

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。

**watch cartoons • run some errands
extremely • took turns • souvenir
treat you to • slugs • next best thing**

- A: Are you OK? You **don't look so good**.
B: I'm just ()
tired. I didn't sleep at all last night.
- A: Did you ()
when you were a kid?
B: Yes! My favorite was *Tom and Jerry*.
- A: Today's your birthday, so I'm going to
() lunch!
B: Really? That's so nice of you!
- A: I have () in
my garden.
B: Me, too. I can't **get rid of** them!
- A: You drove there? That's such a long drive!
B: We () driving, so
it wasn't too bad.
- A: Can you watch the baby for an hour **or so**?
I need to (),
and it's a lot harder if I take him with me.
B: Sure. I'll **be right over**.
- A: Tickets to that concert are too expensive!
B: I know, but we can watch the **live stream**!
A: Yeah, that's the ()
to seeing the show **live**.
- A: This is for you! I bought it in London.
B: Oh, I love it, but **are you sure?** I know you
love English teacups.
A: I do! That's why I bought one for myself,
too, as a ().

Answers on p. 11.

- not look (so) good = 具合が悪そう
- get rid of A = Aを取り除く
- will be right over = すぐにそちらへ行く
- live stream (of A) = (A)のライブ配信 [ストリーム]
- live = 生で
- are you sure? = 本当にいいの?

MATCHING

The examples below use

Besides, ...

[その上・おまけに・それに]

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。

- All of these suitcases are too small. [1]=[b]
I **turned him down**. He's not my type. [2]=[]
Come to the party with me. It'll be fun! [3]=[]
I'm not going to the gym. I'm too tired. [4]=[]
Jen can't go out tonight. She has a cold. [5]=[]
I don't want to go to the party. I don't
have anything nice to wear. [6]=[]
No, you can't borrow my car. I **might**
need it this afternoon. [7]=[]
I don't want to go to that restaurant
again. The service was terrible. [8]=[]

- [a] Besides, he's too old for me.
[b] Besides, they're not made well.
[c] Besides, she has school tomorrow.
[d] Besides, the food was not very good.
[e] Besides, you might meet someone nice!
[f] Besides, it starts at 10:00. That's too late.
[g] Besides, my back still hurts from moving
furniture yesterday.
[h] Besides, the last time you borrowed it, you
returned it with an empty gas tank.

- turn someone down = 人からの招待を断る
- might = ひょっとして〜かもしれない

Answers on p. 11.

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1-POINT QUIZ

ボックス内の例を見て、ルールを考えて、クイズを解いてみましょう。

Using **DID** and **HAVE DONE** can be confusing.
Look at the examples below:

- ① He **called** me five times yesterday.
He **has called** me three times today.
- ② I **had** breakfast, but it's after 12:00.
I'm hungry. I **haven't had** lunch yet.
- ③ He **lived** in Tokyo until he graduated.
He **has lived** in Nagoya since 2005.

What's the Rule?

Circle the correct answer.

- ① **[did • have done] = simple past**
It's used with finished periods of time,
like "yesterday," "last year," or "when
I was little."
=單純時制
- ② **[did • have done] = present perfect**
It's used with unfinished periods of time,
like "today," "this week," "ever," "so far"
or "recently."
= 現在完了

Note: Time periods like "this morning" and "this afternoon" could be finished or unfinished, depending on the time of day. And "in my life" and "so far" are unfinished, but they are usually omitted because they are understood.

Circle the correct answer in each sentence.

1. It **[didn't snow • hasn't snowed]** here yet this winter.
2. Paul **[studied • has studied]** for his math test, but he didn't pass it.
3. He **[worked • has worked]** at the bank for a year, and then he *quit** suddenly.
4. I **[didn't finish • haven't finished]** my science project yet. I'm almost done.
5. He **[lived • have lived]** in Korea for a year before he moved to Tokyo.
6. I **[didn't ever go • have never been]** to the top of Mt. Fuji (in my life).
7. He **[worked • has worked]** nine hours already today, and he's still working.
8. No, he **[didn't go • hasn't been]** to the *class reunion**. He was in Europe at the time.
9. Oh, no! I **[forgot • 've forgotten]** to feed the fish last night! *The poor things** must be so hungry!
10. I got a new phone yesterday, but I **[didn't give • haven't given]** anyone my new number yet.

Answers on p. 11.

- quit (one's job) = (仕事を)辞める
- class reunion = 同窓会
- poor A ≡ かわいそうなA

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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。

**think of it as • drive a stick • clockwise
big deal • gets good mileage
a go bag • wholesome • meant well**

- A: Don't you have a driver's license?
B: Yes, but I can't ().
- A: I hate traveling for work!
B: I don't! I () a paid vacation!
- A: I can't open the lid to that old **jar**.
B: Turn it counterclockwise to open it and () to close it.
- A: I worry about earthquakes.
B: Me, too.
A: Do you have ()?
B: Yes, but I need to update it.
- A: My kids were trying to help me cook, but they **ended up making** a big mess.
B: I'm sure they ().
A: Yes, I'm sure they did.
- A: Let's go see a movie tomorrow.
B: OK, but I'm babysitting my niece, so we have to pick a () movie that she can see, too.
- A: I'm so sorry I missed your birthday party.
B: It was no (). We just went out for pizza.
A: **Still**, I wish I could have been there.
- A: Wow! That's a small car! How many **clowns** can fit in it?
B: You're laughing, but it's really a great car. It (), and it has never **broken down**.

Answers on p. 11

- **jar** = (広口の)びん
- **end up doing** = 結局～することになる
- **Still**, ... = それでも、…
- **clown** = ピエロ
- **break down** = 故障する

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。

Practice using **I could have sworn (that) SV.**
【～はほぼ確かだった・～したはずなんだけど】
(体の不調や機械の不調, 故障についての場合)

例: I I my have here left
could right sworn glasses

I could have sworn I left
my glasses right here.

1. I I had his have that
sworn could address

2. I not you have said
1:00 1:30, sworn could

3. I I key the you have
gave room sworn could

4. I I the ring sworn
heard phone could've

5. I have that they open
were could sworn 24 hours

Answers on p. 11.

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In Ten Years . . .

Pamela is a **young 60**. She loves being a grandma because she loves the way kids just enjoy life. She also loves their **honesty**, even though sometimes they can be too honest.

One day Pamela's daughter, Monica, called. "Mom, **could you do me a favor?**" she asked.

"Sure, what is it?" Pamela asked.

"I have a dentist's appointment today, and I need to **run some errands**. Can you **watch** Christina?"

"Of course. Should I go there, or are you going to **drop her off** here?" Pamela asked.

"Can you **pick her up**? My appointment is at 2:30. The babysitter **was supposed to** pick her up from school at 2:45 and bring her home, but she just called and cancelled," Monica explained.

"No problem. I'll pick her up and bring her here, **if that's OK with you**," she said.

"That'd be great. Thanks, Mom," she said.

"**Don't mention it**, dear. You know I always love spending time with **my mini me**."

Pamela calls Christina that because **she reminds her of herself** when she was little. Christina is in 2nd grade and she loves riding bikes, climbing trees, skateboarding, swimming, jumping rope — **you name it** — just like Pamela did when she was little. In fact, Pamela still likes all kinds of outdoor activities, and she has a big yard where she and Christina can run and play together.



At around 2:30, Pamela **headed to** the school. When they got to

Pamela's house, Christina jumped out of the car and ran to the **swing set**. Pamela ran after her. After playing on the swings, they had a snack, and then they **went for a bike ride**. While they were riding, Christina said, "I love coming to your house, Grandma."

"Well, I'm glad to hear that. I love it when you visit me. You should come here more often. You know, someday, maybe ten years from now, you won't want to come here. You won't want to swing or ride bikes or climb trees with me. You'll be busy with your high school friends," Pamela said, feeling a little sad at the thought.

"That's OK, Grandma," Christina said, trying to **make Pamela feel better**, "because in ten years, you'll be too old to do any of those things."

a young 60 = 若々しい60歳

honesty = 真実

could you do me a favor? = ちょっとお願いがあるのですが

run[do] errands = 用事で出かける

watch = 子守りをする = babysit

drop someone off (at A) = 人を車で(Aまで)送る

pick someone up (at A) = 人を(Aまで)出迎える

be supposed to do = ~することになっている

if that's OK with you = よろしければ / それでいいなら

Don't mention it. = 礼なんていいよ

my mini me = ミニ・ミー, 私のミニ版

remind A of B = AにBのことを思い出させる

you name it = 何でも, どんなことでも

head to A = Aに向かう

swing set = ブランコの遊具

go for a bike ride = サイクリングに出かける

make someone feel better = 人の気分を良くする



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PREPOSITIONS

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

空欄の前置詞を入れましょう。それぞれ一度しか使うことはできません。
前置詞が必要ない場所には X を入れてください。 Answers on p. 11.

in on from from with about X

Last Monday morning, as usual, I **was about to** fry some frozen food. I put oil (a)_____ a pan and placed it on the gas **stove**, but then I forgot (b)_____ it while I was in the living room. Suddenly, I heard a **crackling sound** (c)_____, and when I looked in the kitchen, **flames** were coming (d)_____ the pan. It was so scary. I panicked and threw water on it, and there was a big **burst** of flames. It almost **caught the house on fire!** It was really dangerous. When the oil caught fire, I **should have covered** the pot (e)_____ a frying pan instead of throwing water on it. I burned myself. I have slight **burns** on my face, and I have a **blister** on my finger.

When I told my friends about it (f)_____ social media, one of them said, "A single guy like you shouldn't be deep-frying stuff."

I didn't want to hear it (g)_____ him. I **was like**, "Man, **look who's talking!**" But I **swore to myself** that I'd never deep-fry on the gas stove again.

- be about to do = まさに～するところだ
- stove = コンロ
- crackling sound = パチパチ音
- flame = 炎
- burst of A = 突然一気におこるA
- catch A on fire = 火がつく, 引火する
- should have done = ～すれば良かった
- burn = やけど
- blister = 火ぶくれ
- I was like, "～" = ～って言った [思った]
- look who's talking = よく言うよ
- swear (to oneself) = 誓う

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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: Why don't you *try them on*?

B: OK. I'll be right back.

A: *How do they fit*?

B: (1)

Answers
on p. 11

- They're too tight.
- They're a little loose.
- I think I need a bigger size.
- It fits me, but I don't like the style.

*try A on / try on A = Aを試着する

*how does A fit? = Aのサイズはどう?

A: Hi. Practice went long. I'm *starving*.

B: Oh, that's why you're late.

A: Yeah. What's for dinner?

B: (2)

- Leftovers.
- Dinner's at 6:00.
- I'm making spaghetti.
- You're on your own tonight.

*be starving = お腹がぺこぺこだ

*leftovers = 残り物

A: I didn't know you had a *treadmill*?

B: Yeah. It's in the basement.

A: How often do you use it?

B: (3)

- I'll try it once.
- I use it every day.
- I don't use it much anymore.
- I use it two or three times a week.

*treadmill = ランニングマシン

Susan's Diary

★Sunday, Aug. 31st (10:05 p.m.)

I visited Yuko today. She's from Nagoya originally, but she moved to Iwakura years ago when she got married. She loves living there, and she **proudly** told me all about her city. It is the smallest city in Aichi Prefecture and **the 10th smallest city** in Japan, but there are three **ruins** — Iwakura Castle, Inoue Castle, and Yatsurugi Fort — in this small city. This is because Iwakura was one of the centers of the Owari region during the Sengoku period (period of warring states in Japan). Iwakura Castle was the **headquarters** of the Oda family in Iwakura, who divided the Owari region into north and south. Therefore, Iwakura Castle was the front line of defense against the surrounding forces. Inoue Castle and the Yatsurugi Fort **were intended to** protect Iwakura Castle, but Iwakura Castle **was destroyed** by Oda Nobunaga in 1559. After that, Iwakura **flourished** as a castle town, and that's why many temples and shrines remain in the area today. In fact, there are 25 shrines and 32 temples in Iwakura. There are so many temples in such a small city because the **warlords** of the Sengoku period used this area as their **base of operations**, and they built temples and shrines to serve as their family temples and prayer halls. In the Edo period (1603-1867), Iwakura-kaido, the road connecting Nagoya and Inuyama, was built, and Iwakura **prospered** as an important transportation center. Iwakura was a very important town at that time, so Iwakura made three festival floats 400 years ago. Every spring, they are on parade during the cherry blossom festival, and in summer, they are on parade with **lanterns** and karakuri dolls (Japanese traditional mechanical dolls). The Shimohonmachi float is the largest in Aichi Prefecture. Yuko told me that she had a chance to see that float this August. The way she **described** it made me want to see it myself. I hope I can go there with her next time!

Notes and examples:

proudly = 誇らしげに

- ① She proudly showed her mom her test score.
- ② He looked proudly at the picture he had drawn.

the 10th ~est A = 10番目に~A

- ① He is the tenth tallest kid in his grade.
- ② She is the tenth fastest girl on the track team.

ruins (of A) = (Aの)廃墟

- ① We visited the ruins of Machu Picchu.
- ② The ruins of ancient Rome were amazing.

headquarters = 本拠地, 本部

- ① This area was that family's headquarters.
- ② The company's headquarters are in Tokyo.

be intended to do = ~することを目的としている

- ① The stop sign was intended to prevent accidents.
- ② This medicine wasn't intended to be used daily.

be destroyed = 破壊される

- ① The whole building was destroyed in the fire.
- ② The small town was destroyed by a tornado.

flourish = 繁栄する = prosper

- ① The town flourished thanks to tourism.
- ② It was once a flourishing trading center.

warlord = 武将

- ① He was a warlord of the Sengoku period.
- ② We saw statues of some famous warlords.

base of operations = 拠点

- ① They used this area as their base of operations.
- ② That company's international base of operations is Tokyo.

prosper = 繁栄する = flourish

- ① Both countries prospered thanks to free trade.
- ② If you want your business to prosper, buy the gold *maneki neko*.

lantern = ちょうちん

- ① Some boats were decorated with lanterns.
- ② Some Japanese restaurants have lanterns hanging by their doors.

describe A = Aを説明する, Aを描写する

- ① I saw the man who stole the bike, and I tried to describe him to the police.
- ② The way she described the apartment was not at all what it really looked like.



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.

Like the Loch Ness Monster or Bigfoot, the poop **fairy** is a legend. People say that she flies unseen in (a) _____ and neighborhoods, following closely behind dogs and their owners picking up what the (b) _____ leave behind. Unfortunately, people who believe in the poop fairy think that they don't have to (c) _____ up after their dogs. This is dangerous for a few reasons. For one thing, dog food is very different from the natural (d) _____ that wild animals eat, so dog **waste** doesn't **biodegrade** like wild animal waste. And dog waste can contain harmful **bacteria** and **parasites** that can be (e) _____ on to other people's pets. Additionally, the waste from our pets can enter the (f) _____ systems, which can **alter** the ecosystem and even **pose a risk to** (g) _____ health. So remember, we all have to clean up after our pets because **there is no such thing as** a poop fairy.

- ・fairy = 妖精
- ・waste = ふん, 汚物
- ・biodegrade = 生物分解する
- ・bacteria = バクテリア, 細菌
- ・parasite = 寄生虫
- ・alter = 変える

・pose a risk to A = ～に危険をもたらす

・there is no such thing as A = A～なんてない

Answers
on p. 11

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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。

Kenji(K) and Mike (M) are coworkers. Kenji asks Mike about a funny expression he heard.

K: Hey, Mike. (a) _____, I heard a guy say, "I have to see a man about a horse." What does that mean? I know he wasn't actually going to buy a horse.

M: **Let me guess**, the guy was excusing himself to (b) _____, right?

K: Exactly! Is that a new expression?

M: Actually, it's an old expression people use when they don't want to say where they're going, like to the bathroom.

K: So it's a polite way to avoid giving details?

M: I'd say it's more like a **humorous** way.

K: I see. But why a horse specifically?

M: (c) _____ for sure, but the phrase has been around since the 1800s. Some people think it originally referred to (d) _____ on horse races, which was often done secretly. Others say it is just a random, silly-sounding **excuse**.

K: So when can I use it?

M: Hm ... when you need to use the bathroom ... Oh! It's also **handy** for ending conversations when you need to go.

K: Oh, it's like a convenient escape?

M: Exactly! Or you might use it when you need to make a private call or meet someone, but you don't want to (e) _____.

K: That sounds pretty useful.

M: It is, but it's old-fashioned. Now, most people just say "Excuse me for a moment" or "I'll be right back." But you can use it if you want to.

K: I will! I think it's funny.

**no one knows • placing bets • give details
the other night • go to the bathroom**

- ・expression = 言い回し, 表現
- ・let me guess = 当ててみよう
- ・humorous = ユーモラス
- ・excuse = 言い訳, 理由
- ・handy = 便利な, 役に立つ

Answers on p. 11.

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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 Kohei's on p.11.

One weekend in August, I took my family to a camp called Kiraranosato in Kitashitara **District**. It took about one and a half hours to drive there. We rented a cabin, and there was a river nearby that we could play in. It was much cooler there than in Nagoya. There was no air conditioner in our (a) _____, but it was very **comfortable**. We arrived there in the evening and played in the river. The river water was very cool. After that, we **barbecued** on a portable barbecue (b) _____. Also, there was a small kitchen in the cabin, so we made soup and other things. After the children **fell asleep**, my wife and I went outside and looked at the stars. There weren't many lights around the cabin, so we could see a lot of (c) _____. We could even see **the Milky Way**. It was amazing. My wife saw a **shooting star**, so she was very

happy. When we **went to bed**, we **left the windows open**, but it was very cold, so I (d) _____ them **in the middle of the night**. The next day, we went to Senmaida Rice Terraces in Yotsuya (Yotsuya no Senmaida). We had planned to go early in the (e) _____, but we **overslept**, so we **left for** Senmaida later than we had planned. Of course, Senmaida was very beautiful, but it was very hot, so we couldn't walk around and see a lot of things. And we had to hurry back to the (f) _____ by 10:00 to check out, so it was **stressful** to drive. Before leaving the campsite, we played in the (g) _____ again. The children seemed very happy, and they said they wanted to go there again, so I was happy.

- district = 郡, 地域, 地方
- comfortable = 快感
- barbecue (v) = バーベキューをする
- fall asleep = 眠りに落ちる
- the Milky Way = 天の川
- shooting star = 流星, 流れ星
- go to bed = ベッドに入る, 寝る, 寝床につく
- leave A C = AをC〈状態〉にしておく
- in the middle of the night = 夜中に
(note: at midnight = 夜の12時に)
- oversleep = 寝坊する, 寝過ぎる
- leave for A = Aに向けて出発する
- stressful = ストレスの多い



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HOW MUCH DO YOU UNDERSTAND?

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

There are several complex explanations for why humans lie, but a group of researchers recently found that our chosen method of communication may also influence how often we alter the truth. A notable study revealed that people **fib** about 25–50 percent more frequently via e-mail than they do in handwritten letters. According to scientists, this increased dishonesty stems from the greater psychological “distance” that users perceive in digital environments and the fact that most people feel less **inhibited** when communicating online. This detachment can make it easier to bend the truth without feeling the same level of guilt or social pressure. Although it was already well established that people are more likely to fib when sending text messages than when speaking on the phone or in person, researchers conducting the study were surprised to find a similarly significant **discrepancy** between two relatively comparable written mediums: e-mail and traditional letters.

- T • F 1.** How you are communicating may influence whether or not you tell the truth.
- T • F 2.** People are as likely to lie in an e-mail as they are when they write letters by hand.
- T • F 3.** The researchers were expecting to find that people lied more in e-mail than in letters.

- ・ fib = (ちょっとした)うそ, (ちょっとした)うそをつく
- ・ inhibited = 抑制された
- ・ bend the truth = 真実を曲げる
- ・ discrepancy = 相違

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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 In the hallway, they sell *dagashi* (old-fashioned penny candy*), and the gym has been turned into* a skateboard rink.

*penny candy = 1個1ペニーほどのアメ

*be turned into A = Aに変えられる

B We enjoyed tasting the *beverages**, but I don't drink much, so I just bought two kinds of *apple syrup**. They're really good on ice cream or mixed with *club soda**!

*beverage = 飲み物 [発音: ベバリジ]

*syrup = シロップ [発音: スィラプ]

*club soda = ソーダ水

C It is a cool place, and the staff is very kind. I loved the *nostalgic feeling** of Ringo School Cidery.

*nostalgic feeling = 懐かしい気分

D During summer vacation, I went to Nagano with my family. We go there every year at this time.

E This year, we went to the Ringo School Cidery*, in Iizuna. It is called that because it's in an old school building.

*cidery = シードル醸造所 (winery=ワイン醸造所)

F There, they make *apple cider** and *hard apple cider** from local apples. The classrooms have been turned into shops where they sell bottled beverages, *baked goods** and other things.

*(apple) cider = 濾過も殺菌もされていない
搾りたてのリンゴジュース

*hard (apple) cider = リンゴ酒

*baked goods = 焼き菓子, 菓子パン

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。

Do you dream of wedding bells at Taco Bell? Want to say "I do" at Mickey D's? Or is a Kentucky Fried wedding more your style? Well, couples who choose to get married at a fast-food restaurant are not as ①**rare** as you might think. In fact, more and more people are ②**opting for** fast-food weddings. One big reason is the cost. It's ③**considerably** cheaper than a sit-down meal at a traditional *wedding reception**. And for one couple who won a Dunkin' Donuts contest, it was ④**absolutely** free! Another reason is that the couple really likes the food. One couple chose to get married at Subway because they both ate there nearly every day. Others choose fast-food places for ⑤**sentimental** reasons. One couple *tied the knot** at the Burger King where they had met while working part-time there. Finally, some people decide on such locations just because they are unique. With more and more people doing it, however, these people may have to look elsewhere.

choosing • completely • much
emotional • uncommon

- wedding reception = 結婚披露宴
- tie the knot = 結婚する = get married

Answers on p. 11.

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ANSWERS

P2 POP QUIZ

- 1-extremely 2-watch cartoons
3-treat you to 4-slugs 5-took turns
6-run some errands 7-next but thing
8-souvenir

P2 MATCHING

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

P3 1-POINT QUIZ

- ①-did ②-have done
1-hasn't snowed 2-studied
3-worked 4-haven't finished 5-lived
6-have never been 7-has worked
8-didn't go 9-forgot 10-haven't given

P4 MICRO LESSON QUIZ

- 1-drive a stick 2-think of it as 3-clockwise
4-a go bag 5-meant well 6-wholesome
7-big deal 8-gets good mileage

P4 SENTENCE SCRAMBLE

- 1-I could have sworn that I had his address.
2-I could have sworn you said 1:30, not 1:00.
3-I could have sworn I gave you the room key.
4-I could've sworn I heard the phone ring.
5-I could have sworn that they were open
24 hours.

P6 PREPOSITIONS

- a-in b-about c-X d-from e-with f-on g-from

P6 HOW WOULD YOU RESPOND?

- 1-d 2-b 3-a

P8 LISTEN CAREFULLY

- a-parks b-dogs c-clean
d-food e-passed f-water g-human

P8 WHAT COMES NEXT?

- a-The other night b-go to the bathroom
c-No one knows d-placing bets
e-give details

P9 YOUR TURN

- a-cabin b-grill c-stars d-closed
e-morning f-cabin g-river

P10 HOW MUCH DO YOU

UNDERSTAND? 1-T 2-F 3-F

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

P11 SIMPLIFY IT!

- 1-uncommon 2-choosing 3-much
4-completely 5-emotional

That's Not ENGLISH!

Tammy (T) and her husband, Bill (B), are trying to figure out what to do for dinner.

B: So, do you want to go outside for dinner or **eat in**?

T: Well, I don't want to **get dressed up** and go out. But I don't feel like cooking, either.

B: OK. I'll cook.

T: Good luck with that. We haven't been to the **grocery store** yet this week.

B: Then why don't we just order Chinese?

T: We can **order in**, but I don't feel Chinese.

B: I'm easy, so let's get whatever you want.

T: The problem is I don't know what I want. Let's look through the takeout menus. Um, there's Bobby's Pizza, Sushi Hut, Chan's Chinese Palace, Zapata's....

B: Oh! Mexican sounds good!

T: Darn! It says they don't deliver.

B: That's OK. I can go pick it up. That place is just close by corner, and I've been **craving** something spicy lately.

T: OK. Mexican it is!

★ eat in = 家で食事をする ↔ eat in = 外食をする

★ get dressed up = おめかしする

★ grocery store = 食料品店

★ order in = (飲食物の)デリバリーを注文する

★ crave A = Aが欲しくてたまらない

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 ~~go outside~~ → go out

a A: Are you going to **go out** for dinner with your coworkers tonight.

B: Yes. You can come with me, though.

b A: Let's **go out** for lunch today!

B: OK. Do you want to try that new French place near the bookstore?

② ~~feel Chinese~~

→ **feel like (having) Chinese (food)**

a A: I **feel like Chinese** tonight.

B: Me, too. Let's order in.

b A: Do you **feel like Chinese food** tonight?

B: Not really. I had that last night. I feel like curry tonight.

③ ~~close by corner~~ → around the corner

a A: Where does he live?

B: Just **around the corner** from here.

b A: Where's the new cafe you went to?

B: It's just **around the corner**. We can go there tomorrow, if you want.

キヤサリン・A クラフト
里中哲彦 監訳
そのまま
仕事で使える
英語表現 189

CHIKUMA SHINSHO

“Please”と言ったら
いやな顔をされた……
(→丁寧な伝え方は189ページ)

ビジネスメールからプレゼンまで
ただ伝えるだけでなく
相手に信頼してもらための
丁寧でスマートな伝え方。

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日本人には出てこない
簡単なのに

朝起きてから夜寝るまで
一度覚えたら自然に使える
日常フレーズ

「デザートは別腹です」
× What a trouble!
→ 正解は214ページ

「面倒くさい!」
× I have another stomach
for dessert.
→ 正解は168ページ

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 []?