

Dec. 2020 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。

### the sooner • hope • wish swearing • had no choice but to while I'm there • snoring • mirage

- 1. A: What's that strange noise?
  - B: It's just the dog ( ). He's sleeping under the bed.
- 2. A: You missed the last train and didn't have any cash? That's terrible! What did you do?
  - B: I ( ) walk home.
- 3. A: Have you made any **New Year's resolutions**?
  - B: Just one to stop ( ). I don't want my kids to repeat the bad words.
- 4. A: Do I have to do my homework now? Mike is waiting for me to get online and play a game.
  - B: Yes. And ( ) you finish it, the sooner you can go and play.
- 5. A: I'm meeting Joe for coffee in the park later.
  - B: That's a good idea. It's safer than indoors.
  - A: Yes. I just ( ) it doesn't rain this afternoon.
- 6. A: We're all **pitching in** to buy Ben a birthday present. Do you want to **chip in** ¥1,000?
  - B: I ( ) I could, but I only have ¥500 on me today.
- 7. A: I've never seen a (
  - B: I have. I used to live near Toyama Bay. I sometimes saw them there, especially in the spring and winter.
- 8. A: Honey, I think I need some new socks. Look!
  - B: Wow! Those are really **holey**! I'm going to Big Mart tomorrow. I'll buy you some new ones ( ).
  - A: Thanks. You're the best.

Answers on p. 11

- \* New Year's resolution = 信念抱負
- ★ pitch in = お金を出し合う, 協力する
- ★ chip in = お金を出し合う, 寄付する
- \* have A on me = Aを持っている
- ★ holey = 穴の多い, 穴のある

# MATCHING

The examples below contain

### might[may] as well DO

[~する方がましだ・~するようなものだ]

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 don't see any taxis coming, ... [1]=[b]

Since our team is losing 0 to 18, ... [2]=[

My mom is going to **find out**, ... [3]=[

I don't need this old computer, ... [4]=[

If you eat that sugary cereal, ... [5]=[

Since we've missed the last train, ... [6]=[

You can't please everyone, ... [7]=[

They're on sale. The sign says,

"Buy one, get one free," ... [8]=[

- [a] ... we might as well have another beer!
- [b] ... so we might as well start walking.
- [c] ... so I might as well get two.
- [d] ... so I may as well give it to my brother.
- [e] ... so I may as well tell her the truth.
- [f] ... you may as well have cake or donuts for breakfast.
- [g] ... so you might as well do what you really want to do.
- [h] ... we might as well leave now and avoid the **traffic** after the game.
- ★ A finds out = Aにばれる
- ★ Buy one, get one free = 一つ買えば一つ無料
- ★ avoid traffic = 渋滞を避ける

Answers on p. 11 英語リスニングが無料でできる! www.et-people.com



# 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 while A is  $\bigcirc$  [there • here • out • up • at it] can be confusing. Look at the examples below:

- ① A: I'm going to the store to get eggs.
  - B: While you're there, get some ice cream.
- ② A: Hi, Tim. I just stopped by to return this book.
  - B: Well, **while you're here**, why don't you come in and see my new big-screen TV?
- ③ A: Honey, I'm going out for a walk.
  - B: OK. While you're out, mail this letter.
- A: I can't sleep. I'm going to get a glass of warm milk. Maybe that will help.
  - B: Can you turn up the heat **while you're up?**
- ⑤ A: I'm going to make myself some tea.
  - B: While you're at it\*, make me some.

    \*at it = doing that = making your tea

### What's the Rule?

Circle the correct answer.

- ① While you're [ there here out up at it ] means ついでに. 直訳: あなたがそこにいる間
- ② While you're [ there here out up at it ] means ついでに. 直訳: あなたがここにいる間
- ③ While you're [ there here out up at it ] means ついでに. 直訳: あなたが出かけている間
- ④ While you're [ there here out up at it ] means ついでに. 直訳: あなたが立っている間
- ⑤ While you're [ there here out up at it ] means ついでに. 直訳: あなたがそれをしている間

### Choose the best answer for each blank.

### there • here • out • up • at it

- 1. I've got to **run to** the bank. Do you need anything while I'm [ ]?
- 2. I'm going to wrap my gifts today. Want me to wrap yours while I'm [ ]?
- 3. It's cold. I'd better close that window. Do you need anything while I'm [
- 4. I know you're in town on business, but while you're [ ], let me **show you around**.
- 5. I'm going to the supermarket later. I'll **pick up** a bottle of wine while I'm [ ].
- 6. Hi, Mom. I just stopped by to bring you these flowers, but while I'm [ ] is there anything you need me to do?
- 7. A: I'm going to make a sandwich.
  - B: While you're [ ], make me one.
- 8. A: Honey, I'm going for a bike ride.
  - B: OK. Oh! Could you drop this off at Betty's house while you're [ ]?
- 9. A: Joe's at the post office **mailing** a gift.
  - B: Oh, **text him** and ask him to get some stamps while he's [ ].
- 10. A: I think I forgot to lock the front door before I got ready for bed. I'd better go and check.
  - B: While you're [ ], could you bring me a glass of water?
- run to A = ちょっとAへ行ってくる
- show A around = 人に案内する
- pick up A = Aを買う
- mail A = Aを郵送する
- text A = (携帯で)Aにメールする

answers on p.11









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。

take a breather • let him know as the saying goes • beside myself disposable • in limbo • dingy • landslide

- 1. A: What was the final vote count?.
  - B: Paul Fox won 23.645 to 9.511.
  - A: Wow! He won in a (
- 2. A: We've been hiking for over an hour.
  - B: Oh! You're right. And some of the others look tired. Let's (
- 3. A: You painted the kitchen! It looks nice!
  - B: Thanks. I had to. I couldn't stand the ), yellow wallpaper.
- 4. A: That was a hard workout yesterday. I'm sore all over.
  - ), "No B: Yes, but ( pain, no gain!"
- 5. A: That's a beautiful mask!
  - B: Thanks. My sister made it for me. I like it better than a ( mask because it fits me better.
- 6. A: Who's in charge of the event?
  - B: Bob is. I'll send you his e-mail address.
  - A: Thanks. I'll ( how many tables we're going to need.
- 7. A: I know Teddy was just a dog, but I loved him so much. I'm really going to miss him.
  - B: I know how you feel. When my cat died, I was ( ) with **grief**.
- 8. A: How's planning for the festival going?
  - B: Well, we were supposed to start working on it last month, but plans are **on hold** because the festival may be cancelled. So we're stuck (

- Answers on p. 11

- ★ a hard workout = 激しいトレーニング
- **sore all over** = 体のあちこちが痛い
- ★ grief = 嘆き, 悲しみ
- on hold = 保留にされて、休眠中



)!

# 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下さい。

Use your imagination to fill in the blanks in the story below with a number, a verb, a phrase, etc. There isn't just one right answer. Then compare your answers to Chiharu's on p.11.

A long time ago, I was in line to buy a subway ticket at Nagoya Station when I heard a foreign ) the man in front of me. woman ( a "How do I get to Nagoya University?" The man seemed annoyed. He just pointed to the map and told her how much the ticket cost, and then ) his own ticket and left. She still he ( seemed **confused**. I felt ( C ) for her. I couldn't speak much English at the time, but I asked her ( d ) she was going. She said she was going to Nagoya University. I happened to be going in the ( e ) direction, so I gestured for her to come with me. Somehow she understood, and she seemed relieved. We rode together until we got to Motoyama Station. I was worried that she wouldn't be able to change trains by ( f ), so I got off with her and took her to Nagoya Daigaku Station, her final stop. That day, I decided to study ( so that I could at least give directions in English.

- ・annoyed = イライラした
  - · confused = 混乱した
- happen to do = たまたま~する
- ・relieved = 安心した
- take = (人を場所に)連れて行く
- ・at least = 少なくとも

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# **Helping Margie**

Margie Smith lives in a small town in Iowa in a little one-story house. After her husband passed away three years ago, her son, Paul, invited her to come and live with him in Las Vegas, but Margie didn't want to move there. If she moved, she would miss her little house, with its little basement, little attic and little backyard, and she would miss the four seasons.

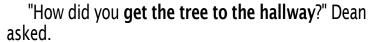
Margie is 85, but she is still active for her age. She takes a walk every morning and every evening. She cooks, cleans and takes care of the yard by herself. But **once in a while**, there is something she just can't do by herself. When that happens, she asks her neighbors Dean and Doug for help.

Dean lives on one side of Margie, and Doug lives on the other side. They went to school with Paul — Doug was **one grade ahead of him**, and Dean was one grade behind him. Margie always treated them like they were her own kids, so now they are more than happy to help Mama Smith, as they still call her, when she needs help.

Last Christmas, Margie got a fake tree for the first time, and the delivery guy set it up in the living room. It was huge - 7 feet tall - but she managed to decorate it all by herself. And after Christmas, when it was time to take it down, she took all of the lights and ornaments off of it by herself, too. But the tree

was very big, too big for her to carry to the attic, so she called Dean and Doug.

When they got there, the tree was in the front hallway, right in front of the stairs that go to the attic and the basement.



"I just pushed it," Margie said. "But I have trouble **going** up and down stairs **as it is**, so I didn't try to carry it. I left that part for you boys."

The two men started pushing and pulling, but the tree wouldn't move. They pushed and pulled some more, but it still wouldn't move. They thought it might be caught on something, but they checked, and it wasn't. They tried again.

"This tree is really heavy, Mama Smith," Dean said.

"It **sure** is. I don't know if we're going to be able to get it down in the basement," Doug said.

"The basement?" Dean said. "She asked us to take it to the *attic*!"

When the two men stopped working against each other, they easily got the tree up the stairs.

a one-story house = 1 階建ての家 pass away = 亡くなる attic = 屋根裏 (the) four seasons = 四季 for one's age = 年の割りに (all) by oneself = 一人で once in a while = 時々. たまに one grade ahead of someone = 人の1学年上の先輩 one grade behind someone = 人の1学年下の後輩 **treat someone like A** = 人をA同様に扱う more than happy to do = 喜んで~する manage to do = 何とか~する **get A +** 副詞 = Aを・・・に移動させる have trouble ~ing = ~するのに苦労する **as it is** = 今のままで, 現状のままで sure = 本当に 英語リスニングが無料でできる! www.et-people.com





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

空欄に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。 前置詞の必要ない場所にはXを入れて下さい。(Answers on p.11)

#### in for from X of in

Last Monday was a national holiday, so I invited my parents to go see the autumn leaves ( ) a nearby park. It was a a beautiful, warm day. My mother and I made two kinds of onigiris and boiled eggs ( the morning before we left ( c ) home. It's a 15-minute drive ( d ) our house to the park. The park is huge. It has a big pond, many playgrounds, a go-cart track, a water park, tennis courts, a campground, a forest and so on. We walked around the perimeter of the park. After we walked ( e ) an hour, we had lunch. When I was having lunch, I tried to remember when the last time I had lunch outdoors was. I couldn't remember! Having lunch outside was really nice. I was surprised to see two kinds ( f ) cherry blossoms - kobuku sakura and jyugatsu sakura. It felt strange to see cherry blossoms ( fall, but they were beautiful.

- a national holiday = 法定休日
- the autumn leaves = 紅葉
- perimeter = 周囲, 周辺

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# Sentence Scramb

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 **HAVE TROUBLE** ~**ING** in each sentence. [~するのに苦労する]

She her had loan EX: trouble repaying student

She had trouble repaying her student loan.

- have asleep 1. falling trouble sometimes
- you Did mv 2. have house finding trouble

good

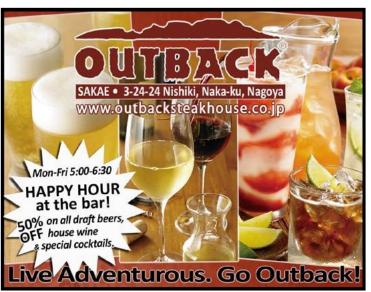
- job He's 3. having trouble finding
- Μv husband has trouble Japanese communicating
- We got had taxi late we trouble home getting because

repay = 返済する

Answers on p.11







# **Sugan's Diary**

Tuesday, November 24th (10:05 p.m.)

I talked to my sister tonight. She was in a bad mood. She has been having trouble with an online store that she sometimes orders from. About a month ago she ordered some things from them. She **expected them to arrive** in three or four days. Then a few days later, she got an e-mail saying her package had been delivered. The e-mail included a photo of the package in front of a red front door. The problem was that she doesn't have a red front door! It was not her house in the photo! She contacted the company, and the person she talked to told her to wait a bit longer. She waited a week, but the package never came, so she contacted the company again. They promised to resend all of the items. The package finally arrived a few days later. and she thought that was the end of it. Well, today, a man she had never seen before **showed up** at her door, carrying a box. She thought he was a delivery guy, but he wasn't. He explained that he lived nearby and he had gotten her package by mistake. It turns out that their addresses are similar. Her address is 6 Lake Drive. His address is 9 Big Lake Rd. He apologized for not dropping off the package sooner, but he didn't explain why it had taken him so long. So now my sister has two of everything she ordered.

Notes and examples:

### expect A to do = Aが~するだろうと予期する

- ① I was surprised when he spoke English with a Boston accent. I expected him to speak with a Japanese accent.
- ② A: What's wrong? You look shocked. B: I didn't expect lunch to cost that much!

### the problem is[was] (that) = 問題は~だ[だった]

- ① She really liked him. The problem was that he had a girlfriend.
- ② A: Why don't you come with me?
  B: I want to. The problem is I don't have enough money this month.

### contact A = Aに連絡する

- ① Contact Mike if you have any problems.
- A: How do I contact that company?
   B: I'm sure you'll find a phone number or e-mail address on their website.

### **show up =** 現れる, やって来る, 出席する

- ① I called a taxi, but it never showed up.
- ② A: You're home early tonight!
  B: Yeah. My last client didn't show up.

### (It) turns out (that) SV = 結局~ということが分かる

- ① I thought baking bread was simple, but it turns out that it's pretty hard.
- ② A: Shouldn't you be working on your report? B: No. Turns out it's not due till next week.

### apologize for doing = ~したことを謝る

- 1 apologize for not replying sooner.
- ② A: What did that woman say to you?
  B: She apologized for bumping
  into me.
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# 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 responses and 1 that doesn't fit. Find the ONE answer that DOES NOT make sense.

A:	Are	you	working	all	by v	yourself?
----	-----	-----	---------	-----	------	-----------

- B: No, Mike's here. He just left for a sec.
- A: Where did he go?
- B: ( I
- a. He's outside calling.
- b. He's outside on the phone.
- d. I think he's in the bathroom.
- c. He had to run upstairs to get something.
- A: I can't wait till the Christmas party!
- B: I hope you all have fun.
- A: Aren't you going?
- B: ( 2 )
- a. No, I can't. I have to work.
- b. No, I've got other plans that day.
- c. I wish I could. It sounds like a lot of fun.
- d No. I have a plan with my mom that day.
- A: How's it going? Did you fix my laptop?
- B: I think so. It seems to be working now.
- A: How did you do it?
- B: ( 3
- a. I just restarted it.
- b. I did it. It was a snap.
- c. By reinstalling the software.
- d. I didn't fix it. Mark did.

### **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。

Ben (B) and Jerry (J) are reading the news on their iPads.

- B: Did you read about the **owl** they found in the Rockefeller tree?
- J: I saw the headline but didn't ( a ) it.
  I was going to read it later. But now that you've
  ( b ), tell me what happened.
- B: Well, the tree was donated by a man in upstate New York. It was wrapped up and carried 170 miles to New York City.
- J: I saw a picture of the tree when they unwrapped it. It looked sad. Some **branches** were missing.
- B: Yeah, people were saying it was perfect for the year 2020. It looked terrible, just like this whole year has been. But that was before they found the tiny owl **nestled** in it! Look at those eyes!
- J: Aw. Cute! What did they do with it?
- B: Well, ( c ) they thought it was a baby because it was so small, but it was an adult. They nursed her back to health and named her Rocky, ( d ) Rockefeller.
- J: Oh, it was a female! Where is she now? Sanswers
- B: They released her back into the wild.
- J: So the story has a ( e )! Maybe that's a **sign** that next year will be better.

### short for • happy ending • at first mentioned it • click on it

- owl /ául/ = フクロウ
- branch = 枝
- nestle in A = Aに体をうずめる
- sign = 兆し







## **OUT OF ORDER**

Can you put Claire's essay back in order?

英作文を順序通りに 並べることができますか?



Should smoking be banned in restaurants?

Firstly, smoking **harms** not only the smoker but also those around them, which is why smoking has been **banned** in hospitals, shopping malls, and other public spaces.

harm A = Aに害を及ぼす・ban A = Aを禁じる

I think that smoking should be banned in restaurants.

For the reasons **stated** above, I think that banning smoking in restaurants would be **beneficial to** society.

beneficial to A = Aにとって有益である

Secondly, as the number of spaces where smoking is allowed decreases, some smokers may choose to quit smoking **due to** the inconvenience.

due to A = Aが原因で、Aのせいで

Nonsmokers have the right to eat at restaurants without being harmed by secondhand smoke. the right to do = ~をする権利

I have two reasons to support my opinion.

★ Read Claire's essay in Japanese online! ★

The correct order is \_\_\_ \_\_ \_\_ (Answer on p.11)

# 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下さい。

[The following is from a morning news show.]

Host: This morning on *Good Morning Today* we have a special guest, Ted Green. He's the ( a ) of the Little Christmas Tree Farm.

Guest: Thanks for having me.

Host: I've heard that artificial trees are **out** and that real Christmas ( b ) are **making a comeback**.

Guest: Yes, that's true. After years of ( c ) sales, this year we're suddenly seeing higher **demand**. People have been calling our farm since mid-November asking about trees. Usually we don't open until the Friday after Thanksgiving, but we opened early, on the 23rd.

Host: Why do you think ( d ) is so high?

Guest: Well, more people will be staying in their own homes for the holidays due to the ( e ). I think that's one big reason. Another reason is that hunting for a the perfect Christmas tree is an ( f ) activity that the whole family can participate in while socially distancing.

Host: **That makes sense**. Do you have any advice for tree ( g )?

Guest: I'd say to come early! The best trees disappear pretty fast. And dress warmly! It gets really cold in the hills!

- Thanks for having me. = 呼んでいただいてありがとう
- **out** = 流行遅れになって
- make a comeback = 再び流行する
- demand = 需要
- That makes sense. = なるほど

Answers on p.11

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# Listening Lab

- Read the questions below. 以下の質問を読んでください。
  - 1. Are ugly Christmas sweaters in or out of fashion now?
  - 2. Where are they sold?
  - 3. How much is the most expensive one mentioned in the article?
  - 4. Do all ugly Christmas sweaters have sayings on them?
  - 5. Do people wear these sweaters to look silly or serious?

☆ Originally published in the Dec. 2015 issue of ET PEOPLE!

- ② Go to www.et-people.com, listen to the audio, and answer the questions. www.et-people.comでオーディオを聞いて、以下の質問に答えて下さい。
- Now listen again while you read the transcript at www.et-people.com and check your answers. 次に、読み上げられた英文の内容と質問の答えをチェックしてください。



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## HOW MUCH UNDERSTANDS

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

Do you tend to eat too much when you're watching TV? If so, you're not alone. Scientists say there is a reason for this. People have what scientists call sensoryspecific satiety, a **mechanism** that helps control how much we want to eat. Here's how it works: if a person eats the same food for a long time, his palate gets tired, he feels full, and he doesn't want as much. The opposite is also true: if a person is given a variety of foods, his sense of taste is excited and he tends to eat more. So, what does this have to do with the TV? Well, if a person eats while he is **distracted by** the TV (or the newspaper or an electronic device), this appetite control mechanism gets turned off, and he is likely to keep eating, even if the food is boring.

- T F 1. People often overeat while watching TV.
- T F 2. A person who eats the same food for a long time tends to want more of it.
- **T F** 3. If you serve a person a variety of food, he is likely to eat more.
- T F 4. Sensory-specific satiety is an appetite control mechanism.
- T F 5. When a person eats while distracted, he tends to eat more, no matter what it is.
- ★ mechanism
- = 機構, メカニズム
- ★ distracted by A = Aのせいで気が散った







## 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 one town in Norway, **1 residents** are afraid to walk through the parks or send their kids to play on the playground. No, there's not a *murderer* **on the loose**. The citizens are afraid of reindeer. They say that a couple of drunk reindeer have been terrorizing the townspeople. The reindeer are drunk from eating fruit that has fallen to the ground and @fermented. Because reindeer can weigh up to 300 kg and can run up to 80 kilometers per hour, the citizens have good reason to fear the animals. Police hope they can catch the animals and move them to a **Premote** area that would be safer for both sman and beast.

faraway • citizens • partly turned to alcohol the people and the reindeer • that has escaped

★ *murderer* = 殺人者

Answers on p. 11

★ terrorize = 恐怖に陥れる

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**★** *weigh* ~= ~の重さがある

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## **ANSWERS**

#### P2 POP QUIZ

1-snoring 2-had no choice but to 3-swearing 4-the sooner 5-hope 6-wish 7-mirage 8-while I'm there

### **P2 MATCHING**

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

### P3 1-POINT QUIZ

①—there ②—here ③—out ④—up ⑤—at it 1—out 2—at it 3—up 4—here 5—there 6—here 7—at it 8—out 9—there 10—up

#### **P4 TWITTER QUIZ**

1–landslide 2–take a breather 3–dingy 4–as the saying goes 5–disposable 6–let him know 7–beside myself 8–in limbo

#### **P4 YOUR TURN**

a-asked b-bought c-sorry d-where e-same f-herself g-English

#### **P6 PREPOSITIONS**

a-at b-in c-X d-from e-for f-of g-in

#### **P6 SENTENCE SCRAMBLE**

1–I sometimes have trouble falling asleep.

2–Did you have any trouble finding my house?

3-He's having trouble finding a good job.

4–My husband has trouble communicating in Japanese.

5–We got home late because we had trouble getting a taxi.

### P8 HOW WOULD YOU RESPOND?

1-a 2-d 3-b

#### P8 WHAT COMES NEXT?

a—click on b—mentioned it c—at first d—short for e—happy ending

**P9 OUT OF ORDER:** B-F-A-E-D-C

#### **P9 LISTEN CAREFULLY**

a-owner b-trees c-decreasing d-demand e-pandemic f-outdoor g-hunters

#### P10 HOW MUCH DO YOU UNDERSTAND?

1-T 2-F 3-T 4-T 5-T

#### P11 SIMPLIFY IT!

1-citizens 2-that has escaped

3-partly turned to alcohol 4-faraway

5—the people and the reindeer

# That's ENGLISH!

Mikki (M) asks her roommate Jia (A) for help.

- M: Jia, your English is better than mine. Could you help me with this?
- J: Sure, what's the problem?
- M: I'm ordering from an English website for the first time, and I don't understand everything.
- J: Let's see ... it says the CD has stock, but the book is backordered until the 11th.
- M: What does "backordered" mean?
- J: It means they don't have it in stock now, but it will be available on December 11th. Do you want to wait or delete it?
- M: I can wait. Leave it in my cart. What about the T-shirt? It says it's discontinued.
- J: That means they can't get any more of those. You have to pick up something else.
- M: That's too bad. That was for my host father. He loves T-shirts with funny sayings on them. I saw another one I liked. That one. And he wears a large.
- J: Click the button to add that to your cart.
- M: Oh, right. Now it's over \$50, so I'll get free mailing!
- J: Next, see if you can find a discount code.
- M: Good idea. Let me see if ... Oh! There's one for 10% off! Great! Thank you so much!
- J: Glad I could help!

Read the conversation and find the 3 words or phrases that native English 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:

- ① has stock → is in stock
- I'd better order it now. It says there is only one in stock.
- **b** A: The chairs arrived today, but there were only two. I thought you ordered four.
  - B: I did, but there **were** only two **in stock**. They other two are backordered.
- ② pick up → pick [choose]
- A: Where are we going for dinner?
  - B: I thought I'd let you **pick** the restaurant.
- ы A: Why did you buy him a pink umbrella?
  - B: I let him **pick** the color, and he **chose** pink.
- 3 mailing → shipping
- If you spend more than \$100, **shipping** is free.
- ы A: I decided not to order that table
  - B: Why not?
  - A: **Shipping** was too expensive.

