

Sep. 2022 GAMES · PUZZLES · QUIZZES · JOKES ....



# 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。

### let alone • give up on • fractured good with • compatible • cleaning out make the most of • sprinkling

- 1. A: Why did you and Bob break up?
  - B: We're just not (
    He's shy and I'm *outgoing\**.
- 2. A: Oh, my gosh! What happened to you?
  - B: I was in a car accident. I'll be OK. I just ( ) a *rib*\*.
- 3. A: Jen is going to teach 1st grade.
  - B: That's great! She's ( kids. I'm sure the students will love her!
- 4. A: It's such a nice day! Let's go to the beach.
  - B: I can't. I have a lot of work to do.
  - A: Do it later! Let's (
    this beautiful day!
- 5. A: Why don't we go out tonight? It's Friday night, and I *feel like dancing\**!
  - B: I'm tired. I don't want to leave the house, ( ) go dancing.
- 6. A: That dress looks great on you!
  - B: Thanks! I found it this weekend when I was ( ) my closet. I've never worn it before!
- 7. A: Mom, I'm going to go for a walk.
  - B: But it's raining.
  - A: It's just (
  - B: Well, take an umbrella *just in case*\*.
- 8. A: Did you pass your driver's test?
  - B: No. I *failed\** for the third time. I

    ( ) getting a license.
  - A: Don't say that! You can do it. You just need more practice.

- Answers on p. 11

- \* outgoing = 社交的
- ★ a rib = あばら骨
- ★ feel like ~ing = ~したい気分である
- \* just in case = 念のため
- \* fail (a test) = (試験に)落ちる

## **MATCHING**

The examples below contain

# be one's + fault [ ~のせいである]

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。

It's the airline's fault ... [1]=[b]

I know it's my own fault that ... [2]=[

She thinks it's my fault, ... [3]=[

It was just an accident. It was ... [4]=[

There's no need to apologize. I ... [5]=[

Our team lost, and it was ... [6]=[

The car accident was ... [7]=[

It's not my fault we got lost! It's ... [8]=[

- [a] ... no one's fault.
- [b] ... that our bags got lost.
- [c] ... I failed the test. I didn't study.
- [d] ... know it wasn't your fault.
- [e] ... Google Map's fault!
- [f] ... but I blame her for the mistake\*.
- [g] ... all my fault. I dropped the ball.
- [h] ... the other driver's fault because he ran a red light\*.
- ★ blame A (for B)

Answers on p. 11

= (Bを)Aのせいにする ★ run a red light

= 信号無視をする

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## 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。

Using **WISH** can be confusing. Look at the examples:

- ① I wish I were at the beach now.

  (But I'm not at the beach. I'm at school.)

  I wish I could go to the concert with you.

  (But I can't go with you. I have to work.)

  I wish I didn't have to work tonight.

  (But I do have to work tonight.)
- ② I wish I had studied harder for the test.
  (But I didn't study hard, so I failed it.)
  I wish I had made a reservation.
  (But I didn't make one, so I had to wait.)
  I wish I hadn't eaten so much.
  (But I ate a lot. Now I have a stomachache.)

## What's the Rule?

Circle the correct answer.

- ① In the examples in ① above, "I wish (that) ..." is followed by [S + past subjunctive (過去仮定法)

   S + past perfect subjunctive (過去完了仮定法)].
- ② In the examples in ② above, "I wish (that) ... " is followed by [ S + past subjunctive (過去仮定法)
   S + past perfect subjunctive (過去完了仮定法)].

Note: 英語では、ほとんどの場合、仮定法と直説法を表す形が同じである。

### Choose the best answer in each sentence.

- 1. I wish I [ could sing could have sung ] as well as she can. (But I can't.)
- 2. I wish I [could help could have helped] you. (But I can't.) Sorry.
- 3. I wish I [ didn't take hadn't taken ] this class. (But I did.) It's so boring!
- 4. I wish it [ were had been ] Saturday. (But it's not.) I don't feel like working.
- 5. I wish I [ knew had known ] the answer. (But I don't.) Ask Mike. Maybe he knows.
- 6. I wish I [were had been ] as tall as you. (But I'm not.) You look like a model!
- 7. I wish I [ didn't drink hadn't drunk ] so much. (But I did.) I think I'm going to throw up\*!
- 8. I wish I [ saved had saved ] more money when I was young. (But I didn't.)
- 9. I wish I [ didn't invite hadn't invited ] him to the party. (But I did.) He ruined\* it!
- 10. I wish I [ could take could have taken ] a vacation this winter. (But I can't.)

Answers on p.11

- throw up = 吐く
- ruin A = Aを台なしにする

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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。

### contagious • decaf • steering wheel blood clots • silver fox • vocational put a curse on • long Covid

- 1. A: Can I get you some coffee?
  - B: Yes, ( ), please.
- 2. A: Why do you always yawn\* when I yawn?
  - B: 'Cuz\* yawning is (
- 3. A: What is this medicine for?
  - B: It prevents ( ). I have to take it because I had a stroke\*.
- 4. A: Don't use your phone when you're driving.
  - B: I know, Dad. I have to keep my hands on the ( ) at all times.
- 5. A: Has Lucy decided on a school?
  - B: Not yet, but she is looking at a few ( ) schools. She really wants to be a pastry chef\*.
- 6. A: I'm the oldest guy in my office. Should I color my gray hair?
  - B: No! You don't look old. You're what they call a ( ).
  - A: Yeah, just like George Clooney. Ha ha.
- 7. A: Two people in my office have Covid.
  - B: My boss had it in May, and now she has ( ). She still has shortness of breath\* and gets tired easily.
  - A: I hope she recovers completely soon.
- 8. A: Do you know what this movie is about?
  - B: It's about a woman who goes to a fortune teller\* and finds out that someone has ( ) her.
  - A: Sounds OK. Let's watch that.

— Answers on p. 11

- $\cdot$  yawn =  $\pm$ l-c $\sim$  $\pm$ l-
- · cuz = cuz = cos = because = ~だから、 $\sim$ なので
- · have a stroke = 卒中を起す
- ・pastry chef = パティシエ, ケーキ料理長
- ・have shortness of breath = 息切れがする
- · fortune teller = 占い師

## 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。

Let's practice using **almost** ~ [ ~の一歩手前・もう少しで~]

EX: I at the out day gym work every almost

I work out at the gym almost every day.

- 1. to We the bus take almost always school
- 2. her She own lunch makes never almost
- 3. is I'm fall here almost excited because
- 4. of my all speak Almost friends Japanese
- 5. on in it the has menu Almost meat everything

Answers on p.11

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## **One Too Many Lobsters**

Jake and Taylor were born on the same day, but they weren't twins — they were born four years apart. They loved celebrating their birthday together every year, and their birthday was **just around the corner**. Jake was going to be five, and Taylor was going to be nine.

During the pandemic, the boys celebrated two birthdays quietly at home. They just had cake and ice cream with their parents and opened presents. This year, their parents were planning to take them and their aunt, uncle and three **cousins** out for dinner. The boys couldn't wait!

Their parents chose a **family-friendly** seafood restaurant. They had **kid-friendly** food, like fried shrimp, fish sticks, and fish tacos, but they had lobster and crab for the adults, too.

On the boys' birthday, everyone met at the restaurant. They had a reservation, so they didn't have to wait to be seated. On the way to their table, they walked past a big tank full of lobsters. Jake wanted to see them **up close**. His uncle picked him up so that he could see them better. A waiter saw them and said, "Hi, birthday boy! Do you want one of those lobsters?"

ho ho

Jake got excited! "Can I get one, Uncle Keith?" he asked.

"Sure!" he answered. "I think I'll get one, too!"

They each **picked one out** and then went to their table.

When the waiter came to take everyone's orders, the boys' parents ordered a few things for the boys to share. They didn't **realize** Jake had already ordered a lobster. When the food came, they saw an extra lobster on the waiter's tray.

"Oh, no," their mom said to their dad. "I think he brought **one too many lobsters**."

"Are you sure? Did you order one for the kids to try?" their dad said.

"No. I think it's a mistake," she said.

Hearing them, the waiter said, "The birthday boy picked this one out himself!" And he set the cooked lobster on the table in front of Jake.

Jake **immediately** started crying.

"It's OK, Jake? It's not your fault. You don't have to eat it if you don't want to," his mom said.

But Jake wouldn't stop crying. **Through his tears** he said, "Somebody killed my pet lobster!"

just around the corner = もうすぐ, もう間もなく cousin = いとこ A-friendly = A向けの, Aに優しい up close = 間近で pick A out / pick out A = Aを選ぶ realize (that) SV = ~だと気づく one too many As = 一つ余分なA, 一つだけ多すぎるA immediately = 直ちに, すぐに be one's fault = 人のせいである through one's tears = 泣きながら

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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)

### at at in of for from X

I climbed Mt. Shichimen in Yamanashi Prefecture. It's known (a)\_\_\_\_\_ natural beauty and mystical atmosphere\*. It's about 2,000 meters high. Keishin-in, which is a temple (b) the Nichiren Buddhist sect\*, is on the top of the mountain. You can see Mt. Fuji (c) the temple gate. We stayed overnight (d)\_\_\_\_\_ the inn\* attached to the temple. The temple is beautiful and big. Many monks\* live there. At night, we slept on a futon, but it wasn't a normal futon — one futon was for four people. It was very big! They say that that style was not uncommon\* (f) the old days. The next morning, we woke up about 4:00. After we got dressed and got ready to go home, we went to see the sunrise and Mt. Fuji. It was very beautiful. After that, at around 6:00, we started to climb down.

- mystical atmosphere = 神秘的な雰囲気
- Buddhist sect = 仏教宗派
- inn = 宿屋, 民宿
- monk = お坊さん
- not uncommon = 珍しくない
- climb down = 下りる
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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: Are you going to bed?

B: Yeah. Oh, I almost forgot!

A: Forgot what?

S: ( 1

Answers on p. 11

a. Setting my alarm.

b. To brush my teeth.

c. I have to take out my contacts.

d. The door! I haven't locked it yet.

A: What do you want for dinner?

B: A baked potato.

A: And what else?

B: ( 2

a. Nothing else.

b. How about a salad?

c. Whatever you make, I'm OK.

d. That's all. I'm not that hungry.

A: Sorry I'm late.

B: That's OK.

A: Have you been waiting long?

B: ( 3 )

a. No, just a few minutes.

b. No, I just got here myself.

c. Yes, but I got here really early.

d. About ten minutes, but don't mind.



# **Sugan's Diary**

♦ Saturday, August 20th (11:55 p.m.)

I went to Utsumi Beach with Noriko and some of her friends to see the fireworks tonight! We drove there and parked at Noriko's friend's restaurant. He lives in Utsumi, and his family runs a restaurant there. When we got there, lots of customers were leaving the restaurant and thanking his family. The parking area was almost full, but he said most of the cars were his friends' cars, not customers' cars, Besides us, there were many people parked there just to see the fireworks. He said the other people came there on their own even though he hadn't actually invited them. And on the way to the fireworks festival venue, many people spoke to him. We could tell that everyone likes him. The fireworks started around 7:30 and lasted about an hour. When the fireworks were over. Noriko's friend told us to wait at his restaurant to avoid the crowds. When we got there, his parents smiled and said, "Nice to meet you. Make yourselves at home!\*" While we were waiting, his family made us a small meal. I thought the reason he was a good person was that he was raised by wonderful people.

Notes and examples:

### fireworks = 花火(大会)

- 1 Okazaki has the best fireworks.
- ② A: Let's go see the fireworks! B: OK. What time do they start?

#### **Besides A =** Aの他に

- ① Besides English, she can speak French and Spanish.
- ② A: Was the pool crowded?
  - B: Not at all! Besides us, there was only one family there.

### **venue =** (大会・コンサート・会議などの) 開催地, 会場

- ① I might be late, so I'll meet you at the venue.
- ② A: I heard the concert venue has changed. B: Right. It's at Spring Hall, not Ruby Hall.

### can tell (that) SV = $\sim$ が分かる

- ① I can tell he's nervous. His hands are shaking.
- ② A: How could you tell Pochi wanted out? B: Because he always sits by the door and stares at me when he wants to go out.

### **last** = (ある期間) 続く

- 1 The war lasted nearly a decade.
- ② A: That meeting was so long!
  - B: That was nothing! Last month we had a meeting that lasted 6 and a half hours!

#### raise A / be raised = Aを育てる / 育てられる

- ① My grandmother raised me.
- ② A: Were you born in Tokyo? B: No. I was born and raised in Nagoya.

\*make oneself at home = 気楽にする







# 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 news report.

Next up we have good news for
beachgoers. Beaches in the Monty Bay area
are ready to reopen tomorrow. They were
closed when a 48-year-old man was bitten
by a (a) last Saturday
afternoon. The man, a visitor from Texas, had
been snorkeling about (b)
meters from the shore* at the time. Several
people on shore heard him scream for
(c) Three men rushed into
the water and pulled the injured man to shore,
while another man (d) 911.
A doctor who happened to be jogging* on
the beach at the time stopped and provided
first aid* until the ambulance* arrived. The
injured man was then (e)
to Monty Bay Medical Center, where his
injuries were treated. A spokesperson for
the (f) center reports that
the man is in stable condition*. Following
the incident*, three beach parks — Benton
Beach Park, Monty Bay Beach Park and
Mateo Beach Park — were closed. No
sharks have been sighted* in the area in
the past three days, so all three parks are
(g) to reopen at 6:00 a.m.
tomorrow.

- shore = 海岸
- happen to be *doing* = たまたま~している
- provide first aid= 救急処置をほどこす
- ambulance= 救急車
- in stable condition = 安定している
- incident = 事件
- sight A = Aを見つける www.et-people.com



Answers

## **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 Misako (M) are walking into a cafe.

- M: Sorry I'm so slow.
- K: Did you hurt your knee again?
- M: No. This time it's my back.
- K: Take your time. What did you do to it?
- M: I (a) picking up Callie.
- K: Callie? When I (b)\_\_\_\_\_\_, she was still a puppy!
- M: She's two now! She (c) 15 kg. When I picked her up to put her in the car to take her to the vet's, I heard a pop\*.
- K: A pop?
- M: Yeah. Something in my lower back popped! It (d) that I had to cancel Callie's vet appointment that day.
- K: That's pretty bad.
- M: I've hurt my back a few times before, and it got better after I saw my chiropractor. But I've seen him twice already, and it's not

  (e) . I'm getting old!
- K: You're not old! Maybe you just need more treatments.
- M: I hope you're right.

hurt so bad • weighs • last saw her

Answers on p.11

put my back out • getting any better

a pop = ポンという音pop = ポンとはじける





# (20 Oz

## **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 Noriko's on p.11.

One day, man tried break into\* my apartment! It happened when I lived in my old At the time, I thought I heard a noise coming from my balcony. I turned around, and I noticed the screen was open slightly\*. Although I thought it was strange, I just went over and the door. That's when I saw a stranger on my balcony! He seemed to see me, too. I locked the door\* as fast as (d)\_\_\_\_\_ I couldn't say anything, and my hands started

shaking\*. I stood rooted\* there for a moment, unable to move, and then I reached for my (e) \_\_\_\_\_\_.

I googled\* "what to do if you see a burglar\*" because I panicked and couldn't think straight\*! While I was

looking up\* what to do, the man ran

(f)\_\_\_\_\_. Later, when

the police came, they asked me what the man looked like, but I couldn't (g)\_\_\_\_\_\_ anything about his clothes or his face! *I wish I had called\** the police first and taken a picture of him.

- ・break into A = Aに押し入る
- ·slightly = わずかに, 少しだけ
- ・lock the door = ドアに鍵を掛ける
- ・shake = 震える
- ・(be) rooted = 動けない, 根ざしている
- ・google A = Aをググる、ネットでAを調べる
- ·burglar = 強盗, 侵入者
- ・think straight = まともに頭が働く
- ・look up A / look A up = Aを調べる
- · I wish I had done =  $\sim$  すればよかった

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## 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.

When preparing for a test, you might be tempted to pull an all-nighter, but doing nothing may actually be what your memory needs. The benefits of undisturbed rest were first documented in 1900 by a German psychologist and his student. In one of their experiments, they asked subjects to learn a list of meaningless syllables. Following a short study period, half of the subjects were immediately given a second list to learn, while the other half were given a 6-minute break before continuing. When they were tested 90 minutes later, those given a break remembered nearly 50 percent of their list, while those who did not get a break remembered only 28 percent. More recently, studies have found resting to be effective not only in healthy subjects but in subjects with memory problems, including those who had suffered a stroke and those with dementia. These studies found that the key to the break is to do nothing and to allow your mind to wander. That means no checking your emails, surfing the web or even running errands. Purposefully imagining a scene is also counterproductive. Your brain needs to recharge with no distractions whatsoever.

- **T•F** 1. A German psychologist found 6-minute breaks to be more effective than longer breaks.
- **T•F** 2. In that early study, breaks were found to improve memory in patients with dementia.
- T•F 3. Later studies found that letting your mind wander during a study break can improve your memory.

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## **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 man was crossing the street in his wheel-chair\* when the light changed and a semi-trailer truck moved forward, hitting him.

\*wheelchair = 車椅子

The wheelchair *managed to\** get stuck to the front of the truck, and then the truck pushed the wheelchair at speeds of up to 80 kilometers per hour.

\*manage to do = なんとかして~する [反語的]

The driver couldn't see the man or his wheel-chair, but several *witnesses\** called 911 to report the dangerous situation.

\*witness = 目擊者

A man in a wheelchair was pushed by an 18-wheeler for about 5 kilometers.

\*18-wheeler = 18輪トラック, セミトレーラー・トラック

The truck was stopped by police before the rubber tires on the wheelchair wore out\*.

\*wear out = すり減らす

The man in the wheelchair told a reporter, "It was a *terrifying\** ride! I wasn't sure I would *survive\**. I feel very lucky."

\*terrifying = 恐ろしい \*survive = 生き残る

The correct order is \_\_\_ \_\_ \_\_ (Answer on p.11)



# Listening Lab

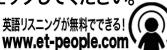
Read the questions below. 以下の質問を読んでください。

- 1. Where is the Lafcadio Hearn **Memorial Museum located?**
- 2. What kind of books is Hearn most famous for?
- 3. What was the last school Hearn taught at?
- 4. Why did Hearn take his wife's family name when they got married?
- 5. What did Hearn die from?

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

- 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。

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## **ANSWERS**

### P2 POP QUIZ

1-compatible 2-fractured 3-good with 4-make the most of 5-let alone 6-cleaning out 7-sprinkling 8-give up on

#### **P2 MATCHING**

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

### P3 1-POINT QUIZ

- ①—S + past subjunctive (過去仮定法)
- ②—S + past perfect subjunctive (過去完了仮定法)

1-could sing 2-could help 3-hadn't taken 4-were 5-knew 6-were 7-hadn't drunk 8-had saved 9-hadn't invited 10-could take

### **P4 TWITTER QUIZ**

1-decaf 2-contagious 3-blood clots 4-steering wheel 5-vocational 6-silver fox 7-long Covid 8-put a curse on

### P4 SENTENCE SCRAMBLE

- 1–We almost always take the bus to school.
- 2-She almost never makes her own lunch.
- 3–I'm excited because fall is almost here!
- 4-Almost all of my friends speak Japanese.
- 5–Almost everything on the menu has meat in it.

#### **P6 PREPOSITIONS**

a-for b-of c-from d-at e-X f-in g-at

### P6 HOW WOULD YOU RESPOND?

1-a 2-c 3-d

### **P8 LISTEN CAREFULLY**

a-shark b-50 c-help d-called e-taken f-medical g-scheduled

#### **P8 WHAT COMES NEXT?**

a-put my back out b-last saw her c-weighs d-hurt so bad e-getting any better

#### **P9 YOUR TURN**

a-apartment b-door c-closed d-could e-phone f-away g-remember

### P10 HOW MUCH DO YOU UNDERSTAND?

1-F 2-F 3-T

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

# That's ENGLISH!

Rie (R) called Paula's parents' house, and Paula's mom (M) answered the phone.

- M: Tayor residence\*. Nancy speaking.
- R: Hello, Mrs. Taylor. This is Rie Ito. I'm a friend of Paula's from college.
- M: Oh! I remember you, Rie! How are you?
- R: Fine, thanks. It's been a long time! I'm calling because Paula told me she was going to move her house.
- M: Yes. In fact, she moved last weekend.
- R: I was hoping you could teach me her new address. I want to send a *housewarming gift\**. I want it to be a surprise, so I don't want to ask her for her address.
- M: That's so nice of you! I've got her address written down somewhere. Hang on while I search it. Here it is! Have you got a pen?
- R: Yes. Go ahead.
- M: It's 13 Oak Street, Reardon, Ohio, 99199.
- R: That's 13 Oak Street, *zip code\** 99199. Got it! Thank you so much! I'll send it first thing tomorrow!
- M: She'll be so surprised!
- R: I hope so! Nice talking to you. Bye.
  - \* Taylor residence = [自宅の電話で] テイラーですが。
    \* housewarming gift = 引っ越し祝いの贈り物
    \* zip code = 郵便番号 [米]

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 move her house → move [米·英] → move house [英]
- I've decided to move to Tokyo. It's too hard to commute 90 minutes each way.
- A: When are they moving to London?
  B: At the end of next month.
- ② teach me → tell me
- ☐ She wouldn't **tell me** her phone number.
- - B: Take the train that leaves from Platform 3. It's just two stops from there?
- ③ search it → search for it / look for it
- ☐ The TSA agents search our bags because they're **searching for** dangerous items.
- ы A: What are you looking for?
  - B: My glasses. I've searched the whole apartment, and I can't find them!
  - A: They're on your head.

