

Aug. 2021 GAMES · PUZZLES · QUIZZES · JOKES ...



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POP GUIZ!

Did you read last month's ETP? Take the quiz! Fill in the blanks with the choices below. 下の表現を使って空欄を埋めましょう。

startled • don't get me wrong dreaming • assumed • limping sprained • swollen • otherwise

- 1. A: Why are you (
 - B: I fell off my bike and hurt my knee.
- 2. A: I called your house, but you didn't answer.
 - B: Oh, sorry. When my *landline* rang, I

 () it was a *sales call*.
- 3. A: What happened to you?
 - B: Oh, I () my ankle when I playing soccer with my kids.
- 4. A: You were moving your feet a lot last night.
 - B: I was? Hmm. Maybe it's because I was () I was a ballerina!
- 5. A: Did you hear that noise last night?
 - B: Yes! It () me! It sounded like a gun shot! What was it?
- 6. A: It's 6:00! Time to go home.
 - B: Yay! (), I love my job, but I'll be glad to get out of here today!
 - A: Me, too. It sure was long day!
- 7. A: I got my second COVID shot on Sunday!
 - B: You did? That's great! How did you feel *afterwards*?
 - A: I had a fever of 37 degrees, but I felt fine ().
 - B: That's good.
- 8. A: Do my eyes look (
 - B: A little, but they are really red, too. What happened?
 - A: I don't know. They started itching while I was out running. I must be allergic to something in the air.

- Answers on p. 11

- ★ landline = 固定電話
- * sales call = 売り込みの電話
- * a long day = 大変な一日
- * afterward(s) = その後
- * be allergic to A = Aに対してアレルギがある

MATCHING

The examples below contain

have trouble *do*ing・have difficulty *do*ing [~するのに苦労する・~するのが難しい]

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

I was late to the meeting because ... [1]=[b]
My sons are both very tall, so ... [2]=[]
My grandma has **arthritis**, so ... [3]=[]
My dad drives a classic car, so ... [4]=[]
We should take the train because ... [5]=[]
I have trouble reading **fine print**, so ... [6]=[]
When I have trouble falling asleep, ... [7]=[]
If you have trouble **breathing**, ... [8]=[]

- [a] ... take this medicine **right away.**
- [b] ... I had trouble finding the building.
- [c] ... he has trouble finding parts for it.
- [d] ... I read in bed until I get sleepy.
- [e] ... I always carry my reading glasses.
- [f] ... I sometimes have trouble finding suits that fit them.
- [g] ... she often has trouble going up and down the stairs.
- [h] ... if we drive, we'll have trouble finding a place to park downtown.
- ★ arthritis = 関節炎
- ★ fine print = 細かい文字
- ★ breathe = 呼吸する
- ★ right away = すぐに
- ★ reading glasses = 老眼鏡

Answers on p. 11

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-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。

TRY TO DO • TRY DO ing • TRY A • TRY A ON

can be confusing. Look at the examples below:

- ① You can't open the jar? I'll try to open it. (Can I open it? I don't know.)
- ② This room is smoky. I'll **try opening** a window. (Can I open it? Yes. Will it clear the air? I don't know.) That looks fun. I'd like to **try painting**, too. (Can I paint? Yes. Will I be good at it? I don't know.)
- This cake looks delicious. I can't wait to try it. (Can I eat it? Yes. Will it taste good? I don't know.)
- That's a cute shirt. Let me try it on. (Can I put it on? **Yes.** Will it fit me well? I don't know.)

What's the Rule?

Circle the correct answer.

- ① We use [try to do · try doing · try A · try A on*] when it's not clear if we can succeed or not. (~しようとする)
- ② We use [try to do · try doing · try A · try A on*] when we can do it, but we don't know if it will have the effect we want / if we'll do it well or not. (試しに~してみる)
- 3 We use [try to do · try doing · try A · try A on*] when we want to know how something tastes. (~を試食・試飲する) Note: See ① for the meaning of **try to eat / try to drink**.
- 4 We use [try to do · try doing · try A · try A on*] when we want to see how something looks on us. (~を試着する) Note: See ① for the meaning of **try to put on**.

* try A on = try on A

Circle the correct answer in each sentence.

- 1. [Try Try eating] this pasta! It's so good.
- 2. I called Jane, but I couldn't reach her. I guess I'll [try to text • try texting] her.
- 3. She [tried on tried to put on] about ten dresses before she found one she liked.
- 4. I think you'd like this wine. Do you want to [try • try to drink] it?
- 5. It took too long to get here. Next time we'll [try to take • try taking] the express train.
- 6. If your phone is acting up, why don't you [try to restart • try restarting] it?
- 7. The character in this book believes that his wife has [tried to kill • tried killing] him twice.
- 8. I [tried to take tried taking] the medicine he gave me, but it didn't help my headache.
- 9. In the story, Cinderella's ugly *stepsisters* both [tried on • tried to put on] the glass slipper, but they couldn't fit their feet in them.
- 10. I think I need a new bike. My brother and I [tried to fix • tried fixing] mine, but we couldn't.
- 11. Doctor, she has a fever and feels nauseous. She [tried • tried to eat] a banana, but she threw it up. She can't keep any food down.
- 12. I [tried to open tried opening] the window. but it was stuck.

• acting up = 調子が悪い

Answers on p.11

• stepsister = 親の再婚による義理の姉妹

• stuck = 動かない

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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。

workout • crown • pampered in the nick of time • no-no cutting in and out • irks me • grilled

- 1. A: Our sons came over for dinner, so we () some steaks.
 - B: Nice! The weather was perfect for that.
- 2. A: Are you going to the gym? I thought you were tired.
 - B: I am tired. But I know I'll feel better after a good ().
- 3. A: No dessert for me. But you go ahead.
 - B: Really? Not even a parfait?
 - A: Desserts are a (on my diet.
- 4. A: Did you sleep on the flight?
 - B: No. The guy next to me kept talking to me.
 - A: Oh, it () when people do that.
- 5. A: I was so mad! I told him
 - B: What? What did you tell him?
 - A: I told him he'd better —
 - B: Sorry. You're ().
- 6. A: I have to call the dentist.
 - B: Time for a checkup?
 - A: No. I broke a () when I was eating some hard candy.
- 7. A: Did you get caught in the rain last night?
 - B: No. I got home (
 - A: Me, too. I walked in the door just as it started pouring down rain!
- 8. A: Did you have a nice trip?
 - B: Yes! The hotel had excellent service.
 They really () us!
 - A: I told you that hotel was awesome!

Answers on p. 11

hard candy = あめ・get caught in the rain = 雨に遭う pour down rain = 雨がザーザー降る



Your turn

空欄に入る言葉を考えてみましょう。 数字、動詞、熟語などを入れてください。 答は11ページを参考にして下さい。

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

I took my dogs, Minnie and Chopin, to the vet's office to get their vaccines last April. At the time, Minnie had a fever and was lethargic. I thought she just wasn't (that day, but I thought it wasn't serious. I kept an eye on her, and after a while she seemed to). But she was losing weight. I had recently changed the kind of (I gave her, so I thought it might be because of that. But she kept () weight even though my other dog, Chopin, was gaining)! So yesterday, weight and getting (e I decided Minnie should go back to the vet's. I asked my mom to take her because I had to). The vet said she was very dehydrated. He said she has diabetes, and he wanted to do some tests to find the cause. Now I have to give her insulin shots twice a), at meals, but she's getting better.

- ・lethargic=無気力, だるい
- ・keep an eye on A=Aの様子を見る
- · dehydrated=脱水状態
- · diabetes=糖尿病

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Jill Left Her Glasses in the Car

Jill is **nearsighted**. She has glasses, but she doesn't like to wear them, so she often **has trouble seeing** things and people that are far away.

The other day, Jill went downtown to have lunch and do some shopping. On the drive there, she wore her glasses, of course, but then she left them in the car. She didn't think she'd need them.

When she went into the first shop, she **ran into** her next-door neighbor, Laura, who was just leaving as Jill walked in.

"Hi, Jill! Fancy meeting you here!" Laura said.

"Seems like I just saw you!" Jill said.

"That's because you did," she joked. They had seen each other earlier that morning.

After Laura left, Jill started shopping. She bought a dress at that first shop, and then she moved on to the next and the next. After buying a few things, she stopped for lunch.

While waiting for her food, Jill noticed a man coming towards her. She couldn't **make out** the face until he got pretty close. It was her dentist!

"Hi, Jill!" he said. "It's John Rice. Remember me?"

"Of course I do, Dr. Rice! I don't have my glasses on, so I couldn't **tell** it was you until you got up close. Sorry!" she explained.

They talked for a bit, and Dr. Rice left the restaurant.

By the time Jill finished eating, she was a little **chilly** because the air conditioner in the restaurant

was **on high**. She decided not to order dessert. She wanted to go outside and warm up.

After she paid the bill, she went out and stood on the sidewalk in the sun. "Ah, it's **nice and warm!**" she thought. Then she saw a tall person who seemed to be waving at her from across the street. Without her glasses, she couldn't see who it was, but she waved back anyway. Then the person crossed the street and came towards her, still waving.

As the person got closer, Jill could tell it was a man, but she had no idea who he was. He kept walking towards her, and she kept her hand up in the air. But then the man passed her! Then he walked up to a pretty woman who was waiting for him, and he gave her a kiss on the cheek.

Jill was so **embarrassed**! She kept her hand in the air, and when a taxi stopped, she jumped in and left the **scene**!

nearsighted = 近視
have trouble ~ing = ~するのに苦労する
run into someone = 人にばったり会う
Fancy meeting you here! = こんなところで会うなんて!
make out = 分かる, 見分ける
tell = 分かる, 見分ける
chilly = 少し寒い, 寒気がする
on high = 〈電化製品などの〉「強」
nice and ~ = 十分に~, とても~
have no idea = 全く分からない
embarrassed = 恥ずかしい
scene = 現場, 場所
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PREPOSITIONS

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

空欄に前置詞を入れましょう。それぞれ一度しか使うことはできません。 前置詞の必要ない場所にはXを入れて下さい。(Answers on p.11)

as in on for for near X

I drive my car a few times a month, but I usually drive (a) only 15 minutes or so. I may have to drive for a long time someday, so I think I should get used to it. One day, I saw a poster (b) a museum in Gifu Prefecture that was having a ceramic exhibition. I wanted to go there, but it's inconveniently located. I realized the museum is (c) the *grave* of my grandparents () my mother's side. d I hadn't visited the grave for more than a year due to COVID-19, so I decided to take a drive to Gifu Prefecture. My mother and I went to the grave and the museum. It took (an hour and a half to get there. I realized that I hadn't driven my car for more than an hour in over 20 years! At the museum, I bought a cup f) a souvenir of the day I drove my car long distance for the first time (g) a long time. It was a good day for my mother and me. But after we got home, I was exhausted.

- get used to A = Aに慣れる
- realize = 気付く
- souvenir of A = Aの思い出の品
- exhausted = 疲れ切った

• exhibition = 展覧会

• grave = 墓

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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 **get used to A • get used to~ ing**. [Aに慣れる・~することに慣れる]

EX: to up I'm get you'll sure used early waking

I'm sure you'll get used to waking up early.

- 1. to I'll get hot used never **climate** Arizona's
- 2. to My got kids used classes online attending
- 3. to you used gotten Have working nights

4. I at to by get can't used trains going night

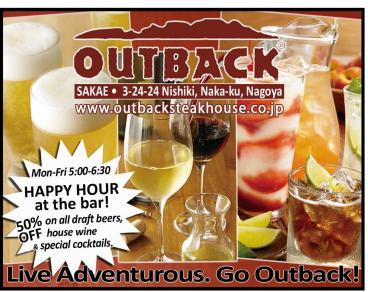
5. It to get the new took me used to **a while** system operating

• climate = 気候

• a while = しばらく







Susan's Diary

♦ Sunday, July 18th (10:05 p.m.)

I went to the SCMaglev and Railway Park at Kinjofuto Station with my friend Tosi, her daughter and her daughter's family. First we saw Dr. Yellow. I had never heard of it, but Tosi explained that it's a yellow train that's used to test the tracks. She said nobody knows when or where Dr. Yellow will run, so if you see it go by, it means you'll have good luck! She had seen Dr. Yellow many times on the track, but she saw it up close for the first time at the museum. We learned that Dr. Yellow is loaded with inspection equipment and many research engineers who keep the Shinkansen safe. Next, we tried the maglev simulator. Maglev is short for "magnetic levitation," which is a transportation system in which a train floats above the track and is pushed forward by a linear motor. In the simulator, we felt what it's like to go 581 km/hr—the world's fastest speed—on the superconducting maglev. We saw **scenery** going by the window. We didn't feel any shaking or vibration, and the inside of the train was very quiet. We felt a little g-force. It felt like we were really going 581 km/hr! They say maglev trains will be commonplace in another 10 years. I hope Tosi and I can ride a real one someday!

Notes and examples:

up close = すぐ近くで

- ① If you don't look at it up close, it looks like a real diamond.
- ② A: How was the aquarium?B: Great! We got to see a shark up close!

inspection = 検査

- They X-rayed his suitcase and then took him to the baggage inspection area.
- ② A: Why is that restaurant closed?
 B: It didn't pass the health inspection.

what it's like to do = ~ するのはどんな感じなのか

- ① I can't imagine what it's like to grow up without any brothers or sisters.
- ② A: I'd love to go to outer space!
 B: Me, too. I'd like to know what it's like to feel zero gravity.

scenery =風景, 景色

- ① The scenery in this area is like a postcard.
- ② A: What was the best part of the trip?
 B: Watching the scenery go by the train window. The leaves were changing colors!

g-force = 重力加速度

- ① Can we feel g-force on a roller coaster?
- ② A: I don't understand what g-force is. B: It's a measure of acceleration*.

commonplace = common = 普通, 当たり前, よくある

- ① Cellphones are commonplace nowadays.
- A: Look! This place has a pinball machine!
 B: They used to be common, but now I rarely see them.

*acceleration = 加速

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Respond?

可能な返事が3つあります。 当てはまらないものに X をつけましょう。 There are 3 correct responses and 1 that doesn't fit. Find the ONE answer that DOES NOT make sense.

A: A: What happened to your foot?

B: I twisted my ankle playing soccer.

A: Can you walk?

B: (1

)

a. Yes, but not very fast.

b. Not without these crutches*.

c. Yes, but I limp when I walk.

d. Barely as much as possible.

*crutches =松葉づえ

A: How do I look in these shorts?

B: Um ... they seem a little too tight.

A: OK. ... What about these black ones?

B: (2

a. They look much better on you.

b. You look much better in those.

c. Isn't there a loose-fitting pair?

d. They looks nice and comfortable.

.

A: Do you need some help?

B: Oh, thank goodness! I think I'm lost.

A: What are you looking for?

B: (3

a. I'm looking for some help.

b. The bus that goes to Green Street.

c. Do you know where the bus stop is?

d. Could you give me directions to the library.

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 talking to her friend Karen (K).

J: How was your weekend?

K: It was good! I went to the Museum of Modern Ceramic Art in Gifu.

J: Oh! (a) go all the way there?

K: They're having an exhibition called "Humans and Animals."

J: That sounds interesting.

K: It was. All of the creations were amazing,
(b) the creations of
Beth Cavener Stichter and Kim Simonsson.

J: I've never heard of them.

K: I hadn't either. I saw their works for the first time. Beth Cavener Stichter is an American woman. She makes statues of animals that (c) they're from a fantasy world. Here's a picture.

I: What a beautiful deer!

K: And these **pieces** are Kim Simonsson's. He's a Finnish man who invented a new kind of ceramic art. His pieces look like they are (d) **moss**.

J: Amazing! They're strange and beautiful (e).

especially • look like • covered in at the same time • what made you

• all the way = はるばる, わざわざ

• work(s) = 作品 = piece(s)

• moss = コケ

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





OUT OF ORDER

Can you put the 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?



The students worked on the concept* for four years.

* concept = 構想

MIT* students have created a washing machine that is powered by pedal power.

* MIT = Massachusetts Institute of Technology

And it can be taken apart and stored flat for easy transportation*.

* transportation = 輸送

The prototype* was tested successfully in Peru, and additional tests are scheduled.

* prototype = 試作

These features make it ideal for use in developing countries*.

* developing countries = 発展途上国

They used bicycle parts and empty barrels to make the machine, so it's easy and cheap to manufacture*.

* manufacture = 製造する

Tł	ne correc	t ord	er is		(Answer	on p.	.11)
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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 a TV interview with a doctor.]

HOST: Dr. Davidson, thank you for coming here today to answer our questions. The first (a) asks, "What is long Covid?"

GUEST: "Long Covid" or "long-haul Covid" refers to (b) that last for weeks or months after infection. These long-haulers, as they are called, may have shortness of breath, **fatigue**, headaches, loss of taste and (c), heart damage, muscle aches, brain fog, **chronic** cough or other symptoms.

HOST: What a long list! Who gets long Covid and why?

GUEST: Between 10% and 30% of people who get (d) with the coronavirus have long-lasting symptoms. That includes people with no symptoms at the time of the infection and people with **mild** infections.

HOST: Wait, so you're saying that a person who was asymptomatic when he tested (e) for Covid could get long Covid later?

GUEST: Exactly. And we don't know why. There are other viruses that behave like this. We think it happens because when the body fights off the (f), it causes **inflammation** and damage to organs like the heart, (g) and kidneys.

HOST: I see. OK, let's move on to the next question ...

- fatique = 疲労
- ・chronic = 慢性の
- mild = 軽い
- inflammation = 炎症

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





Listening Lab

- Read the questions below.以下の質問を読んでください。
 - 1. Which city was closer to the nuclear reactor, Chernobyl or Pripyat?
- 2. Which city has people living in it now, Chernobyl or Pripyat?
- 3. What did residents leave behind when they were forced to leave Pripyat?
- 4. When was the area called the Chernobyl Exclusion opened for tourism?
- 5. When are visitors tested for *radiation contamination** ? *放射能污染

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





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.

According to the National Cancer Institute, one-third of all cancer deaths are related to our behavior. Here are some things they recommend we do to reduce our risk. We should maintain an ideal weight, which can be done through calorie control and exercise. We should reduce total fat intake to less than 30% of total calories. We should also reduce consumption of **salt-cured**. smoked and nitrite-cured food, such as ham, sausage and smoked fish. If we consume alcohol, we should drink in moderation, which means one drink per day for women and two for men. We should increase our intake of these things that help reduce cancer risk: high-fiber foods, such as whole grains and beans; leafy greens, fruits and vegetables that contain vitamins A, E and C; and cruciferous vegetables, such as cabbage and broccoli. By making these changes, we can decrease our risk of cancer.

- T F 1. By changing our behavior, we can completely eliminate our risk of dying from cancer.
- T F 2. We should reduce our intake of bad fats and good fats combined to 30% or less.
- T F 3. Increasing our intake of fiber, alcohol, leafy greens and cruciferous vegetables can help decrease our risk of cancer.
- salt-cured = 塩漬けの
- nitrite-cured
- = 亜硝酸塩で保存された







SIMPLIFY IT!

This story is easy to understand if you replace the words in bold with the words/phrases below.

ボールド体の難しい単語や熟語を下の簡単な 単語に置き換えてみましょう。

Researchers around the world have been trying to figure out what to do with the millions of tons of various kinds of non-recyclable plastic that is thrown away every year. One group of scientist has found a way to **@dispose of** one type of plastic —styrofoam. They discovered that mealworms, which are the larvae of the darkling beetle, can be **@brought up** on a diet of **@nothing but** styrofoam because they have bacteria in their **@gut** that enables them to **@digest** the plastic. More research is needed, but researchers are hopeful that this is the first step towards solving the global plastic pollution problem.

only • raised • stomach get rid of • break down

- styrofoam = 発泡スチレン
- larvae = 幼虫 [複数]
- pollution = 汚染

Answers on p. 11

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ANSWERS

P2 POP QUIZ

1-limping 2-assumed 3-sprained 4-dreaming 5-startled 6-Don't get me wrong 7-otherwise 8-swollen

P2 MATCHING

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

P3 1-POINT QUIZ

①—try to do ②—try doing ③—try A ④—try A on

1—Try 2—try texting 3—tried on 4—try 5—try taking 6—try restarting 7—tried to kill 8—tried taking 9—tried to put on (Hint: They were unable to put the slipper on.) 10—tried to fix 11—tried to eat (Hint: She was unable to eat the banana without throwing up.) 12—tried to open

P4 TWITTER QUIZ

1–grilled 2–workout 3–no-no 4–irks me 5–cutting in and out 6–crown 7–in the nick of time 8–pampered

P4 YOUR TURN

a-feeling b-better c-food d-losing e-fat f-work g-day

P6 PREPOSITIONS

a-for b-for c-near d-on e-X f-as g-in

P6 SENTENCE SCRAMBLE

1–I'll never get used to Arizona's hot climate.

- 2–My kids got used to attending classes online[online classes].
- 3–Have you gotten used to working nights?
- 4–I can't get used to trains going by at night.
- 5-It took me a while to get use to the new operating system.

P8 HOW WOULD YOU RESPOND?

1-d 2-d 3-a

P8 WHAT COMES NEXT?

1–What made you 2–especially 3–look like 4–covered in 5–at the same time

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

P9 LISTEN CAREFULLY

a-viewer b-symptoms c-smell d-infected e-positive f-virus g-brain

P10 HOW MUCH DO YOU UNDERSTAND?

1-F 2-T 3-F

P11 SIMPLIFY IT!

1-get rid of 2-raised 3-only

4-stomach 5-break down

That's ENGLISH!

Rinji (R) and Kurt (K) are talking during their break.

- R: The Olympics start this weekend. Are you going to watch the Games?
- K: Probably not.
- R: Are you serious? We're talking about the Olympics!
- K: Yeah, I know. I'm just not into sports.
- R: I get that, but they only come around every four years!
- K: I know. I take it you're going to watch.
- R: Yes, of course.
- K: What sports are you exciting?
- R: Oh, there are so many! I hope Naomi Osaka wins! Oh, and I'lll be yelling for the Japanese men's soccer team.
- K: Soccer is really popular. I read that it's second only to baseball.
- R: I'm not surprised. Everyone I know is into soccer. Everyone besides you, I mean.
- K: So, do you think Japan will catch any gold medals in the Games?
- R: Of course! In fact, I think they will win a lot of gold medals because they'll be playing on **home turf**. At least I hope they do.
- K: I hope so, too!

★I take it (that) SV = ~だと解釈する, ~みたいだね **★home turf** = ホームグラウンド 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 exciting → excited about
- ☐ The kids are really **excited about** going to Disneyland next month.
- ы A: What is everyone so **excited about**?
 - B: We just found out that we're all getting five more days of paid vacation!
- ② yelling for → rooting for
- ☐ Good luck! We'll be rooting for you!
- ы A: I went to see the Dragons play on Friday!
 - B: I bet it was fun to go there and **root for** your favorite team in person.
 - A: It sure was.
- 3 catch \rightarrow win
- She has competed in the Olympics before. She **won** three gold medals in 2016.
- ы A: You took part in a photography contest?
 - B: Yes. And believe it or not, I won first prize in the landscape category.

