

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。

except • besides • ruined the outdoors • get off • show you around break even • see her off

- 1. A: What time should I pick you up* tonight?
 - B: I () work at 8:00.
 - A: OK. I'll pick you up at the back door.
- 2. A: How was Las Vegas? Did you win?
 - B: No, but I (
 - A: Well, at least you didn't lose money.
- 3. A: I'm going to be in Kyoto next week!
 - B: Great! I'll (
 - A: Thanks! I can't wait.
- 4. A: Mom, I got mustard on my new skirt.
 I think I've () it.
 - B: I think I know how to get the stain out*.
- 5. A: You're going camping this weekend?
 - B: Yes. I love ()!
 - A: You must*! It's supposed to be cold and rainy both days.
- 6. A: Claude's Japanese is really good. He speaks four languages, you know.
 - B: Really?
 - A: Yes. () Japanese and French, he speaks Italian and English!
- 7. A: Is your girlfriend still here in Japan?
 - B: No, she left yesterday. I took the day off* so I could () at the airport.
 - A: Aw. It's so hard to say goodbye!
 - B: It is. But she'll be back in three months.
- 8. A: When are you free for lunch next week?
 - B: Any day () Friday.
 - A: OK. How does Dave's Burgers at noon on Thursday sound?
 - B: Let's make it 11:45. They will already be really crowded by noon.
 - ・pick someone up = 人を迎えに行く
 - ・get a stain out = 染みを取る
 - You must! = そうらしいね!
 - ・take the day off = その日休む

MATCHING

The examples below contain

hear • see • watch, etc. + A + do[doing]

Aが~する[している]のが聞こえる・が見る・を見る など 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。

Tonight I saw a *lightning bugs* ... [1]=[b]

Their soccer coach saw them ... [2]=[

Did you hear someone's car alarm ... [3]=[5]

Do you smell something ... [4]=[]

When the kids smelled cookies ... [5]=[

I think I hear water ... [6]=[

Tommy watched his big brother ... [7]=[]

Suddenly, I felt something ... [8]=[]

- [a] ... burning? Oh, no! It's my toast!
- [b] ... blinking in the field! It was magical!
- [c] ... smoking in the park near their school.
- [d] ... go off in the middle of the night?
- [e] ... install the new game software.
- [f] ... land on* my arm. It was a ladybug!
- [g] ... dripping. It's probably the kitchen faucet again. I've got to call a plumber.
- [h] ... baking in the oven, they ran in the house to get some.

 Answers on p. 11.
- ・lightning bug[firefly] = ホタル
- ・burn = 焦げる
- · in the middle of the night = 深夜に, (真)夜中に
- · land on A = Aにとまる
- ・ladybug = テントウムシ.
- · faucet = 蛇口
- · plumber = 水道工事業者

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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。

Using **BE+ADJ** and **GET+ ADJ** can be confusing. Look at the examples below:

- 1 I'm tired.
 - I get tired at around 10:00 p.m. at night.
- ② She was sick on the weekend. She got sick after she ate some raw oysters at that new restaurant.
- ③ It will be dark soon.
 It gets dark earlier in the winter than it does in the summer.

What's the Rule?

Circle the correct answer.

- ① We use [be get] + an adjective* to express a condition that continues. It's close to ~である in Japanese.
- ② We use [be get] +an adjective* to express a change in condition. It means the same as "become," but it is used much more often. It's close to ~になる in Japanese.

*adjective = 形容詞

Choose the best answer in each sentence.

- 1. I [am get] nervous every time I sing in front of an audience. Don't you?
- 2. It [was got] already light out when we got home. I think it was around 5 a.m.
- 3. His mom [is gets] worried about him because he's driving home in this storm.
- 4. He's [being getting] pretty good at doing stunts* on his skateboard!
- 5. She [was got] already famous on TikTok when she debuted on that big talent show.
- 6. A: Let's go out for dinner tonight!B: No. I [am get] too tired to go out.
- 7. A: I'm starting to [be get] hungry.
 - B: OK. Let's stop somewhere for lunch.
- 8. A: Do you want some wine?
 - B: No, thanks. I [am get] drunk easily.
- 9. A: How is your dad feeling?
 - B: He's [being getting] better day by day. Thanks for asking*.
- 10. A: Phil is difficult to work with.
 - B: I know! He always [is gets] angry over the slightest things*!
- ・do stunts = スタントを行う
- ・Thanks for asking. = 気にかけてくれてありがとう
- ・the slightest thing(s) = ちょっとしたこと

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。

vicious dog • news to me • clumsy bucket list • kleptomaniac like a log • newbie • falls for

)!

- 1. A: Did you sleep well last night?
 - B: Yes, I slept (

2. A: Don't go near that house!

- B: Why not?
- A: They have a (
- 3. A: Pete's going skydiving this weekend!
- - B: Cool! Skydiving is one of the things on my (
- 4. A: Look! I got nine **scam*** emails today!
 - B: I can't believe anyone actually) those scams.
- 5. A: What happened to your thumb?
 - B: I hit it with a **hammer***.
 - A: You're so ()! You need to be more careful!
- 6. A: Where's my hat?
 - B: I think I know Yep!* Under the sofa.
 - A: How did you know it would be there?
 - B: My cat is a (and that's his favorite hiding place.
- 7. A: Aren't you going to the meeting?
 - B: It got cancelled.
 - A: That's (
 - B: They emailed us about it yesterday.
 - A: I should check my email more often.
- 8. A: What a long day! Our new assistant asks so many questions! It's tiring*.
 - B: Well, he's a (I'm sure you asked a lot of questions when you started working there, too.

_____ Answers on p. 11

- scam = 詐欺
- hammer = 金づち
- Yep! = うん!(くだけた Yes!)
- **firing** = 疲れさせる, うんざりする

Sentence Scra

Can you unscramble E-class's sentences? 単語を並べ替えて文章を作りましょう。 Let's practice using offer to do.

[~することを申し出る]

The her her for to 例: man offered baas carry

The man offered to carry her bags for her.

- the to She me to 1. offered station drive
- He buy to the 2. drink offered woman
- kids My my to sister babysit offered Sunday
- that to will seats with offer change passenger
- the The aive us to a tour of factory owner offering

Answers on p. 11.

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Do You Know What "LOL" Means?

Jane lives on a **cul-de-sac**. The neighbors all know each other. Jane and her next-door neighbor, Lisa, are good friends. They both live alone, they're both in their 40s, and they both have French bulldogs.

Last Friday, Lisa called Jane, and she was crying. "What's wrong?" Jane asked.

"My mom had a stroke," she said.

"Oh, no! I'm so sorry to hear that," Jane said. "Is she going to be OK?"

"I don't know. I'm going to the hospital right now."

"OK. I can walk your dog tonight," Jane said.

"That would be a big help!" Lisa said. "Thanks."

The next morning, Lisa called Jane again. "Thanks a lot for walking and feeding Max last night!"

"Anytime. How's your mom doing?" Jane asked.

"The doctor thinks she'll make a full recovery, but she'll be in the hospital for several weeks."

"You're going to be busy going to the hospital, so if there's anything I can do, just let me know. I can take care of Max, do laundry, vacuum, or whatever you need."

"I'll take you up on that!" Lisa said.

Some of the other neighbors heard about Lisa's mom and offered to help, too. Laura from across the

street offered to go grocery shopping for her. Mark, who lives >> behind her, offered to cut her grass. Dan, a neighbor down the street, can't do anything physical because of his bad back, so he decided to send her a message.

On Saturday, he was typing on his phone when Jane stopped by.

"Oh, hi, Jane! I was just typing a message to Lisa!" "That's nice," said Jane. "She'll like that."

"Here's what I wrote," Dan said, and then he read the message: "I'm so sorry to hear that your mom is in the hospital. I can only imagine how difficult this must be for you. Please know that my thoughts and prayers are with you and your family. If you need someone to talk to, I'm here for you. LOL."

Jane said, "You haven't sent that, have you?"

"Yes, I just sent it," Dan said. "Why?"

Jane said, "Do you know what 'LOL' means?"

Dan said, "It means 'lots of love'."

"No," Jane said, "It means 'laughing out loud'!"

"Oh, my goodness!" said Dan.

Jane called Lisa right away and explained the mixup, and they all had a good laugh.

cul-de-sac = 袋小路, 行き止まり

next-door neighbor = 隣の家の人

have a stroke = 卒中に襲われる

sorry to hear that = それはお気の毒

be a big help = とても助かる

Anytime! = おやすい御用です

If there's anything I can do, ...

= 何か私にできることがあれば、

take someone up on an offer =人の申し出に応じる **offer to do** = ~することを申し出る

go grocery shopping = 食料品を買いに行く

My thoughts and prayers are with A.

= Aのことを想い、祈っています。

mixup = 誤解

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PREPOSITIONS

Put the prepositions in the blanks to finish Motoko'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 of for than with With X

My granddaughter, Tsumugi, rode a bicycle (a) the first time today. Her older brother, Haru, has already learned to ride a bike and can ride ease. Tsumugi around (b) saw him riding his bike, and that made her want* (c) a bicycle, too. Her parents and I thought a bike would still be difficult for her because she's two years younger (d)_ Haru. Still*, we thought we might be able to find* a bike just the right size for her, so we all went to the bike shop. She found one she liked (e) the shop, but it was the same size as Haru's. It was too big for her to ride, but she wanted it so badly. (f) the help of the guy at the shop, we made it work*! He put training wheels* on it, lowered her saddle all the way down, and adjusted the brake grips to fit* the size (g) her hands. In the end, she was able to ride the bike she wanted. She's *proudly** riding her bicycle right now!

- make A *do* = Aに~させる
- still = それでも、~にもかかわらず
- might be able to do
 - = ひょっとして~できるかもしれない
- make A work = Aがうまくいくようにする
- training wheels = (自転車の) 補助輪
- adjust A to fit B = Bに合うように調整する
- proudly = 誇らしげに

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

- A: I had my annual checkup yesterday.
- B: How did it go?
- A: My doctor says I need to lose 10 kg.
- B: (1)
- a. I'll go on a diet if you will.
- b. I need to lose a few pounds, too.
- c. Really? You don't look overweight to me.
- d. My doctor says I need to lose my weight, too.

A: So, Ted can't come on Wednesday?

- B: That's right. He said Tuesday was good.
- A: Well, I can't make it on Tuesday.

B: (2)

Answers on p. 11

a. Then, how about Thursday? b. Hm ... are you OK on Friday?

- c. Neither can I. What about Monday?
- d. Well, when are you free next week?

A: I'm thinking of joining a gym.

B: Go for it! You won't be sorry.

- A: Is the gym you go to open every day?
- B: (3)
- a. Yes, they're open 24/7.
- b. No, they're close on Mondays.
- c. Yes, they're open from 6 a.m. to midnight.
- d. Yes, but they're closed on some holidays.



Susan's Diary

★Sunday, April 23rd (10:05 p.m.)

Today I learned about okuizome from my friend Yuko. She has a cooking school, so she knows all about food, and she recently had the okuizome, or "first meal," for her grandson. Okuizome is the ritual that parents perform around the 100th day after the birth of their baby. They share a celebratory meal with their relatives, and they pray that the infant will never go hungry. The traditional meal is sea bream grilled with salt, sekihan (red rice with red beans), simmered vegetables, and soup. She explained how to do the ceremony in detail. First, you prepare a special meal, and on one of the dishes, you place a small stone from a **shrine**. She said some people buy a stone on the internet instead. Then, the oldest lady at the ceremony **pretends to** feed to the baby. First, she sets all the food and the stone in front of the baby, and then she touches the fish with chopsticks and then touches them to the baby's mouth. Next, she touches the rice with the chopsticks and then touches the baby's mouth. Next, she touches the vegetables and then touches the baby's mouth. Next, she touches the rice and then touches the baby's mouth. Next, she touches the soup and then touches the baby's mouth. Next, she touches the rice again and then touches the baby's mouth. Finally, she touches the stone then touches the baby's mouth. After all of that is done, they eat the celebratory food together. I have never seen a family's okuizome ritual, but it sounds like a nice tradition that brings the whole family together.

Notes and examples:

ritual = 儀式

- ① Different religions have different rituals.
- ② A: Why are they lighting candles?B: It's some kind of religious ritual.

celebratory = 祝いの

- ① We had a celebratory glass of champagne.
- ② A: How was the party?B: Great! Everyone was in a celebratory mood.

simmer = ことこと煮る

- ① Add the tomatoes and simmer for an hour.
- ② A: Do I boil them?B: No, just simmer them for an hour or so.

prepare (food or drink) = (食事飲み物) を作る

- ① I always prepare my lunch the night before.
- ② A: Do you need help?B: Yes, could you prepare the tea?

shrine = 神社

- ① Let's visit that shrine on the way back.
- ② A: How old is Ise Shrine?B: They say it's 2,000 years old!

pretend (to do) = (~する)ふりをする

- ① He pretended to be sleeping, but he heard me.
- ② A: Is he really too sick to go to school?
 - B: No. I think he's just pretending.







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 public service announcement.

Studies show that when young people become good readers in the (a) grades, they are more likely to be good learners throughout their school years and beyond. While (b) involvement* is very important, the ultimate* goal is to inspire* children not only to read books, but also to find their own (c)_____for reading in all forms. The Library of Congress* wants to inspire young readers to become (d)_____ learners by promoting literacy*. From books to magazines to (e)_____ and all other forms, kids the reading really gives opportunity to explore their (f)_____. Parents looking for ideas on how to help their kids develop a love for* reading can visit www.read.gov for ideas on how to make reading (g) and something their kids will want to do for the rest of their lives.

- ·involvement = 関与
- ·ultimate = 最終的な
- ·inspire someone to do =人に~する気を起こさせる
- ·The Library of Congress = 米国議会図書館
- ·literacy = 読み書き能力
- ·develop a love for *A* = *A*が好きになる

Answers on p. 11.

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What Comes N

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。

Mara (M) and Julie (J) are walking in the park one beautiful day in May.

- M: These are *ajisai*, or hydrangea in English. They'll bloom in June. And those bushes* with the bright pink flowers are called tsutsuji in Japanese. I don't know what they're called in English.
- N: I can smell them from here! Tsu-tsu-ji, right? I'll (a) on my phone. Oh, azalea! I (b)___ azaleas, but until now, I had no idea what they looked like. I don't know much about flowers. (c) so much about them?
- M: I learned to (d)______ flowers and trees from my dad. He used to take me to the **botanical gardens*** when I was little. I don't know half as much as my dad does.
- N: Well, I know the difference between tulips and roses, but (e)_____ so you know a lot more than I do!

M: I guess I do! Answers on p. 11.

identify • have heard of • look it up how do you know • that's about it

· bush = 低木

・ bush = は不 英語リスニングが無料でできる! ((・ botanical garden(s) = 植物園 www.et-people.com



egy 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 Tosi's on p.11.

The other day, I downloaded a walking app to my phone. The (a) lets you earn drugstore points*. When you walk with your phone, your steps and distance are counted and recorded, and the counted (b) become points. For every 6,000 steps, you get 2 points, and for every 1,000 points, you get ¥500, which you can use to buy prizes. I walk my dog, Mary, for about an hour every day, so I

quickly. It was a waste to* just take a walk without getting any points until now! Immediately, I put my cell phone in my walking bag and went out for a walk with Mary. Since* we walked for over an hour, about 8,000 steps were

thought I could

get a lot of

at that time. But there was a problem. It didn't seem to* count steps correctly when my was in my mini tote bag. I had to walk around wearing my cell phone. So I wanted a crossbody bag for my phone, and I bought one on the (f)_____. There was a little problem at that time, though*. The bag was made in England and shipped* directly from England, so the payment was in British pounds*. The yen is weak* now, so the bag was a little bit (g) ! Even so, I was happy because I got a lot of points while walking with Mary and I got a cute new smartphone crossbody bag!

- ・earn points = ポイントを貯める[稼ぐ]
- · Since +SV, ... = \sim なので、…
- ・seem to *do* = ~のようだ
- ・... , though. = … けどね。
- ・ship *A* = *A*を出荷[発送] する
- · British pound = イギリスポンド
- ・weak = (通貨が) 安い ↔ strong=高い BONUS: 通貨 = currency







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.

The gut plays a crucial role in our health, regulating our mood, immune system, and more. It is comprised of the digestive tract, the liver, the gallbladder*, and the pancreas*, and its job is to break down food into various nutrients. The gut microbiome trillions of strains the refers to microorganisms — mostly bacteria but also archaea*, fungi, and viruses — found in our gut that help with digestion, absorption, and elimination. One other benefit of having good gut bacteria is that they produce dopamine, GABA, serotonin, and other neurotransmitters that modulate* mood. Our food choices impact our gut health because the fiber and other nutrients found in these foods serve as a food source for our good gut bacteria. That's why balancing our diet with healthy plant-based foods is essential. While supplementing with **probiotics*** can be helpful, a healthy, diverse diet is the best way to maintain gut health.

- T F 1. The pancreas is part of the digestive tract, which is referred to as the gut.
- T F 2. Beneficial bacteria do more than simply help us digest our food.
- T F 3. By eating a diet rich in various fiber-containing plants, we can keep our gut bacteria levels low and avoid getting sick.
- ★ qallbladder = 胆囊
- ★ pancreas = 膵臓
- ★ archaea = 始原細菌
- ★ modulate = 調節する
- ★ probiotics = 体に良い細菌



OUT OF ORDER

Can you put Chiharu's story 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?



A I was at work at the time, so I couldn't check my car *right away**. He gave me the neighbor's name.

*right away = すぐに

As I talked with her, I found her to be* a very nice person. I learned that she is in her 60s* and she lives alone.

*find A to be C = AがCであると思う・*in one's 60s = 60代で

I had seen the name on a mailbox, but I had never met that neighbor. He gave me her *number**, and I called her.

*(phone) number = 電話番号

One day I got a call from the manager of my apartment building*. He told me my car had been hit by a neighbor.

*apartment building = アパート[=建物全体]

That accident made me realize* that I know hardly any* of the people who live in my apartment building. If this hadn't happened, I would not have met her. It may have been good for me.

*make one realize=人に気付かせる
*hardly any = ほとんど〜ない

She answered and *apologized** to me many times. I told her the scratches on my car were *no big deal**.

*apologize = 謝る・*no big deal = 大したことない

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



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。

On Saturday night, the sheriff's deputy got a call about a **shady** person *leaning* over* the guardrail of a bridge. When the deputy arrived, one teenager standing on the bridge holding a rope which another teenager was from 2 dangling. The boy on the rope was holding a can of spray paint. He quickly 3 tossed the can of paint and tried to escape, but he got **(4) tangled** in the rope. Both boys were arrested and charged with writing graffiti on government property and reckless endangerment*. The boys said that they had been planning to write their school's name on the bridge, but the deputy arrived before they could do it. The boys are expected to get a harsh sentence because the judge is 6 fed up with all of the vandalism* that has been going on in the city.

hanging • caught • suspicious • threw • tired of

- ・lean over A = Aに身を乗り出す
- ・reckless endangerment = 無謀な危険
- · vandalism = 破壊

Answers on p. 11.

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ANSWERS

P2 POP QUIZ

1-get off 2-broke even 3-show you around 4-ruined 5-the outdoors 6-Besides 7-see her off 8-except

P2 MATCHING

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

P3 1-POINT QUIZ

① be ② get

1-get 2-was 3-is 4-getting 5-was 6-am 7-get 8-get 9-get 10-gets

P4 TWITTER QUIZ

1-like a log 2-vicious dog 3-bucket list 4-falls for 5-clumsy 6-kleptomaniac 7-news to me 8-newbie

P4 SENTENCE SCRAMBLE

- 1–She offered to drive me to the station.
- 2–He offered to buy the woman a drink.
- 3-My sister offered to babysit my kids on Sunday.
- 4-I will offer to change seats with that passenger.
- 5-The owner is offering to give us a tour of his factory.

P6 PREPOSITIONS

a-for b-with c-X d-than e-at f-With g-of

P6 HOW WOULD YOU RESPOND?

1-d 2-b 3-b

P8 LISTEN CAREFULLY

a-early b-parental c-passion d-lifelong e-comics f-imaginations g-fun

P8 WHAT COMES NEXT?

a-look it up b-have heard of c-How do you know d-identify

e-that's about it

P9 YOUR TURN

a-app b-steps c-points d-counted e-phone f-internet g-expensive

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

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

P11 SIMPLIFY IT!

1-suspicious 2-hanging 3-throw 4-caught 5-tired of

That's ENGLISH!

Amy (A) is on the phone with her friend Kana (K).

- A: I had to go to my daughter's school today.
- K: What for?
- A: The school *principal** called me. She said Alice had *gotten in trouble** in class again. It was the third time this week.
- K: That's not good.
- A: I know.
- K: What did she get trouble?
- A: The first time, she got in trouble for talking in class. The second time, she got in trouble for drawing in her notebook during class. And the third time, she got in trouble for not paying attention to the teacher. The teacher said she was daydreaming*.
- K: It looks like she's bored in class.
- A: Yeah, I think so, too. I always ask if she needs help with her homework, but she says it's easy. And she gets good points on all of her tests.
- K: I was bored in school, too. My teachers made extra work for me and some other students. It was fun because it was more challenging. Maybe you can talk to her teacher.
- A: That's what I plan to do. I've already made an appointment to see Ms. Reese on Monday.
 - ★ principal = 校長先生
 - ★ get in trouble (at school) = (学校で) 叱られる
 - ★ daydream = 夢想する, ボーッとする

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 英語リスニングが無料でできる!



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

- ① get trouble \rightarrow get in trouble for
- The student got in trouble for cheating on the final exam.
- ы A: What did Jack get in trouble for? Talking in class again?
 - B: No. For not wearing his uniform. He was warned about it last week
- ② looks like → sounds like
- He told me all about his new job. It sounds like he really likes it!
- ы A: I have to work overtime for the third night in a row.
 - B: It **sounds like** your company needs to hire more employees.
- ③ good points → good grades
- Henry studied hard, but he still didn't get good grades.
- ы A: How do you always manage to get such good grades?
 - B: I study a lot. I can help you study if you want me to.

