

楽しみながら英語を身につけましょ!

ET PEOPLE!™

May 2026
No. 293

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。

**starving • I bet • didn't mind
interrupt • went out
burst out • rides • in line**

- A: Sorry to (), but I have a question.
B: No problem. **Ask away!**
- A: Mom, I'm ().
B: Well, make yourself a sandwich, then.
A: We're **out of** bread.
- A: I saw that a storm hit your area last night.
B: Yeah. My place was OK, but my parents' electricity ().
- A: So your sister asked you to babysit again?
B: Yeah, but I (). I love spending time with my **niece**.
- A: I took my **nephews** to the water park.
B: () they had a blast!
A: They did. And so did I!
- A: How was the amusement park?
B: It was great! We rode all of the biggest () and went to a few other **attractions**.
- A: What took you so long?
B: The store was really crowded. We had to wait () for 20 minutes to pay.
- A: You shaved your **beard** and **mustache**!
You look so different!
B: I know. My wife () laughing when she saw my face.

Answers on p. 11.

- Ask away! = 何でも聞いて! / どんどん聞いて!
- be out of A = Aがなくなっている
- niece = 姪 / nephew = 甥
- attraction = アトラクション, 乗るものは単に ride と呼び、乗らないもの(ショーやウォークスルーなど)を attraction と呼び分けるのが一般的です。
- beard = あごひげ / mustache = 口ひげ

MATCHING

The examples below use

What is ~ like? • What are ~ like?

[Aってどんな感じですか? • Aはどんな~ですか?]

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。

- A: What's your new roommate like? [1]=[b]
A: What was your grandpa like? [2]=[]
A: What are your neighbors like? [3]=[]
A: What's your new job like? [4]=[]
A: What is summer like in Nagoya? [5]=[]
A: What's it like in Banff in winter? [6]=[]
A: What is it like to live **in the middle of nowhere**? [7]=[]
A: What's it like living with three little brothers? [8]=[]
- [a] B: They're very busy. They have six kids!
[b] B: She's very neat and pretty quiet.
[c] B: It's really **hot and humid**.
[d] B: He was kind and made us laugh a lot.
[e] B: It's pretty **chaotic** around the house!
[f] B: It's really cold and it snows a lot.
[g] B: It's kind of hard so far, but I think I'll **get used to it**.
[h] B: It's great! It's quiet, and at night, I can see lots of stars!

Answers on p. 11.

• in the middle of nowhere = 何もない所に

• hot and humid = 蒸し暑い = muggy

• chaotic = カオス的, 混沌とした

• get used to A = Aに慣れる

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1-POINT QUIZ

ボックス内の例を見て、ルールを考えて、クイズを解いてみましょう。

Using **Couldn't be • Couldn't have been** + 比較級 can be confusing. Look at the examples below:

- ① Business **couldn't be better**.
 - = It's impossible for business to be better.
 - = Business is as good as it can be.
- ② Business **couldn't have been better**.
 - = It was impossible for business to have been better.
 - = Business was as good as it could be.
- ③ She **couldn't be more nervous**.
 - = It is impossible for her to be more nervous.
 - = She is as nervous as she can be.
- ④ She **couldn't have been more nervous**.
 - = It was impossible for her to have been more nervous.
 - = She was as nervous as she could be.

What's the Rule?

Circle the correct answer.

- ① [**Couldn't be • Couldn't have been**] is used to express an *extreme quality or feeling** in the present [=現在].
- ② [**Couldn't be • Couldn't have been**] is used to express an *extreme quality or feeling** in the past [=過去].
- ③ Used with comparative adjectives [=比較級], such as “better” or “more nervous,” these expressions mean [**extremely • not at all**].

*extreme quality or feeling = 極端な状態・性質や感情

Put **COULDN'T BE** or **COULDN'T HAVE BEEN** in the blanks in each of the sentences below.

1. Nothing is going right today. Things [] worse!
2. Look! I got **99 out of 100** on today's test. I [] happier.
3. When we were climbing Mt. Fuji, the weather [] better.
4. The instructions are crystal clear. They [] simpler.
5. Oh, my gosh! Look at all the people! It [] more crowded!
6. We were so bored during the lecture. It [] less interesting.
7. When I **got promoted** to manager, I [] more surprised.
8. They thanked us many times for our support. They [] more thankful.
9. We won the baseball championship! I [] **prouder of our team** right now.
10. I slept well during my trip. The bed in my hotel room [] more comfortable.

Answers on p. 11.

・99 out of 100 = 100点満点の99点

- ・get promoted = 昇進する

- ・proud of A = Aを誇りに思う

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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。

**sleep late • get out of it
nodded • foot spa • step on his toes
lenient • dress code • an allowance**

- A: Do you get ()?
B: Yeah. My parents give me ¥5,000 a month.
- A: What was the best thing about Thailand?
B: Oh, the () for sure.
It felt so good after walking all day.
- A: There's a company event on Sunday.
B: Can't you ()?
A: No. I have to give a speech.
- A: What time is your **curfew**?
B: I **am supposed to** be home by 10:00, but my parents are ().
A: Lucky you! I **get in big trouble** if I'm late.
- A: You could do it much better than Joe.
Why don't you help him?
B: I don't want to ().
A: **I don't think he'd mind**, actually.
- A: Mom, I'm going to the mall. I'm taking Dad's car.
B: Did your dad say it was OK?
A: I asked, and he ().
- A: What time did you get up this morning?
B: At my usual time — 6:00.
A: I just got up. I ()
on Sundays.
- A: You can't go to the club dressed like that.
B: Why not? I think I look OK.
A: They have a (). No
sneakers allowed.

Answers on p. 11

- **curfew** = 門限
- **be supposed to do** = ~することになっている
- **get in (big) trouble** = (めっちゃ)怒られる
- **why don't you do ?** = ~したらどうですか?
- **I don't think A would mind.** = Aは気にしないと思う

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 **WOULD DO** in each sentence.

【 ~したものだ 】

例: I me was When read little,
would my dad stories bedtime

When I was little, my dad
would read me **bedtime stories**.

1. On go my for out
Fridays, would dinner family

2. On we and days, **stay in**
play rainy would board games

3. In we our the ride bikes
would summer, everywhere

4. My she aunt gifts would
bring us whenever visited us

5. On my dad make us would
mornings, Sunday a big breakfast

- bedtime story = 寝かしつけの話
- stay in = 外出しない、家にいる

Answers on p. 11.

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What Is It About?

Emily never met her grandmother. She died before Emily was born. But the little girl loved her grandfather. He had **retired** from teaching and was working as a writer. He wrote fiction and some children's books. He had a great imagination.

Whenever he came to visit, he and Emily were **inseparable**. When he came in the spring, they would **plant** flowers in the garden together. In the summer, they would run around the yard trying to catch **lightning bugs**. In the fall they would **chase the dog** through the colorful leaves. When he visited in the winter, they would sit by the fire and he would tell her stories. She was always so sad when he had to go back home.

When Emily was four years old, her grandpa came to live with her family. As you can imagine, Emily **couldn't have been happier**. Wherever her grandpa went, the little girl followed. She even followed him on his daily walks. Her grandpa **didn't mind** at all, because he loved to spend time with her.

Emily wanted to be just like him. She watched everything he did and often tried to **copy him**.



When he was in the garage cutting wood to make a doghouse, Emily was using a butter knife to cut little **logs** she had made out of **Play-Doh**. When he was cooking, she was his little helper. When he was

working on the computer, she pretended she was typing on her **imaginary** computer, too.

One day, Emily was playing while her grandpa was **working on** a book. He decided to take a break, so he saved his work, turned off the computer, and went into the kitchen to make some tea. This time Emily didn't follow him, and when he came back to his room, Emily was sitting at his desk. She was **typing away** on his keyboard.

"What are you typing?" her grandpa asked.

"I'm writing a book," Emily said proudly.

"What kind of book is it?" her grandpa asked.

"It's a book for kids," she said.

"Oh, really? What is it about?" he asked.

Emily stopped and looked up at him. "I don't know," she said. "I can't read."

retire = 退職する, 引退する

inseparable = とても仲の良い, 離れられない

plant A = Aを植える

lightning bug = ホタル = firefly

chase A = Aを追いかける

couldn't have been ~er = これ以上ないほど~だった

not mind A = Aを気にしない

copy someone = 人の真似をする

log = 丸太

Play-Doh = 小麦ねんど

imaginary = 想像上の、架空の

work on A = Aに取り組む

~ing away = せっせと~している



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PREPOSITIONS

Put the prepositions in the blanks to finish Maki'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 on for from before along X

Last month, some friends and I went to Jigokudani Monkey Park in Nagano to see snow monkeys. We **took turns driving**, and it took us four hours to get there from Nagoya. We had booked a big room (a)_____ a *ryokan* (a traditional hot springs resort) known (b)_____ its outdoor baths. We were tired when we got there, so we ate dinner, took a bath, and went to bed. The next morning, we got up early and took a bath (c)_____ breakfast. We had a traditional Japanese breakfast before **heading to** the monkey park. It was warm, but there was still a little snow **left** (d)_____ the top of the mountains. The park is located along a quiet river in a **steep valley**. We walked (e)_____ a path to the main area, where we saw monkeys playing, **grooming** each other, and **soaking** in the hot spring water. They seem to really like baths! A park ranger told (f)_____ us we were there at a good time because many baby monkeys had recently been born. We saw a tiny baby monkey holding onto his mother. Another little one seemed like he was learning how to walk on the rocks. Although I had seen photos of snow monkeys before, seeing them up close in the wild was completely different (g)_____ reading about them or seeing them on TV. Before heading back to Nagoya, we stopped at a local restaurant with a beautiful view. There were lots of foreign tourists there. They seemed to like the local food and **scenery** as much as we did.

- take turns *doing* = 交代で～する
- head to A = Aに向かう
- left = 残っている
- steep valley = 急な谷、切り立った谷
- groom A = Aの毛づくろいをする
- soak = 浸かる、つかる(
- scenery = 景色、風景

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: Are you coming to lunch with us?

B: I really want to, but I'm swamped.

A: Come on, it's Pete's last day.

B: (1)

a. Alright. Give me five minutes.

b. Actually, I already have lunch plans.

c. I know, but I have a *hard deadline**.

d. True. I'll *wrap this up** and join you in a bit.

*hard deadline = 変更できない締め切り

*wrap A up = Aを終える

A: Is the library open today?

B: Yes, from 10:00 to 5:00 on Saturdays.

A: Great! We can all go there and study.

B: (2)

a. Sure, there is.

b. *Count me in*!

c. I'm up for that!

d. Sounds like a plan.

*Count me in! = 私も参加させて

A: I'm nervous about my presentation.

B: The one you've been working on for weeks?

A: Yeah. Tomorrow's the big day!

B: (3)

a. *Break a leg*!

b. You've got this!

c. Please fight hard!

d. I'm sure you'll do great!

*Break a leg! = がんばって

(主に舞台や演劇の出演者に対して使われる)

Answers
on p. 11

Susan's Diary

★Wednesday, April 29th (10:05 p.m.)

Yuko called and told me all about her trip to Okinawa. She and her husband went to ten islands—nine of the Yaeyama Islands plus Miyako Island. Their first stop was Kabira Bay, where they took a glass-bottom **boat tour**. For dinner, they ate Okinawan shabu-shabu and Yaeyama soba. On the second day, they traveled to Ishigaki Port, and from there they **explored** various spots. First, they went to Taketomi Island, where they found star sand. She showed me a picture, and the sand really has tiny star-shaped shells in it! They're so cute! Then they went to Iriomote Island and took a **mangrove** boat tour. She told me "mangrove" isn't the name of a kind of plant. It's a general word for plants that grow in areas where freshwater and seawater mix in tropical and subtropical regions. We have mangroves in the US, but I'd never really thought about the word "mangrove"! **Now I know!** After that, they rode a **water buffalo** cart to Yubu Island. Ten people rode in a cart pulled by a water buffalo, which she said was adorable. Along the way, there was a *sanshin* (three-stringed instrument) performance, which was **very Okinawan**. Yubu Island itself was basically a park, with areas like Manta Ray Beach and the Butterfly Zone. That night, they took a **stargazing** boat tour. She said it was so dark that they could clearly see lots of **constellations**. On the third day, they flew to Miyakojima Airport and then crossed over to Irapu Island by bridge and went to the **observation deck**. There they drank freshly squeezed **sugar cane** juice and ate Miyako Island melon, which is known to be super sweet. After that, they went to Ikema Island, a small island that is a **wildlife sanctuary**. That night, they stayed at Shigira Resort and ate Ryukyu **cuisine** at Subaru, a restaurant in the resort. She said the food there was unbelievably delicious. And she would know! She's a **foodie**. On the fourth day, they went to Imugya Marine Garden, climbed up to the observation deck, and then visited a nearby **lighthouse**. The final stop was Yonaha Maehama Beach. She said it was the best beach she had ever been to. I love hearing about Yuko's trips! She really knows how to plan a vacation!

Notes and examples:

boat tour = 船のツアー, クルーズ

- ① We took a glass-bottom boat tour.
- ② We went on a sightseeing boat tour of the bay.

explore A = Aを探索する

- ① We explored Amsterdam by bicycle.
- ② We explored the forest near our house.

mangrove = マングローブ

(熱帯・亜熱帯の河口・海辺の泥地に生息する各種の常緑樹)

- ① They have mangroves in Florida.
- ② Mangrove forests are **creepy**. [=ぞっとさせる]

Now I know! = 知らなかった! / 勉強になった!

- ① Oh! That's what it's called. Now I know!
- ② That's how you pronounce it? Now I know!

water buffalo = 水牛

- ① I've never seen a water buffalo before.
- ② The carts are pulled by water buffalo.

very[so] Okinawan = 沖縄っぽい, 沖縄らしい

- ① That cafe has a very Okinawan feel to it!
- ② I love this music! It's so Okinawan!

stargaze / gaze at the stars = 星を見詰める, 星を観測する

- ① We'd like to go stargazing, if possible.
- ② I used to gaze at the stars when I was a kid.

constellation = 星座

- ① What constellations do you see?
- ② I don't need a telescope to see this constellation.

observation deck = 展望台

- ① We climbed up to the observation deck.
- ② The view from the observation deck was amazing!

sugar cane = サトウキビ

- ① Do they grow sugar cane in Okinawa?
- ② In Okinawa, some people call sugar cane *uji*.

wildlife sanctuary = 野生動物保護区

- ① This whole area is a wildlife sanctuary.
- ② He is a volunteer at a wildlife sanctuary.

cuisine = 料理 = food

- ① Trying local cuisine is the best part of a trip.
- ② He specializes in traditional French cuisine.

foodie / gourmet = 美食家, 食通, グルメ

- ① My husband and I are both foodies!
- ② There's a tour just for foodies!

lighthouse = 灯台

- ① The lighthouse keeper lives in the lighthouse.
- ② Take a pic of me in front of the lighthouse!



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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、空欄の入る語句を記入してください。

The following is a health news report.

You've probably heard that an (a)_____ a day keeps the doctor away. Now (b)_____ is **backing up** that classic **proverb**. In a study, 160 women aged 45 to 65 were made to eat either 75 grams of dried apples or 100 grams of (c)_____ every day for a year. The results were **striking**. The women who ate dried apples lowered their bad LDL cholesterol levels by 23% while (d)_____ their good HDL cholesterol by 4%. And **even though** the fruit snacks added 240 calories a day, this did not lead to weight (e)_____. In fact, the women (f)_____ 3.3 pounds (1.5 kg) on average. Doctors warn that while apples may be a natural way to lower cholesterol, patients should not make changes in cholesterol medication without first discussing it with their (g)_____.

Answers on p. 11.

- ・back up A / back A up = 裏付ける = support A
- ・proverb = ことわざ = saying
- ・striking = 驚くべき, 顕著な
- ・even though SV = ~にもかかわらず

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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。

Mark (M) is talking to Ren (R), a coworker, about an **upcoming** business trip.

M: I'm going to Osaka tomorrow to give a presentation. I'm (a)_____ ready. I hope I can finish it on the train.

R: You should book an S Work seat.

M: The kind with the privacy **partition**? Doesn't that (b)_____?

R: No, you're thinking of the S WorkP seat. The "P" is for extra privacy. An S Work seat is just a regular seat in a **dedicated business car**, and there is no extra fee.

M: Really? If it's a regular seat, what's (c)_____ of booking it?

R: The **vibe**. Everyone in car 7 is working, so you don't have to worry about bothering anyone when you type because everyone is typing. Plus, you're allowed to make short phone calls and attend online meetings right from your seat. Of course, you're (d)_____ use headphones if you do that.

M: That sounds perfect for me. How do I reserve an S Work seat? Can I use the ticket machine at the station?

R: No, you have to book your seat online through the SmartEX app. Under "seat types," just choose the "S Work" option.

M: (e)_____! I have the app, so I'll book it tonight! Thanks a lot. **You may have saved** my presentation.

R: Good luck!

Answers on p. 11.

the point • not quite
cost extra • got it • supposed to

- ・upcoming = 今度の, 近々ある
- ・partition = パーテーション, 仕切り
- ・dedicated business car = ビジネス専用車両
- ・vibe = 雰囲気, バイブス
- ・may have done = ~したかも

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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 Motoko's on p.11.

I went to see a movie **for the first time in a long time**. The movie was *Kokuho*. My friend Kanae told me about it, and I really wanted to (a)_____ it. I was a little **nervous about going** to the movie theater, though, because it had been a long time since I last went, and I didn't know how to buy a (b)_____. But the next day I **made up my mind**, and I went to the theater early in the morning to get a ticket for the 10:15 a.m. show. **Unfortunately**, tickets were already (c)_____ out. That was too bad! The next show was at 1:35 p.m., and the only seat available was in the **front row**. If I booked it, I would have to wait for three (d)_____ until the next show because I didn't have time to go back home. I decided to buy a ticket for the 1:35 p.m. show **anyway**. Just then, I met a friendly old woman. She was **meeting** her friend there, and she **was used to** that theater. She taught me how to buy a ticket. I got it! I was able to buy a ticket. The woman was very kind, and

we (e)_____ for about 30 minutes. We weren't going to the same movie, so we said goodbye. Then I went to a nearby bookshop to **kill time**. I bought **the book the movie was based on**, and I read it at the coffee shop in the store. After an hour, I **headed back** to the theater where I had bought the ticket, but I found out that was not the right place! Oh no! I didn't know that! The doors were going to open at 1:00 p.m., so I had to (f)_____. Luckily, I made it! My seat was a **reclining chair** like a massage chair. These chairs are only in the front row. It was very nice. Three hours passed like a dream, and I felt better **thanks to** the chair. I was impressed by the **heart-rending** movie *Kokuho*. When I got home, I recommended the (g)_____ to the woman next door.

- for the first time in a long time = 久しぶりに
- nervous about doing = ～することに緊張して
- make up one's mind = 決心する
- Unfortunately, ... = 残念ながら、...
- front row = 最前列
- anyway = とにかく、だけど、それなのに、それでも
- meet someone = 人と（待ち合わせして）会う
- be used to A = Aに慣れている
- kill time = 時間を潰す
- the book (that) the movie was based on = 映画の原作本
- head back (to A) = （元いた場所に）向かう
- reclining chair = リクライニングシート
- thanks to A = Aのおかげで
- heart-rending = 胸が締め付けられるような



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HOW MUCH DO YOU UNDERSTAND?

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

Have you ever seen the exact same funny comment or urgent warning posted by many different people online? This popular type of text is called a "cypypasta." The unusual word comes from combining "copy-paste" and the food "pasta" because internet users thought it sounded silly. While many are shared as jokes, some cypypastas are fake warnings about virus threats or fake privacy rules that people copy and share because they are worried about safety. These texts are very similar to old-fashioned chain letters that people used to send by snail mail or email. While traditional chain letters usually promised good luck or used guilt to make you share them, modern internet users share cypypastas for many reasons. Many share them just for fun or to see how their friends react. Some people post them strictly to get interaction or likes. But some bad actors use these trends to track how quickly misinformation spreads or to identify gullible users for future phishing scams. Today, cypypastas are a major part of digital culture. They've even created new genres, like "creepypastas," which are scary stories. Next time you see a weird comment repeated online, remember to think carefully before you copy and paste it yourself.

- T • F** 1. Most cypypastas are comments shared as harmless jokes, but some are critical warnings.
- T • F** 2. Traditional chain letters often involved promises of good luck to those who passed them on.
- T • F** 3. Cypypasta warnings are dangerous because they spread not only misinformation but also computer viruses.



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OUT OF ORDER

Can you put Kyoko'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 she has some trouble with her legs*. She spends her time reciting poetry* and writing down the events of the day in her diary. She also sings loudly every day.

*have some trouble with A = Aに問題がある

*recite poetry = 詩を朗読する, 詩を吟じる

B May 10 is Mother's Day. My mom, Michiko, will be 98 years old this November.

C In this system, a person is counted as one year old at birth and turns* a year older on New Year's Day, not on their birthday.

*turn __ = __歳になる

D According to* that tradition, she is 99 now and will turn 100 years old next year. She lives with my older brother. She is very sharp* and has a good memory.

*according to A = Aによれば

*sharp = 頭の切れる, 利口な

E In Japan, we have a traditional way of counting age called kazoe-doshi.

F She spends most of her time in bed, but she seems to enjoy it. Thank you, Mom! I'm proud of you*.

*be proud of A = Aを誇りに思います, Aはすごいね

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。

A little girl suffering from a rare and ①**aggressive** form of cancer had one wish—she wanted to play in the snow. That seemed to be ②**out of the question** in the Texas town where she lived. But the little girl finally did get her wish, thanks to ③**resourceful** neighbors and family members. They made arrangements with a local company that supplies ice to restaurants and grocery stores, and in the middle of a *scorching** Texas *heatwave**, they made it snow. The company's trucks arrived and started blowing snow into the girl's front yard. After about an hour, it looked like a winter wonderland. The little girl was ④**ecstatic** when she saw it. She and her siblings and friends *had a blast** playing in the snow. First, they made *snow angels** in the fresh snow. Then they made snowmen of ⑤**assorted** shapes and sizes, and while they did that, several playful snowball fights *broke out**. When a reporter asked the girl how long she planned to play in the snow, she said, "Until it melts!"

Answers on p. 11.

**various • clever • overjoyed
impossible • fast-growing**

- scorching = 焼け付くような
- heatwave = 熱波
- have a blast = とても楽しい時間を過ごす
- snow angel = 新雪に寝転び、両腕両脚を動かして作る天使型の跡
- break out = 急に起こる

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ANSWERS

P2 POP QUIZ

1—interrupt 2—starving 3—went out 4—didn't mind 5—I bet 6—rides 7—in line 8—burst out

P2 MATCHING

1—b 2—d 3—a 4—g 5—c 6—f 7—h 8—e

P3 1-POINT QUIZ

① Couldn't be ② Couldn't have been
③ extremely

1—couldn't be 2—couldn't be 3—couldn't have been 4—couldn't be 5—couldn't be 6—couldn't have been 7—couldn't have been 8—couldn't have been 9—couldn't be 10—couldn't have been

P4 MICRO LESSON QUIZ

1—an allowance 2—foot spa 3—get out of it
4—lenient 5—step on his toes 6—nodded
7—sleep late 8—dress code

P4 SENTENCE SCRAMBLE

1—On Fridays, my family would go out for dinner.
2—On rainy days, we would stay in and play board games.
3—In the summer, we would ride our bikes everywhere.
4—My aunt would bring us gifts whenever she visited us.
5—On Sunday mornings, my dad would make us a big breakfast.

P6 PREPOSITIONS

a—at b—for c—before d—on e—along f—X g—from

P6 HOW WOULD YOU RESPOND?

1—b 2—a 3—c

P8 LISTEN CAREFULLY

a—apple b—science c—prunes d—raising
e—gain f—lost g—doctor

P8 WHAT COMES NEXT?

a—not quite b—cost extra
c—the point d—supposed to e—got it

P9 YOUR TURN

a—see b—ticket c—sold d—hours e—chatted
f—hurry g—movie

P10 HOW MUCH DO YOU UNDERSTAND?

1—F 2—T 3—F

P10 OUT OF ORDER B—E—C—D—A—F

P11 SIMPLIFY IT!

1—fast-growing 2—impossible 3—clever
4—overjoyed 5—various

That's Not ENGLISH!

Gina (G) is watching YouTube when her daughter, Lily (L), comes in.

L: Mom, can you help me with my report?

G: Sure. What is it about?

L: I have to write about a **historical figure** from the 1800 years.

G: And who are you going to write about?

L: I haven't known yet. I was going to write about Lincoln, but I think other kids are going to write about him.

G: How long is it supposed to be?

L: It has to be one to two pages.

G: And when is it due?

L: The time limit is tomorrow.

G: Tomorrow? Well, you'd better get busy!

L: I know. Can you help me get started? I don't even know what to google.

G: OK. I'll help you pick a person. But then you are **on your own**.

L: Thanks, Mom. Sorry I left it till **the last minute**.

G: Well, you'll know better next time, won't you?

L: Yeah. I won't do it again.

★ historical figure = 歴史上の人物

★ you're on your own = 自力で頑張って!

★ the last minute = ぎりぎりの瞬間, 直前

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?

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

① ~~the 1800 years~~ → the 1800s

a A: When was this church built?

B: It was built **in the 1800s**.

b A: I didn't know your great-grandparents were from Ireland.

B: Yeah. They moved to America **in the late 1800s**.

② ~~I haven't known yet~~ → I don't know yet → I haven't decided yet

a A: Which one are you going to buy?

B: **I don't know yet**.

b A: When are you going to Paris?

B: **I haven't decided yet**. I'm thinking of going in September or October.

③ ~~time limit~~ → deadline

a A: What are you working on?

B: A report for my French history class.
The **deadline** is tomorrow.

b A: There's no way I can finish this on time.

B: Ask your boss if you can extend the **deadline**.

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→ 正解は168ページ

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一度覚えたら自然に使える
日常フレーズ

さて、
どう言う?
Let's []
もうすぐ着きます
I'm almost []
電子マネーで支払えますか?
Can I pay []?

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"smoke-free"は"タバコを自由に吸えるじゃない?"
"インスタ映え"、"充電切れ"はなんて言う?

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