 5-protected

# That's ENGLISH!

Friends Alex (A) and Joe (J) run into each other.

- A: Hey, Joe! How's the New Year treating you?
- J: Hi, Alex! So far, so good. And you?
- A: Not bad. I'm supposed to be at the gym, but Kate's busy today, so I'm caring the kids.
- J: Oh, that's right. You said you were going to start attending the gym every day.
- A: Yeah, I should have known I'd fail.
- J: Don't be so hard on yourself! Just do the best you can.
- A: That's easy for you to say. I bet you have kept your *New Year's resolution\**!
- J: I have. I've read every day so far. But I don't have to read a lot just for 5 minutes a day. The trick to success is setting realistic goals. I didn't set a number of books to read each month. I set a goal I knew I could reach.
- A: Smart. Maybe I should think again my goal. But seriously, how do you stay motivated?
- J: I remind myself why I wanted to do it in the first place I like to read! And usually once I start reading, I end up reading for longer than 5 minutes.
- A: OK. My new goal is to go to the gym 3 times a week or more. Wish me luck!
- J: That sounds *doable\**. Good luck!
- ★ New Year's resolution = 新年の抱負
- ★ doable = 実行可能な、できる

### Read the conversation and find the 3 words or phrases that native speakers don't use.

この会話は不自然なところ があります。3 個すべて見 つけることができますか?



#### Did you find all 3 of the mistakes? Let's check and practice the phrases.

- $\bigcirc$  caring  $\rightarrow$  watching / taking care of
- A: Let's go out tonight!
  - B: We can't. No one can watch the kids for us tonight.
- A: Can you watch the kids, Mom?
  - B: Sure. Grandma will take care of them!
- ② attending→ going to
- A: Are you **going to** the gym tomorrow?

  B: No. I have to work late.
- - B: I've been **going to** the gym five times a week since summer.
- ③ think again → rethink
- A: I have been gaining weight on this caveman diet.
  - B: Maybe you need to rethink your diet.
- - B: I think we need to **rethink** the whole project. Let's have a meeting.

