楽しみながら英語を身につけましょ!
PEOPLE

Oct 2022 Z comes PHZZICO OHIZZ CO HOUGO



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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。

fault • wish • around the corner kid-friendly • one too many besides • couldn't tell • think straight

- 1. A: Let's go shopping this afternoon!
 - B: I () I could, but I have to study. I have a big test tomorrow.
- 2. A: I've never been there. What's it like?
 - B: It's a casual restaurant. We like it because they have a () menu.
- 3. A: We lost the game because of me.
 - B: It wasn't your ().
 - A: Yes, it was. I dropped the ball.
- 4. A: I heard Christmas music at the mall today. It's way too early for that!
 - B: Not really. Halloween is next week, so Christmas is just ()!
- 5. A: Takako's English is really good.
 - B: I know! I wish I had her knack for* foreign languages. (
 English, she speaks French and Chinese.
- 6. A: Your speech was awesome!
 - B: Thanks. I was really nervous.
 - A: Really? I (). You looked very *confident** to me!
- 7. A: There was a *peeping Tom** at my window last night!
 - B: Oh, my gosh! Did you call the police?
 - A: No. I just froze! I panicked and couldn't ()!
- 8. A: Is it true that Alex got fired?
 - B: Yes. He was late (times.
 - A: Well, we *warned him about** being late, but he didn't listen.

Answers on p. 11

- ★ have a knack for A = ~の才がある
- * confident = 自身がある
- ★ peeping Tom = のぞき見する男
- * warn someone about A = Aについて人に警告する

MATCHING

The examples below contain

~ one likes [人の好きな~]
or one's favorite~[人の一番好きな~].

Can you match the parts that go together? 上と下をつないで意味の通る文章を作りましょう。

A: *Titanic* is on TV tonight. [1]=[b]

A: How was the music festival? [2]=[

A: Do you see anything you like? [3]=[

A: Why didn't you dance at the party? [4]=[

A: Mom! Where's my favorite shirt? [5]=[

A: They're out of my favorite donuts. [6]=[

A: Her son takes that car everywhere! [7]=[

A: Did you buy Jessica a costume for the Halloween party? [8]=[

[a] B: It's in the laundry hamper*.

[b] B: Oh! That's my favorite movie!

[c] B: Yes. It's his favorite toy.

[d] B: Yes. Can I see* that silver ring?

[e] B: The DJ didn't play any songs I liked.

- [f] B: No. We didn't find any she liked. I'll have to make one for her.
- [g] B: Well, I'm sure they have other ones you'll like almost as much.
- [h] B: It was awesome! There were lots of bands I liked.

Answers on p. 11

★ laundry hamper = 洗濯物箱

★ Can I see A?

= Aを見せてもらえますか?



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。

HAVE can be a **main verb** or a **helping verb**. Look at the examples:

- ① A: **Do** you **have** a pet?
 - B: Yes, I do. I have a dog.
 - A: **Do** you **have** a test tomorrow?
 - B: No, we **don't**. We **don't** have a test.
 - A: **Did** you **have** breakfast?
 - B: Yes, I *did*. I **had** eggs for breakfast.
 - A: **Are** you **having** a meeting now?
 - B: Yes, we are. We are having a meeting.
 - A: Will the kids have fun at the party?
 - B: Yes, they will. The kids will have fun.
- ② A: Has she ever been to Spain?
 - B: Yes, she *has*. She *has* been to Spain.
 - A: *Has* John called?
 - B: No, he *hasn't*. He *hasn't* called yet.
 - A: When you arrived, *had* everyone **left?**
 - B: Yes, they had. They had all left.

\cdot What's the Rule? $\cdot\cdot\cdot$

Circle the correct answer.

- ① In the examples in ① above, "have" is used as [a main verb (本動詞) a helping verb (助動詞)].
- ② In the examples in ② above, "have" is used as [a main verb (本動詞) a helping verb (助動詞)].

Underline the main verb in each sentence. Finish the question that goes with each answer.

- 1. Q: an appointment? A: Yes, I do. I have an appointment.
- 2. Q: abroad? A: No, I haven't. I've never been abroad.
- 3. Q: dinner now? A: No, he isn't. He isn't having dinner now.
- 4. Q: a headache? A: No, I don't. I don't have a headache.
- 5. Q: a ghost? A: Yes, I have. I have seen a ghost.
- 6. Q: the report? A: Yes, he has. He has finished the report.
- 7. Q: soccer practice today? A: Yes, I did. I had soccer practice today.
- 8. Q: a party on Friday? A: Yes, I am. I'm having a party on Friday.
- 9. Q: a snack later? A: Yes, I will. I will have a snack later.
- 10. Q: When you got home,

dinner?

A: Yes, they had. When I got home, my wife and kids had already eaten dinner.

Answers on p.11







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twitter 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。

engrossed in • thrifty • sunshiny fixed • a knack for • pretentious business days • yawning

- 1. A: It's a beautiful, () day!
 - B: It sure is! There's not a cloud in the sky.
- 2. A: That class was so boring.
 - B: Yeah. I couldn't stop ()! I almost fell asleep.
- 3. A: I've been spending too much lately.
 - B: Me, too. I wish I were (
 like my sister.
- 4. A: Didn't you hear the phone ring?
 - B: No, sorry. I was () the game I was playing.
- 5. A: My sister wants to be an engineer.
 - B: She must be* smart!
 - A: She has () math.
- 6. A: He comes from a very wealthy* family.
 - B: I didn't know that.
 - A: Because he's not () at all. He never boasts* about his money.
- 7. A: This is a stray kitten last week!
 - B: Aw! Cute! Are you looking for a home for it? Or are you going to keep it?
 - A: I'm going to keep her. I'm taking her to the vet's* to have her ().
- 8. A: We're very sorry for the mistake.
 - B: Thank you for correcting it.
 - A: It may take 2 to 3 (for the correction to appear on your online statement*.
 - B: OK. Thank you.

Answers on p. 11

- must be = ~であるに違いない
- · wealthy = お金持ち, 裕福な
- boast about A = Aを自慢する
- vet's (office) = 動物病院, 獣医のところ
- · statement = 明細書

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。

SEE [HEAR, SMELL, etc.] **A** DO [DOING] **A**が~する[~している]のを見る[聞こえる・匂いがするなど]

EX: I my his new saw son riding bicycle neighbor's

I saw my neighbor's son riding his new bicycle.

- 1. I the feed birds their babies watched
- 2. I in saw the park girls some rope jumping
- 3. a I cat my meow patio heard outside
- a up arm her she She felt when spider screamed crawling
- 5. I I and saw then smoke smelled burning, something

Answers on p.11



That's No Excuse!

Helen Green is in her early 80s now. She lives in an apartment at Silver Flats, a *retirement village* in a small town. She lived by herself in her own home for several years after her husband *passed away*, but when she turned 80, her only son, Martin, started to worry about her living out in the country all alone. He *was afraid that* if anything happened to her, no one would be able to help her. He lived far away in *the next state*, and Helen's nearest neighbor lived a mile away. The hospital was in town, which was a 20-minute drive from her house. It wasn't easy, but Martin finally *got his mom to move* to Silver Flats.

At first, Helen missed her home, but she soon *got used to* it there. She's made friends there, and she plays bingo, goes for walks, cooks, and just *gossips* with them.

One day when Martin went to see his mom, she took him for a walk and *showed him around* the village. She pointed out some of her friends along the way.

"That woman watering the flowers over there is Mary. Her son's a doctor. You should have gone to medical school. You would have been a good doctor," Helen said.



"I know, Mom, but I like being a school teacher," Martin said.

Then Helen pointed to another woman and said, "See the woman next to the golf cart? That's Laura.

Her son visits her twice a week. I wish you could visit me that often."

"I'll try to come more often," he added. He was beginning to think moving his mother to the retirement village had been a mistake!

Then his mom said, "That's Donna, over there. She's the woman in the white sweater, holding a tennis racket. I've told you about her. Her son is a teacher, too. He *texts* her every morning and every night before bed. Why don't you ever text me?"

"Mom," Martin shouted. He was *losing his patience*. "You hate technology! You don't even have a cell phone!" he said.

"That's no excuse," his mom said. "I know YOU have one!"

That's no excuse. = それは言い訳にならない retirement village = 高齢者居住地区 pass away = 亡くなる = die be afraid (that) SV = ~のことを心配している the next state = 隣の洲 get someone to do = 人に~してもらう[させる] get used to A = A~慣れる gossip = うわさ話をする, 雑談する show someone around A = 人に~を案内する text = (携帯電話で)メールを送る lose one's patience = 泣きながら

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Put the prepositions in the blanks to finish Mari'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)

from in in at on over

bought some Halloween candy the mall today. Even though kids don't go trick-or-treating (b) my neighborhood, I couldn't resist*. There were so many kinds of candy (c) the shelves! When I was a teenager and first bought Halloween candy (d)____, most of it was from the US, and it was just mini versions of popular candy bars* — KitKat, Snickers, Hershey bars or M&Ms packaged in Halloween wrappers*. (e)_____ the years, stores sold more and more kinds of candy (f)_ all over the world, including Europe, the Middle East and Asia. Today I saw chocolate ghosts and pumpkins, marshmallows that look like eyeballs, gummy worms and bats, skull-shaped lollipops, Halloween Pocky, and black potato chips. I didn't see any of the mini candy bars I used to see, and I was surprised to see that most of the snacks and candy were made

(g)____Japan!

• can't resist = 我慢できない

- candy bar = チョコレートベースの棒状の菓子
- wrapper = 包み紙
 - 英語リスニングが無料でできる! (www.et-people.com

How would you

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: Hi, Mike!

B: Hi! Long time no see!

A: Yeah, it's been a while.

a. What's new?

b. What's been going?

c. What have you been up to?

d. How've things been?

A: I saw Camilla the other day.

B: She has a new boyfriend, I hear.

A: I know. I met him!

B: (

a. Is he nice?

b. Oh, what's he like?

c. Well, what does he like?

d. And ... what did you think of him?

A: Did I tell you I changed jobs?

B: No! When did this happen?

A: Last month. So far I love my new job.

a. Where do you like it?

b. What do you like about it?

c. Why do you like it so much?

d. What's the best thing about it?



Susan's Diary

♦ Friday, September 30th (10:05 p.m.)

I just got off the phone with my sister. She was complaining about the weather. It's much colder there than it is here in Nagoya. They had their first **frost** the other night when the temperature dipped below O°C. The days are still warm, though, so she doesn't want all the plants in her vegetable garden to die just yet. She has some peppers and tomatoes that are almost ripe, so every day she checks the weather forecast and then covers the plants when necessary. It seems like a lot of work to me! But she loves her garden! I suppose that's why she complains when fall comes — because she dreads the winter months when she can't work in her garden. It's so cold in the winter in New Jersey, where she lives. It's not like Nagoya, where we can see flowers all year round. There, nothing blooms in the winter. The trees are bare, the grass is brown and most other plants look like they're dead. The only green plants in her yard are evergreens, and the only bright colors are the red berries on some of the bushes. No wonder she decorates two Christmas trees every year!

Notes and examples:

complain about A = ~について文句を言う

- ① The customer complained about the service.
- ② A: What's he complaining about now? B: He thinks the prices are too high.

frost = 霜

- ① Our first frost is usually in December.
- ② A: Why are you bringing the potted plants in? B: Because we're expecting the first frost of the season tonight.

dip below ___ degrees = (気温が) ____ 度より下がる

- 1 It might dip below zero degrees tonight.
- ② A: It was cold last night!B: I know. I think it dipped below 5 degrees!

dread A = Aのことを考えてめいいる[重くなる]

- ① | dread tomorrow's test. | hate math.
- (2) A: Why do you dread Christmas so much? B: Because the store gets so busy and some customers get really *pushy**.

bare = 裸の, 裸体の, むき出しの

- ① I hate socks. I prefer to do yoga in bare feet.
- (2) A: It's so sunny in your apartment.B: Only in the winter, when the trees are bare.

(It's) No wonder (that) SV

= ~なのは当然だ、~は不思議ではない

- ① A: He has lived in Japan for 16 years.
 - B: No wonder his Japanese is so good!
- ② A: Karl has a big presentation at 1:00.
 - B: No wonder he's wearing a suit today! He looks nervous.

*pushy = 態度のでかい





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 an announcement heard at a bookstore.

Attention, customers. Thank you for shopping at Books Galore today. We have a few announcements to share with you. First, today's winner of a (a)___ dollar Books Galore gift card is Sherry Wilson. We'll post it on all of our social (b) accounts, but if you know Sherry, tell her to stop in and pick up her card! And if you haven't put your name in the pumpkin yet, you still have (c)_____! We're drawing* one name every day this month. You can put your name in the pumpkin each time you (d)_____ us. If you're shopping as a family, each family member can fill out* a card. There's no age requirement*, and no purchase* is necessary. The final drawing* will be on Halloween, when the person whose name is drawn will (e)_____ 100-dollar Books Galore gift card. Speaking of Halloween, we have Spooky* Story Sessions every (f)_____ month. The kids will love it! Unfortunately, we can't take reservations, so come early if you want to get a (g) Spooky Story Sessions start at 10:00! Don't be late or you'll miss all the fun!

- draw A / drawing = Aを引く / くじ引き
- fill out A = Aに記入する
- age requirement = 年齢の条件
- purchase = 購入



Answers Zon p. 115

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。

Kate (K) and Yukari (Y) are talking over coffee.

- Y: So, I had to call the vet's office yesterday.
- K: Oh, is your terrier sick again?
- Y: No, Chopin is fine. It was about Mini, the toy poodle.
- K: Oh, Mini! She's so cute. What's wrong?
- (a)______, I hope.
 Y: Well, as you know, she's fat, but her legs are
- K: Yes. I remember! Like little toothpicks!
- Y: Well, yesterday, when she jumped out of the car, she yelped*. And after that, she wouldn't move. She stood still and kept her right back leg bent and off the ground.
- K: That doesn't sound good.
- Y: I know. So I called my vet. He told me to just . He said to také her to see him if she doesn't get better soon.
- K: And how's she doing?
- Y: She's getting better. She's kind of a baby* pain, so maybe it wasn't as bad as she made it seem.
- K: She was being (e)

skinny • nothing serious • dramatic when it comes to • wait and see

• yelp = (犬が痛がって) キャンキャン鳴く

• a baby = 甘えん坊, 弱虫







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. Sometimes there is more than one right answer. Then compare your answers to Karen's on p.11.

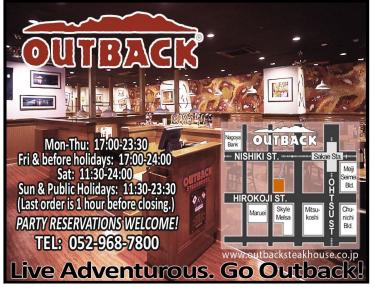
Ilike Japanese sweets, or *wagashi*. There are many types of wagashi. *Rakugan* is a kind of a hard candy; *monaka* is a wafer shell filled with (a)

paste; yokan is a kind of jelly (or what Americans call "jello") made from beans; dango are chewey* dumplings usually made from rice; manju, daifuku and dorayaki are different kinds of cakelike* sweets. And there are lots of other sweets sold in certain* areas or at certain times of year. For instance, in the (b) ______, many Japanese sweet shops sell sweets made with chestnuts*. One seasonal treat* I like is kuri-kinton, or sweet

dumplings. I don't buy them often because they are expensive for me, and they seem to go up in every year. So for me, they are a *special treat**. By the way, when I was young, I thought "sweets" meant only cake. In (e) days, I didn't appreciate the flavor of Japanese sweets. I thought, "Who buys Japanese sweets? I bet that only old people buy them!" I still like cake now. However, these days, when I want something (f) ,
I tend to choose* Japanese sweets. I don't know why or since when. Am I getting

- · chewy = かみごたえがある
- · cake-like = ケーキのような
- ・certain A = あるA
- ・for instance = 例えば = for example
- ·chestnut(s) = 栗
- ・seasonal treat = 季節の味覚
- ・special treat = 特別な楽しみ
- ・appreciate A = Aの良さが分かる
- ・I bet (that) SV = ~に違いない
- tend to do = ~する傾向がある







HOW MUCH UNDERSTAND!

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

We know that water pollution is dirty water and air pollution is dirty air, but the term "light pollution" is a bit harder to define. "Light pollution" refers to the excessive use of artificial light. Sources of light pollution include homes and businesses, cars and other vehicles, street lights, and advertisements. Light pollution is composed of four different elements: glare, skyglow, light trespass and clutter. Glare is light whose brightness is uncomfortable to look at. Skyglow is the lightening of the night sky. An estimated 80% of the world's population witnesses this phenomenon frequently. Light trespass is light that falls where it should not, such as when street lights shine into bedroom windows at night. Finally, clutter is a group of light sources, such as neon signs and other types of illuminated advertisements, that are confusing to the eye. Why are these types of lighting referred to as pollution? Because they can cause public safety issues and ecological damage.

- T•F 1. An oncoming car with its headlights on highbeam, making it difficult for you to see, is an example of glare.
- **T F** 2. Most people living in cities have probably seen skyglow.
- T F 3. Clutter is less likely to be seen in Tokyo than in the Australian outback.

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OUT OF ORDER

Can you put Mie'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?



He was surprised and scared*. He doesn't like cats. He shouted to me that it was upstairs*, and then he went back into his room and stayed there.

*be scared = 怖がっている ・ *be upstairs = 2階にいる

A funny thing happened* a few days ago.

About half an hour later, when my family was eating dinner, my son saw something white move* in the hallway. It was a cat. The cat saw him, too, but it quickly ran away.

*see A do = Aが~するのを見る

The next day around lunchtime, I saw the cat drinking water from the *lotus* flower pot** in the garden. When it saw me, it ran away.

*lotus = ハス, 蓮 · *flower pot = 植木鉢

When I was cooking dinner, I saw something white move in the *hallway**. I went to see what it was, but I didn't see anything.

*hallway = hall = 玄関ホール, 廊下

After dinner, my son went up to his *room**. An hour or so later, he opened his door to *leave** his room, and he saw the cat in the upstairs hall.

*room = bedroom = 寝室 · *leave A = Aを出る

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。

Thirteen is considered an **ominous** number. but there is an even more frightening number -666. In the Bible that number is said to be the "Number of the Beast." The Beast is another name for Satan. In 2006, that number appeared as a date because June 6th, 2006, can also be written 6-6-6. Many superstitious @mothers-to**be** decided to avoid giving birth on that date. They didn't want their children to live with the 3stigma of having that number as their date of birth. Most doctors didn't mind @shifting the delivery dates, but of course they would not move the date if it would **sendanger** the mother or the baby. Not all people are superstitious, however, and some women had their babies on 6-6-6 as scheduled. One woman said she didn't think the number was important. She said, "At least the date is easy to remember."

moving • unlucky • pregnant women negative association • put at risk

Answers on p. 11

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ANSWERS

P2 POP QUIZ

1-wish 2-kid-friendly 3-fault 4-around the corner 5-Besides 6-couldn't tell 7-think straight 8-one too many

P2 MATCHING

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

P3 1-POINT QUIZ

①—a main verb ②—a helping verb

1–Do you have 2–Have you (ever) been 3–Is he having 4–Do you have 5–Have you (ever) seen 6–Has he finished 7–Did you have 8–Are you having 9–Will you have 10–had your wife and kids (already) eaten

P4 TWITTER QUIZ

1-sunshiny 2-yawning 3-thrifty

4-engrossed in 5-a knack for 6-pretentious

7-fixed 8-business days

P4 SENTENCE SCRAMBLE

1–I watched the birds feed their babies.

2–I saw some girls jumping rope in the park.

3-I heard a cat meow outside my patio door.

4—She screamed when she felt a spider crawling up her arm.

5–I smelled something burning, and then I saw smoke.

P6 PREPOSITIONS

a-at b-in c-on d-X e-Over f-from g-in

P6 HOW WOULD YOU RESPOND?

1-b 2-c 3-a

P8 LISTEN CAREFULLY

a-10 b-media c-time d-visit e-receive f-Saturday g-seat

P8 WHAT COMES NEXT?

a-Nothing serious b-skinny c-wait and see d-when it comes to e-dramatic

P9 YOUR TURN

a-bean b-autumn[fall] c-chestnut d-price e-those f-sweet g-old

P10 HOW MUCH DO YOU UNDERSTAND?

1-T 2-T 3-F

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

P11 SIMPLIFY:

1—unlucky 2—pregnant women 3—negative mark 4—moving 5—put at risk _

That's ENGLISH!

Aya (A) is interviewing Kei (K) for a project.

- A: I talked to you years ago about how you get your news. Has anything changed?
- K: Especially nothing. I still get the news from TV and the newspaper, mostly.
- A: What about the radio?
- K: I used to listen to it in my car, but I don't drive much these days.
- A: I see you've upgraded to a smartphone. Do you ever read the news on your phone?
- K: I sometimes read just the headlines, but it's too hard to read whole articles on my phone.
- A: What part of the paper do you read first?
- K: I read the front page of the paper first, and then the local news and sports news.
- A: I see that hasn't changed! How often do you get news updates?
- K: Twice a day. I get up early and watch the news on TV. And I read the evening paper.
- A: Could you *go without news** for a month? If not, how long do you think you could go?
- K: I couldn't go a month. When I trip abroad, I sometimes go several days without news.
- A: Is it important to pay attention to the news?
- K: Yes. We should all be well-informed citizens. We can learn the happening at home and abroad from the news.

★ go without A = Aなしで済ませる[生きて行く]

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 **Especially nothing.** → Not really.
- A: Are you nervous about giving your speech?B: Not really. I've done it before.
- ы A: Do you want to go out for dinner?
 - B: Not really. I'm kind of tired. Can we just order something?
- ② trip abroad → travel abroad → take a trip abroad
- I'm planning to travel abroad next spring.
- - B: I'd go to Australia and visit friends there.
- ③ the happening → what's going on → what's happening
- I check social media to find out what's going on in my area.
- A: Do you hear those sirens?
 B: I do. Sounds like a lot of sirens. I wonder what's happening downtown.

