

楽しみながら英語を身につけましょ!

ET PEOPLE!

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GAMES · PUZZLES · QUIZZES · JOKES...



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POP QUIZ!

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。

I've got to • **hop in** • **out of**
uncomfortable • **marked down**
stock up on • **refund** • **ended up**

1. A: Would you like to exchange it?
B: No, I'd like a (),
please. Here's my receipt.
2. A: I got 76 on the test.
B: () 100?
A: No, out of 500. I failed! I have to retake it.
3. A: You sure are buying a lot!
B: I always () cat food
and kitty litter when it's on sale.
4. A: Mom, can you **keep an eye on** the kids?
() run to the bank.
B: Sure. Take your time.
5. A: How much do you **make**?
B: Sorry, I am ()
talking about my salary.
6. A: This cardigan is ().
B: I wonder why it's so cheap.
A: Because there's a button missing. I can
easily fix that!
7. A: Did you guys catch the last train?
B: No, we missed it.
A: How did you get home?
B: We () calling a taxi.
8. A: Mike! Why are you pushing your bike?
B: I **got a flat tire**. Could you give me ride
home?
B: Sure, put your bike in the back and
()!

Answers on p. 11.

- fail (a test) = (試験に)落ちる, 不合格になる
- kitty litter = 猫の砂
- make = 稼ぐ = earn
- keep an eye on A = Aの世話をする
- get a flat tire = タイヤがパンクする

MATCHING

The examples below use
KEEP/STOP/PREVENT A FROM ~ING

[Aが～させないようにする]

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。

The hidden safe kept the thief ...	[1]=[b]
The storm prevented our flight ...	[2]=[]
The metal guardrail kept the car ...	[3]=[]
The airbag prevented his head ...	[4]=[]
The fence is too low to stop the dog ...	[5]=[]
I was so tired that nothing could keep me ...	[6]=[]
The warning on cigarettes won't stop teens ...	[7]=[]
Chewing bubble gum when I work keeps me ...	[8]=[]

[a] ... from **running away**.
 [b] ... from **stealing** the jewelry.
 [c] ... from going off the road.
 [d] ... from hitting the dashboard.
 [e] ... from snacking at my desk.
 [f] ... from falling asleep on the train.
 [g] ... from **taking off** on time.
 [h] ... from smoking.

- hidden safe = 隠し金庫
- thief = 深棒
- run away = 逃げる
- steal = 盗む
- take off = 離陸する

Answers on p. 11.

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1-POINT QUIZ

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。

TALK • DISCUSS HAVE A DISCUSSION • HAVE A TALK

can be confusing, especially when it comes to word order. Look at the examples below:

- ① I don't want to **talk about** it now. Let's talk about it later.
- ② She said she doesn't like to **discuss** politics or religion.
- ③ My husband and I **had a discussion about** when we should have kids.
- ④ I **had a long talk** with my kids **about** drinking and taking drugs.

What's the Rule?

Circle the correct answer.

- ① We say [**talk A** • **talk about A**].
- ② We say [**discuss A** • **discuss about A**].
- ③ We say [**have a discussion A** • **have a discussion about A**].
- ④ We say [**have a talk A** • **have a talk about A**].

In each sentence, put **ABOUT** in the blank if necessary. If not, put **X**.

1. Let's talk [] our vacation plans over lunch.
2. You should discuss [] it with your doctor first.
3. He discusses [] all big **decisions** with his wife.
4. He doesn't like to talk [] **finances** with friends.
5. They were having a discussion [] the **budget**.
6. That's something he should discuss [] with his parents.
7. The teachers will have a discussion [] students' **cheating**.
8. I don't like parties. I never know what to talk [].
9. I'm going to have a talk with my boss [] the **raise** he promised to give me.
10. Mr. Thomas wants to talk to Richard [] something. I wonder what it is.

- decision = 決定
- finances = 財政, 財務状況
- budget = 予算
- cheat = カンニングする
- raise = 昇給

Answers on p. 11.

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FOLLOW **ETPEOPLE!** AND TAKE THE
microlesson 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。

**sensitive • insomnia • sublet • lease
no such thing • meal replacement
in a bind • power through**

1. A: I **avoid** fried food because I have a () stomach.
B: Me, too.
2. A: I signed the ()!
B: Oh! When are you moving in?
A: I plan to move in on the 10th.
3. A: Is that a protein shake?
B: No, it's a (). It has all the protein and **nutrients** I need.
4. A: I was up all night working on this.
B: Me, too. But it's **due** tomorrow, so we'll have to ().
B: I'm going to need more coffee.
5. A: Did you send your Christmas list to Santa?
B: Grandma, don't you know? There's () as Santa.
A: Who **in the world** told you that?
6. A: You and Jack are friends?
B: Yeah. He helped me out last year when I was ().
A: That sounds like him! He's a good guy.
7. A: My sister has ().
B: What's that?
A: It's the the **inability** to fall asleep or stay asleep. She's always tired.
8. A: Tony's going to work in Italy for a year!
B: Is he giving up his awesome apartment?
A: No, he's going to () it to his brother while he's gone.

Answers on p. 11

• **avoid A** = Aを避ける

• **nutrient** = 栄養素

• **due (on/by A)** = (～に) 提出しなくてはならない

• **in the world ...?** = いったい

• **inability to do** = ～することができないこと

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。

Use **HELP SOMEONE (TO) DO** in each sentence.
【～するのを手伝う・～に役立つ】

例: for It's warm
rather November

It's rather warm
for November.

1. a for She well
plays beginner

2. a is He boy for
very **mature** teenaged

3. a is for The the
high price little quality

4. a for was The quiet pretty
night Friday restaurant

5. to for new She well Japan
speaks Japanese someone

• **mature** = しっかりしてる

Answers on p. 11.

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Jean Has the Solution

Becky works for the Division of Highway and Safety Services of New Jersey. She answers calls from **citizens** who have questions or **complaints** about the state's roads and highways. Because New Jersey has a lot of wild animals, people often call to **report** a dead animal on the road. Occasionally, people report damaged or **vandalized** signs. Sometimes people call to **complain** about **potholes** in the road. And from time to time, concerned citizens call to let them know about dangerous areas that need better signs. It is Becky's job to **take down** this information and pass it on to the **appropriate** department.

One Monday morning, Becky got a call from an elderly woman named Jean.

"Division of Highway and Safety Services of New Jersey. Becky speaking. How may I help you today?"

"Hello," Jean said, "I'd like to report a problem."

Becky said, "Yes, ma'am. What is the problem?"

Jean explained, "I live along a highway, and there are an **awful lot of** accidents in this area."

Becky asked, "What area is that, ma'am?"

Jean said, "Somerset County. I live **way out** on Valley Road. We have a lot of accidents around here."

Becky asked, "OK. Are you calling to report an accident today, ma'am?"



Jean said, "No. I just want you to do something about all the accidents."

"I see," said Becky.

"I think there's a problem with the signs in our area," Jean continued. "I

think if you just change the signs, there will be fewer accidents."

"OK," said Becky, "and what exactly is the problem?"

"Well, we have a lot of **accidents involving deer**," Jean said, "and I think I have the solution."

"You do?" said Becky. "Can you tell me what exactly you would like us to do?" she asked.

"I think you should move the deer-crossing signs."

"Oh, are the signs in the wrong place?" Becky asked. "Aren't they on the road where the deer usually cross?"

"Yes, the signs are along the highway, and the deer do cross there," Jean said.

"I'm not sure I follow," said Becky, who was a little confused. "What's your solution?"

"It's simple," Jean said. "I don't know why no one has thought of it before. You should move the signs to a quieter road. **That way** the deer will be able to cross the road safely."

citizen = 市民

complaint / complain = 不平 / 不平を言う

report A = Aを通報する

vandalize A = Aを壊す, Aに傷を付ける, Aにいたずらをする

pothole = 道にできた穴

take down A = Aを書き留める

appropriate = 適切な

an awful lot of A = かなり多くの, 非常にたくさんの

way out (in the country) = ど田舎, 辺ぴな所

accidents involving A = A絡みの事故, Aしかによる事故

I'm not sure I follow. = おっしゃることがよく分かりません

That way, ... = そうすれば、…

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PREPOSITIONS

Put the prepositions in the blanks to finish Takao'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.

at by by with before toward X

Last Sunday, I went to the **live show** of this super **unique** jazz singer who draws portraits while she sings. I first saw her (a)_____ the Ōsu street performers festival and **was** totally **blown away**, so I was really excited to see her again. I was extra **hyped** because a friend of mine was going to sing (b)_____ her that night. Another friend and I met up about three hours (c)_____ the show and started drinking near the **venue**, so (d)_____ the time the show started, we were already pretty **wasted**. The place was absolutely **packed**, just like I expected. (e)_____ the end, the singer asked, "Anyone want me to draw your portrait?" I **shot my hand** up right away and got called up on stage. While she was drawing (f)_____ me and singing Nat King Cole's "L-O-V-E," I **ended up doing** an Okinawan-style finger whistle along with the music. Looking back... yeah, **kinda embarrassing**. But the portrait looked just like me, and I was honestly blown away (g)_____ her talent.

- live show / live performance = ライブ
- unique = 唯一の
- be blown away (by A) = (Aに)すごく感動する
- hyped = ハイテンションになって = excited
- venue = 会場
- wasted = ひどく酔っ払った = very drunk
- packed = 混んでいる
- shoot one's hand up = パーンと手を挙げる
- end up doing = 結局～することになる
- kinda embarrassing = ちょっと恥ずかしい



How would you Respond?

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: Did you hear about the fire last night?

B: No. What fire?

A: There was a restaurant fire downtown.

B: (1)

a. That's terrible! What restaurant?

b. Oh, my gosh. Was everyone OK?

c. Oh, that's why I heard sirens last night!

d. I'm glad the building wasn't damaged.

A: Have you finished your Christmas shopping?

B: No. I haven't even started!

A: Really? There are only 30 shopping days left!

B: (2)

Answers
on p. 11

a. It'll be OK. I'm almost done.

b. I know. I've got to get started.

c. Thank goodness I can shop online.

d. That's OK. I work better under pressure.

A: I was invited to a **potluck** at Jane's.

B: For **Friendsgiving**? Me, too!

A: I don't know what to take.

B: (3)

a. I think a **side dish** would be good.

b. You might want to take a taxi or the bus.

c. Maybe a salad? I'm taking a dessert.

d. Why don't you ask Jane what to take?

*a potluck (dinner) = 持ち寄りの食事会

*Friendsgiving = 家族ではなく友人と過ごす感謝祭

*side dish = 主料理に付く少量の付け合せ

Susan's Diary

★Sunday, October 26th (10:05 p.m.)

I **hurt** my back the other day. When I was vacuuming the living room floor, I wanted to clean under the sofa, so I had to move the coffee table and then bend over to reach under the sofa. When I did, I suddenly felt a terrible **pain**. I stopped vacuuming for a while. I thought the pain would go away soon, but it didn't. I finished vacuuming, but I was **in a lot of pain**. My back **hurt** all day that day and the next day. Of course I took aspirin right away, and later I took some stronger **pain medication**. **Thanks to** the medicine, I was able to walk and work. Gradually my back has started to get better. Now the pain is almost gone, but it still hurts a little bit when I pick something up and after I have been sitting for a long time. I exercise every day, and I even **work out** at the gym three times a week, so I can't believe I hurt my back using such a light vacuum!

★Tuesday, November 4th (9:55 p.m.)

It has been over a week since I **put my back out**. It still hurts sometimes, so **I'm afraid to go** to the gym. **I'm afraid that I might** hurt it again. But I have to get back into **my routine**. Maybe I'll go tomorrow and just lift light weights.

Notes and examples:

hurt A = [他動詞] Aを痛める

- ① My knee hurts. I hurt it when I fell off my bike.
- ② I hurt my back last week shoveling snow.

pain = [名詞] 痛み

- ① I take medicine for the pain.
- ② He said the pain was so bad that he couldn't get out of bed.

in (a lot of) pain = (ひどく) 痛みを感じて

- ① He looks like he is in a lot of pain.
- ② I'm not in much pain now, but I was earlier.

hurt = [自動詞] 痛む

- ① My arm hurts because I got my flu shot today.
- ② I twisted my ankle. It still hurts a little.

pain medication[medicine] = 痛みの薬、鎮痛剤

- ① Do you sell pain medication?
- ② I took some pain medicine for my headache.

thanks to A = ～おかげで、～の結果

- ① Thanks to you, we finished the project on time.
- ② Thanks to the new treatment, my pain is gone!

work out = トレーニングする、運動する

- ① He's very strong. He works out every day.
- ② I work out at the gym before I go to work.

put one's back out = ぎっくり腰になる

- ① Be careful lifting that. Don't put your back out!
- ② I put my back out and couldn't work for a week.

be afraid to do = 怖がって～しない, 怖がって～できない

- ① He is afraid to talk to her.
- ② She's afraid to ask her boss for a day off.

be afraid (that) SV = ～のではないかと心配している

- ① She's afraid that she will never get married.
- ② I'm afraid the medicine will make me feel sick to my stomach.

might = ～かもしれない [mayより可能性が少ない]

- ① That store might have what you're looking for.
- ② I might need a ride to the airport on Friday.

routine = [名詞] 決められた方法、日課

- ① What's your morning routine?
- ② When we got married, I had to change my routine.



LISTEN CAREFULLY

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、空欄に入る語句を記入してください。

The following is a report about safety when traveling.

You don't want to be the target of a **crime**, and that's especially true when you're traveling in a (a)_____ country. So, how can you **avoid** becoming the **victim** of a (b)_____ while on vacation? First, be careful how you (c)_____. **Dress conservatively**, try to **blend in with** the local population, and leave your good (d)_____ at home. Second, don't **flaunt** your wealth. Carry (e)_____ **bills**, and don't show large amounts of money in public. Also, be sure to leave your valuables in the hotel (f)_____, not in your suitcase in your room. Third, you want to be careful where you go. Find out which areas are safe, stay in **well-lit areas**, and don't go to unfamiliar areas (g)_____, especially at night. Finally, **in case** you are targeted, find out who to call **in case of** an emergency.

- crime = 犯罪
- avoid ~ing = ~するのを防ぐ, ~が起きるのを防ぐ
- victim = 犠牲者
- dress conservatively = 保守的な格好をする
- blend in with A = Aに溶け込む
- flaunt A = Aをひけらかす
- bill = 札, 紙幣
- well-lit = 十分に明るい
- in case SV = ~といけないから, ~に備えて
- in case of A = Aの際は, Aの場合に, A時

*Answers
on p. 11*

What Comes Next?

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。

Kelly (K) is sorting a mountain of stuffed animals* when her roommate, Cindy (C), comes home.*

C: (a) _____ all of these
stuffed animals?

K: They're going to St. Mary's Children's Hospital.

C: Where did you get them?

K: We (b) _____ at school. We asked people to **donate** things for kids, especially kids' clothes, toys, games and stuffed animals. I'm in **charge** of the stuffed animals. I've already had them all cleaned. After I finish sorting them, I have to wrap them up and put **gift tags** on them.

C: Want me to (c) ?

K: That'd be great! I (d) _____
some help.

C: What do you want me to do?

K: You can start wrapping. I have paper, ribbon and gift tags over there. And here's the list of (e) _____.

C: OK! I feel like one of Santa's elves!

give you a hand • took up a collection
who gets what • what's with • could use

- ・sort A = Aを分類する, Aを整理する
- ・stuffed animals = ぬいぐるみ
- ・donate A = Aを寄付する
- ・in charge of A = Aを担当して
- ・gift tag = プレゼントにつける名札
- ・Santa's elves = クリスマス・エルフ (elf = 妖精)





Your Turn

空欄に入る言葉を考えてみましょう。数字、名詞、動詞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 word — a number, a noun, a verb, etc. Sometimes there is more than one right answer. Then compare your answers to Yuko's on p.11.

We have a **persimmon** tree in our garden, and it had a lot of persimmons this year. This year, our gardener picked more than 300. I think that was three times as (a)_____ persimmons as last year! However, these were all Hachiya persimmons, which are also called **astringent** persimmons. They are bitter and **mouth-puckering** when **firm** because they are high in **tannins**. That means we can't just pick them and eat them. Of course, we can't give them to anyone, (b)_____. So every year, I usually dry them or remove the **astringency** with **shochu** (Japanese **distilled liquor**). But this year there were too many for me to prepare all by myself. I told some friends about my (c)_____, and four of them said they wanted to try to make dried persimmons, so I gave them some. I was very **grateful** to be able to give them a lot

of persimmons. After two nights of working with my husband, half of the persimmons were **peeled** and hung on bamboo **skewers** for drying, and the other (d)_____ of them were soaking in shochu. Soaking them in shochu for about two weeks removes the astringency and **replaces** it with sweetness, and the persimmons become very tasty. After the first (e)_____, I touch the dried persimmons and **rub** them every day. The persimmons **eventually** become very soft. Every year I use these persimmons to make a (f)_____ for *osechi* that cannot be made with store-bought (g)_____. I am sure I will be able to make that delicious *osechi* dish again this year!

- persimmon = 柿 [発音: pə:rsi'mən]
- astringent = 渋味の強い・astringency = 渋味
- mouth-puckering = 口がきゅっとなるように酸っぱい
- firm = かたい
- tannins = タンニン [お茶やワインなどにある苦味物質]
- distilled liquor = 蒸留酒
- grateful = 感謝している
- peel = むく
- skewer = 串
- replace A with B = AをBに置き換える, AをBと交
- rub = こする, もむ
- eventually = そのうち



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HOW MUCH DO YOU UNDERSTAND!

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

Type 2 diabetes is more common among older adults than young, and new research suggests that a difference in quality of sleep between the two groups may be a contributing factor. As we age, we tend to get less slow-wave sleep, commonly known as "deep sleep," than we did when we were younger. Young adults might get 80-100 minutes of slow-wave sleep, whereas people in their 60s might get 20 minutes or less. Researchers in a sleep lab purposely suppressed slow-wave sleep in young, healthy adults to the levels of a 60-year-old and monitored them. They found that after just three nights of poor sleep, the subjects' sensitivity to insulin decreased, resulting in a reduced tolerance to glucose. This was comparable to subjects gaining 20 to 30 pounds. These findings suggest that improving sleep quality and quantity may help to prevent or delay the onset of type 2 diabetes in at-risk populations.

T • F 1. Young adults get more deep sleep than adults over 60 do.

T • F 2. After three nights of slow-wave sleep suppression, there was no change in insulin sensitivity.

T • F 3. The subjects who got little slow-wave sleep gained 20 to 30 pounds over the course of the study.

OUT OF ORDER

Can you put Chiharu's 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？



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A *But we really enjoyed ourselves*, and we had the chance to see a lot of former* coworkers.*

*enjoy oneself = 楽しむ、楽しく過ごす

*former = 元の, かつての, 昔の

B *I spent time with* an old friend the other day.*

*spend time with A = 人と一緒に時間を過ごす

C *We were happy to see that they hadn't changed.*

D *Neither of us had been to the university in 20 years, and many buildings had been torn down* and rebuilt*, so we got lost*.*

*tear A down = Aを取り壊す

*rebuild A = Aを建て直す

*get lost = 道に迷う

E *She and I used to* work together at Toho University, and we sometimes get together.*

*used to do = 昔は～していた

F *This time, she came to Nagoya to go to that university's school festival with me.*

The correct order is _____ . (Answer on p. 11.)

SIMPLIFY IT!

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。

In 2013, a zoo near London became famous for telling visitors what not to wear. Specifically, the park began **①prohibiting** animal-print clothing, like *leopard-print** leggings or zebra-print jackets. According to zookeepers, these prints could confuse the animals during the safari, where visitors **②explore** in open *vehicles** with no glass barriers. They feared that someone dressed like a **③predator** might scare the zoo's residents, while those dressed like the animals themselves might cause them to get too close. Back then, a *bouncer** was even *stationed** at the gate to **④enforce** the rule. However, *it turns out** this was a clever *marketing stunt** for the launch of the ZUFARI: Ride into Africa! attraction. While the story still *circulates online**, the ban is no longer active. There are no longer banned **⑤motifs** or bouncers checking outfits; today's visitors are free to wear animal prints.

patterns • banning • make people obey
tour around • animal that hunts

- leopard-print A = ヒョウ柄のA
- vehicle = 乗り物
- bouncer = (バーなどの) 警備員
- stationed = 駐留している
- it turns out that SV = ~ということが分かる
- marketing stunt = PR活動. 話題作り
- circulate online = オンラインで広まる

Answers on p. 11.

ANSWERS

P2 POP QUIZ

1-refund 2-Out of 3-stock up on 4-I've got to
5-uncomfortable 6-marked down 7-ended up
8-hop in

P2 MATCHING

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

P3 1-POINT QUIZ

①-talk about A ②-discuss A ③-have a discussion about A ④-have a talk about A
1-about 2-X 3-X 4-about 5-about
6-X 7-about 8-about 9-about 10-about

P4 MICRO LESSON QUIZ

1-sensitive 2-lease 3-meal replacement
4-power through 5-no such thing
6-in a bind 7-insomnia 8-sublet

P4 SENTENCE SCRABBLE

1-She plays well for a beginner.
2-He is very mature for a teenaged boy.
3-The price is a little high for the quality.
4-The restaurant was pretty quiet for a Friday night.
5-She speaks Japanese well for someone new to Japan.

P6 PREPOSITIONS

a-at b-with c-before d-by e-toward
f-X g-by

P6 HOW WOULD YOU RESPOND?

1-d 2-a 3-b

P8 LISTEN CAREFULLY

a-foreign b-crime c-dress d-jewelry
e-small f-safe g-alone

P8 WHAT COMES NEXT?

a-What's with b-took up a collection
c-give you a hand d-could use
e-who gets what

P9 YOUR TURN

a-many b-either c-problem d-half
e-week f-dish g-persimmons

P10 HOW MUCH DO YOU UNDERSTAND? 1-T 2-F 3-F

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

P11 SIMPLIFY IT!

1-banning 2-tour around 3-animal that hunts 4-make people obey 5-patterns

