

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。

**talk • discuss • vandalized
way out • that way • kinda
put my back out • persimmon**

- A: Where do Pete and Carol live?
B: They live () in the country on Brim Road.
- A: What did the team () in the project meeting this morning?
B: I don't know. I was late, so I missed it.
- A: I need to () to you about something important.
B: OK. Let's go into my office.
- A: What's that orange fruit?
B: It's a ().
A: Oh, I've never eaten one.
- A: How was the science test?
B: It was () hard.
A: I'm sure you **did OK**. You studied a lot.
- A: Are you OK?
B: Not really. I ().
A: How did you do that?
B: I did it helping a friend **move**.
- A: What time should we leave?
B: By 7:00. (), if **traffic is bad**, we'll still **make it in time for our flight**.
- A: Did you see what happened to the station?
B: No. What happened?
A: Someone () it!
They broke a window and spray-painted some walls.

Answers on p. 11.

- do OK = まあまあできる, 大丈夫だ
- move = 引っ越す
- traffic is bad = 道が混んでいる
- make it in time for A = Aに間に合うよ着く

MATCHING

The examples below use

HOW LATE

[何時まで・どのくらい遅くまで]

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。

- How late are you planning ... [1]=[b]
How late do you let your kids ... [2]=[]
How late did you and the staff ... [3]=[]
How late is the post office ... [4]=[]
I'll call you back. How late can I ... [5]=[]
Call me when you get home. I don't care how late it ... [6]=[]
Our flight arrives at 9:15 pm. Call the hotel and ask how late we ... [7]=[]
How late did the students who **got caught cheating** on the test ... [8]=[]
- [a] ... call you tonight?
[b] ... to **stay out** tonight?
[c] ... can check in.
[d] ... open on Saturdays?
[e] ... stay up on **school nights**?
[f] ... have to work last night?
[g] ... is. I want to know you got home safely.
[h] ... **have to stay after school**?

Answers on p. 11

- get caught cheating = カンニングをするのがばれる
- stay out = 外出している
- school night = 学校がある日の前夜
- have to stay after school = 居残りさせられる

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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 **PUT ON** and **WEAR** can be confusing, especially when it comes to word order.

Look at the examples below:

- ① I **put on** my shoes right before I leave the house.
- ② In Japan, people don't **wear** shoes in the house.
- ③ I am **putting on** makeup because I'm getting ready to go to a party.
- ④ I wasn't **wearing** makeup when that photo was taken, so I look tired.

What's the Rule?

Circle the correct answer.

- ① When we mean 身につける (という動作) we use [**PUT ON** • **WEAR**].
- ② When we mean 身につけている we use [**PUT ON** • **WEAR**].

Note: We can use **put on** and **wear** with almost anything — clothes, shoes, glasses, jewelry, hats, makeup, perfume, etc. The opposite of **put on** is **take off**. For a few items — contacts, dentures (入れ歯), mouthguards, earbuds, hearing aids (補聴器) — we use **put in** ← **wear** → **take out**.

Circle the correct answer in each sentence.

- 1. I usually [**put on** • **wear**] my makeup before I *do my hair**.
- 2. What did you [**put on** • **wear**] to the costume party?
- 3. My hands were cold because I wasn't [**putting on** • **wearing**] gloves.
- 4. I never [**put on** • **wear**] high heels because I can't walk in them.
- 5. He'll be ready in a minute. He's just [**putting on** • **wearing**] his tie.
- 6. Hurry up and [**put on** • **wear**] your coat! The school bus is coming!
- 7. Which shirt do you think I should [**put on** • **wear**] with these pants?
- 8. I can't [**put on** • **wear**] this necklace. The *clasp** is too small. Can you do it for me?
- 9. I [**put on** / **wear**] *layers** when I fly because sometimes it's hot and sometimes it's cold on the plane.
- 10. The woman who sits next to me at work always [**puts on** • **wears**] too much perfume. It's really strong!

- do one's hair = 髪を整える
- clasp = 留め金
- layers = 重ね着

Answers on p. 11.

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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。

**cracked me up • hangry • thankful
mole • celebs • pasteurized
broke even • leaf peeping**

- A: Did you **win** any **money** in Las Vegas?
B: No, but I ().
- A: What is that book for?
B: It's a **gratitude** journal. I write down things that I'm () for in it.
- A: What did you guys do on the weekend?
B: We went to Korankei. The weather was perfect for ().
- A: What did the **dermatologist** say?
B: He said it wasn't skin cancer. It's just a ().
A: Oh, that's good.
- A: Mom, the **carton** says that this milk is (). What's that?
B: It means the milk was heated to kill **harmful bacteria**.
- A: How was your trip to L.A.?
B: Great! We went to West Hollywood, Beverly Hills, and Santa Monica, but we didn't see any ().
- A: Ted is really in a bad mood today. He just **yelled at me** about nothing!
B: It's 11:45. He's ()!
He gets like that every day before lunch.
- A: Did you like the movie?
B: Yeah, it was really funny!
A: I thought so too! The scene in the bar really ()!

Answers on p. 11

- **win money** = 金をもうける, 賞金を得る
- **gratitude** = 感謝の気持ち
- **dermatologist** = 皮膚科医
- **carton** = 紙パック
- **harmful bacteria** = 有害な細菌
- **yell at someone** = 人を怒鳴る, 人に怒る

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 **WHEN A DID, B WAS DOING** in each sentence.

【Aが~したとき、Bは~していた】

例: up, dad her she was
woke When making pancakes

When she woke up,
her dad was making pancakes.

1. in we we met, were
When Paris living

2. I the was you When
dishes called, doing

3. I me, was you home
When texted driving

4. we out, the were TV
went When power watching

5. at his his was boss desk
John When walked in, sleeping

• stow = しまっておく

Answers on p. 11.

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Who Stole Santa's Bag?

A week before Christmas, someone stole Santa's bag of gifts. "Santa" was Mark White, a retired teacher. He was on his way to the children's hospital to deliver the gifts when he stopped at a gas station to get gas. While he was inside paying, someone saw the bag of gifts in the backseat of his car and took it.

When Mark got back to his car and saw that the bag was gone, he called the police right away. Soon, several police officers arrived. Some officers asked **witnesses** what they had seen, and others checked the gas station's **surveillance video**. Unfortunately, a van had been blocking the camera, so the **thief** couldn't be seen in the video, but witnesses were able to **describe** him.

According to them, the thief was around 30 years old and about 6 feet tall. He had short black hair and a **goatee**. He was wearing jeans and a brown **hoodie**, and he had a large neck tattoo. The police used this information to make a sketch of the **suspect**, and then they asked for the media's help in finding him.

Soon the police started getting calls. The **tips** all led to one man, Jared Jones. The police went to his house and took him to the police station for questioning. They questioned him for four hours, during which Jared said again and again that he was **innocent**. That day they let him go home.

A week later, the police picked Jared up again, took him back to the station and put him in a **police lineup**. One by one, the witnesses pointed to the man they had seen stealing Santa's bag. They all picked Jared, and he was arrested.



The court date was set. Jared **couldn't afford** a private lawyer, so he met with a lawyer that was chosen for him by the government to prepare for **trial**. He told his lawyer again and again that he was innocent.

On the day of the trial, everyone gathered in the court. The **judge** took his seat behind the bench. Then he asked each of the people involved in the trial to stand and say his name and his **role** in the trial.

First, he pointed to the lawyer on his left. The man stood and said, "I'm John Green, **prosecutor**. I'll be **prosecuting** the case against Mr. Jones."

Then the judge pointed to the lawyer on his right, near Jared. He stood and said, "I'm Roger Taylor, **public defender**. I'll be **defending** Mr. Jones."

Finally, the judge pointed to Jared. Jared stood up. He was nervous. "I'm Jared Jones," he said, "and I'm the one who stole the bag."

- witness = 目撃者
- surveillance video = 監視ビデオ
- thief = 盗人
- describe someone = 人の外見を説明する
- According to A, ... = Aによれば, ...
- goatee = ヤギひげ
- hoodie = フード付きスウェットシャツ
- suspect = 容疑者
- tips = 情報
- innocent = 無罪 ↔ guilty = 有罪
- police lineup = 警察の面通し
- can't afford = 払う[買う]余裕がない
- trial = 裁判
- judge = 裁判官
- role = 役割
- prosecutor/prosecute = 検察官 / 起訴する
- public defender/defend = 公設弁護人/擁護する

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PREPOSITIONS

Put the prepositions in the blanks to finish Mr. K'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 on with after including X

The other day, I went (a)_____ five of my neighbors to a yearly meeting (b)_____ **emergency preparedness**. It was organized (c)_____ our local *chonaikai* (neighborhood association). There were 200 people there, (d)_____ many families and **elderly residents**. It was held (e)_____ an elementary school, which serves as our community's **designated evacuation shelter**. We had an **earthquake drill** where we practiced (f)_____ the "Drop, Cover, and Hold on" technique. We wore helmets and carried our emergency backpacks. We learned how to use handheld radios to contact city hall, how to put on a **sling**, and how to use an **AED**. We even practiced setting up **cardboard** beds and portable toilets in the gymnasium. (g)_____ the meeting, everyone got a survival kit containing **long-term-storage water*** and **pre-cooked dehydrated rice***. I was very tired because the meeting lasted three and a half hours. In the afternoon, I took a four-hour nap to **recover**.

- ・ emergency preparedness = 防災
- ・ elderly resident = 高齢者
- ・ designated evacuation shelter = 指定避難所
- ・ earthquake drill = 地震訓練
- ・ sling = 三角巾
- ・ AED = 自動体外式除細動器
- ・ cardboard = ダンボール
- ・ long-term-storage water = 長期保存水
- ・ pre-cooked dehydrated rice = アルファ化米
- ・ recover = 回復する

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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: Next! What can I get for you today?**
B: I'll have a medium latte and a blueberry muffin, please
A: Sure. Do you want the muffin warmed up*?
B: (1)
- a. No thanks, I'll take it like that.
 - b. Yes, please. That sounds great.
 - c. No, thanks. It's already warm out.
 - d. If it's not too much trouble, that'd be lovely.

*warm A up/ warm up A = Aを温める

-
- A: Do you have a minute to talk about the project?**
B: Actually, I'm just about to* head* into a meeting.
A: No problem. How about later today?
B: (2)
- a. OK. I'll finish it later.
 - b. Sure. Does 4:30 work for you?
 - c. Sure, I'm free anytime after three.
 - d. I'll check my calendar and get back to you.

Answers on p. 11

*about to do = まさに~するところだ
*head = (~へ) 向かう

-
- A: Excuse me, is the post office near here?**
B: Yes, it's just two blocks down that way.
A: Is it easy to spot? I've been going round and round in circles*!
B: (3)
- a. Yes, it's a big white building.
 - b. Yes, it's across from the big pharmacy.
 - c. I think so. It's on the corner by the light.
 - d. Not really, but they do sell stamps.

*go round and round in circles = 同じ所をグルグル回

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 public service announcement about driving safety.

Extreme cold and a big snowstorm are **in the forecast**, so now is the time to **brush up on** winter driving (a)_____. First, remember to **have your car serviced** (b)_____ bad weather begins. After it snows, always clean the snow from your car before you (c)_____ driving. Flying snow and ice can be dangerous to (d)_____ drivers. Be sure your headlights are not covered, and use them whenever you have to turn on your (e)_____, even in the daytime. Always carry **jumper cables**. Severe cold can **drain** a battery of 40 percent of its power, so you're more likely to have a (f)_____ battery in the winter. Change your tires. All-season tires won't get the same **traction** as winter tires will. Finally, carry winter (g)_____ and **essential** safety gear in your car on every trip. Drive safely!

- ・extreme cold = 極度の寒さ
- ・A is in the forecast = Aの予報である
- ・brush up on A = A(=さびついた技術)を勉強し直す
- ・have a car serviced = 車を点検してもらう
- ・jumper cables = ブースターケーブル
- ・drain A of B = AからBを奪う, AのBを低下させる
- ・traction = グリップ力, 牽引力
- ・essential = 絶対必要な

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。

Jenny (J) is trying a new diner near her office. She's still looking at the menu when the waitress comes to take her order.

W: All right, here's your iced tea. Now, are you ready to order?

J: (a)_____. Can I have a few more minutes?

W: Of course.

[The waitress leaves and comes back later.]

W: Have you (b)_____?

J: I think so. It's hard to decide because everything looks good! But I think (c)_____ the black bean burger with cheese.

W: Cheddar, American or Swiss?

J: Cheddar, please.

W: And all burgers (d)_____ your choice of curly fries or steamed vegetables.

J: Hm. Curly fries, (e)_____.

W: Good choice! The veggies are good, but our curly fries are awesome.

J: I usually try not to eat fries, but they look so good that I have to try them!

W: You're going to love them!

come with • I'll go with • not quite I guess • made up your mind

- ・diner = ダイナー (レストランの形態の一種。1950年代風のレトロな内装が特徴のカジュアルな飲食店で、ハンバーガーや終日注文できる朝食、おかわり自由のコーヒーなどを提供するスタイルを指します。)
- ・take someone's order = 人の注文を取る
- ・curly fries = くるくるした形にカットされたフライドポテト
- ・awesome = 最高





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 Mika's on p.11.

I recently read an interesting article about a new trend in Japan — "silent services." It said that many businesses, from hair salons to taxi companies, are now offering customers the option to **avoid** conversation. As someone who sometimes finds **forced** (a) _____ a bit **draining**, I found this idea really **relatable**.

According to the (b) _____, this isn't just for people who are **socially awkward**. In fact, more than half of surveyed salon-goers between their 20s and 40s said they would actually prefer to sit in (c) _____ and not chat. I always thought I was the only one who felt that way! **Apparently**, many people feel that **small talk** about work, school, or family is a bit too personal or just **exhausting**.

The article said that some salons now let you (d) _____ your "talk level" when you **book** online — normal, limited, or none at all. I love the idea of being able to sit in a stylist's chair and just focus on the sound of the scissors or **scroll** on my (e) _____ without

feeling **guilty** for not (f) _____ with the stylist. For an **introvert** like me, a world designed for **extroverts** can sometimes feel like a lot of pressure, so having a quiet option would **be a huge relief**.

It's interesting to see how this is spreading to other businesses, too. Some cafes and even **retail** stores are starting to (g) _____ these silent services. It's a smart business move because it **respects the customer's personal space**. I think in our busy, loud world, sometimes the best service a business can offer is simply some peace and quiet. I'll definitely be looking for a silent option the next time I need a haircut!

- avoid = ~を避ける
- forced = 無理にさせられた
- draining = 精神的に疲れさせる
- relatable = 共感できる
- socially awkward = 人付き合いが苦手な
- Apparently, ... = どうやら～らしい
- small talk = 世間話, 雑談
- exhausting = ひどく疲れさせる
- book = 予約する
- scroll = スクロールする, (スマホを) いじる
- feel guilty for A = Aに対して罪悪感を感じる
- introvert/extrovert = 内向的な人 / 外向的な人
- be a huge relief = 大きな助けになる
- retail = 小売
- respect personal space = 個人空間に敬意を払う

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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.

In 2011, approximately 1.6 million Americans underwent cosmetic surgery, and roughly 12 million underwent minimally invasive procedures, making the U.S. the global leader in cosmetic enhancements. According to the most recent industry reports released in late 2025, the U.S. remains the leader, with annual surgeries now exceeding 2 million and total cosmetic procedures over 30 million. Notably, the most explosive growth has occurred in non-surgical treatments. A primary driver for this is that the trend of seeking dramatic transformations has shifted toward "pre-juvenation." Younger generations are now starting low-dose Botox and fillers in their twenties as routine maintenance, viewing these procedures as a standard investment in long-term aesthetic maintenance. A primary driver for the increase in surgeries is the "Ozempic effect." The widespread use of GLP-1 weight-loss medications has created a record demand for restorative surgeries—such as body lifts and facelifts—to address skin laxity following rapid weight loss.

T • F 1. The most recent report shows that there were more surgical cosmetic procedures performed in the U.S. than minimally invasive ones.

T • F 2. "Pre-juvenation" is preventative maintenance for people in their twenties.

T • F 3. The "Ozempic effect" has led to a decrease in demand for surgical procedures like facelifts.

- aesthetic = 美容
- Ozempic = オゼンピック
- GLP-1 = グルカゴン様ペプチド1
- laxity = 緩み = looseness

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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 There were so many different kinds of food that we couldn't finish everything. The food was as delicious as everyone said it would be.

B We sat around an *irori*, which is a traditional Japanese *sunken** *hearth**, and had a traditional multi-course dinner called *kaiseki ryori*.

*sunken = 床より低い

*hearth = 暖炉

C After that, we drove to Gero and checked into a *Japanese inn**. The place we stayed at is known for really delicious food.

*Japanese inn ... = 旅館

D I went to Gero Onsen with my friends. We planned this trip *mainly** to eat good food and enjoy the *hot springs**.

*mainly = 主に

*hot spring = 温泉

E On the way to Gero, we *stopped by** an herbal tea shop in Nakatsugawa City. The shop owner, who has a *pharmacist's license**, told us all about the teas and let us taste some.

*stop by A = Aに立ち寄る

*pharmacist's license = 薬剤師免許

F The next day, we walked around the city of Gero, *soaked in a hot spring**, ate lunch, and drove home.

*soak in a hot spring = 温泉につかる

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

Listening Lab

① Read the questions below.
以下の質問を呼んでください。

1. What was NOT inside the first snow globes at the Paris Universal Exposition?

a. water b. snow c. a tiny man d. an umbrella

2. Where was Erwin Perzy from?

a. France b. Austria c. Australia d. Japan

3. What was Perzy trying to make when he invented the snow globe?

a. He was trying to make a paperweight.
b. He was trying to make a brighter light.
c. He was trying to make a popular souvenir.

4. Why did snow globes get more popular between the late 1920s and the late 1950s?

a. Because they became more artistic.
b. Because more travelers visited Europe.
c. Because making snow globes got easier and cheaper.

5. What is true about the Original Vienna Snow Globe Factory's snow globes?

a. They're no longer made in Vienna.
b. Japan imports more than half of them.
c. They're made in a factory owned by Mitsubishi.

☆ Special thanks to Claire Gorant for this month's LLAB! ☆

② Go to **www.et-people.com**, listen to the audio, and answer the questions. オーディオを聞いて、質問に答えてください。

③ Now listen again as you read the transcript along with the audio 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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ANSWERS

P2 POP QUIZ

1-way out 2-discuss 3-talk 4-persimmon
5-kinda 6-put my back out 7-That way
8-vandalized

P2 MATCHING

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

P3 1-POINT QUIZ

①-PUT ON ②-WEAR

1-put on 2-wear 3-wearing 4-wear
5-putting on 6-put on 7-wear 8-put on
9-wear 10-wears

P4 MICRO LESSON QUIZ

1-1-broke even 2-thankful 3-leaf peeping
4-mole 5-pasteurized 6-celebs 7-hangry
8-cracked me up

P4 SENTENCE SCRAMBLE

1-When we met, we were living in Paris.
2-When you called, I was doing the dishes.
3-When you texted me, I was driving home.
4-When the power went out, we were watching TV.
5-When his boss walked in, John was sleeping at his desk.

P6 PREPOSITIONS

a-with b-on c-by d-including
e-at f-X g-After

P6 HOW WOULD YOU RESPOND?

1-c 2-a 3-d

P8 LISTEN CAREFULLY

a-safety b-before c-start d-other
e-wipers f-dead g-clothes

P8 WHAT COMES NEXT?

a-Not quite b-made up your mind
c-I'll go with d-come with e-I guess

P9 YOUR TURN

a-conversation b-article c-silence
d-choose e-phone f-chatting/talking
g-offer

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

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

That's Not ENGLISH!

Jess (J) and her coworker Natsuki (N) are talking.

J: Are you going to the company *bonenkai*?

N: Of course! Aren't you?

J: I didn't have a plan to go.

N: You have to go! Everybody goes.

J: I have to go? I thought it was **optional**.

N: Well, it is and it isn't. Your boss may say you can choice, but you really should go. The boss likes team players. Actually, most Japanese companies expect you to **socialize** with coworkers. It builds **team spirit** among coworkers.

J: Oh, I didn't know that. I have a lot to learn about working for a Japanese company.

N: You're still a **newbie**! Don't worry, it'll get easier. By the way, I think you'll enjoy the year-end party. It's usually a lot of fun.

J: Really? OK, then I'll go. Wait ... will there be karaoke?

N: Probably. But don't worry. You don't have to play karaoke if you don't want to.

J: I want to! I love karaoke!

★ optional = 任意

★ socialize = 付き合う

★ team spirit = 団結心, チーム・スピリット

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 ~~didn't have a plan to~~ → wasn't planning to

a A: Where are you going tonight?

B: I **wasn't planning to** go out tonight.

b A: What are you getting Jill for Christmas?

B: I **wasn't planning to** get her anything.

A: Well, I know she bought you something!

② ~~you can choice~~ → it's up to you
→ it's your choice
→ you can choose

a A: Which one should we get?

B: Either one. **It's up to you.**

b A: Where should we go for dinner?

B: I picked last time, so **it's your choice.**

③ ~~play karaoke~~ → sing karaoke

a A: Don't you want to **sing karaoke**?

B: No! I'll leave if you try to make me!

b A: How was the party?

B: It was fun until Jack decided to **sing karaoke**. It went downhill after that.

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× What a trouble!
→正解は214ページ
× I have another stomach
for dessert.
→正解は168ページ

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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 []?