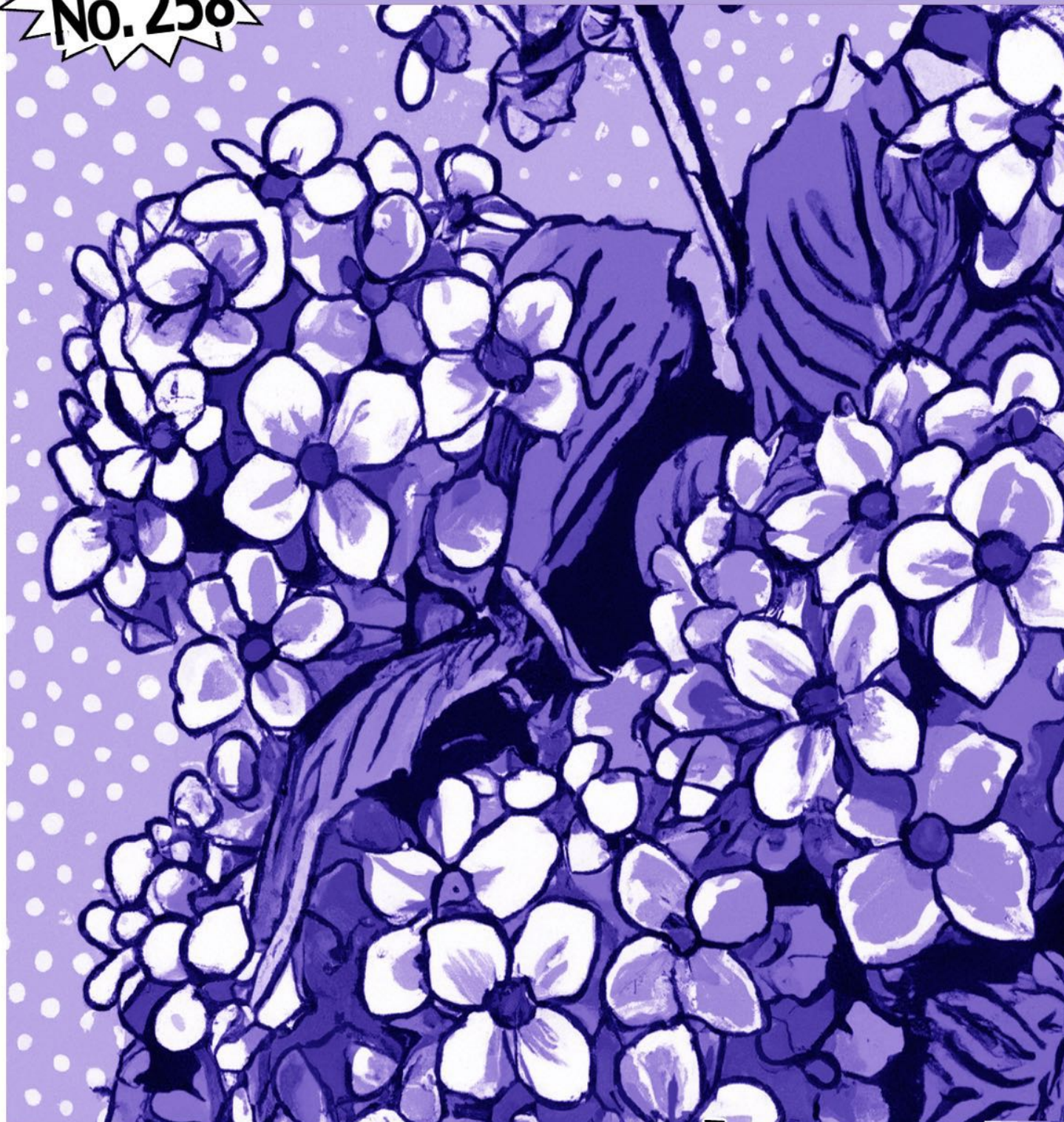


楽しみながら英語を身につけましょ!

# ET PEOPLE!

Jun. 2023  
No. 258

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。

**offered • offered me • anytime  
made me want • make it work  
earn • it's a waste • weak**

- A: Room 11A is *available*\*, but it's a bit small.  
B: I think we can ( ).
- A: What did that man say to you?  
B: He ( ) to buy me a drink. I said, "No, thanks."
- A: Thank you for *dog-sitting*\* last weekend.  
B: ( )! I love dogs, and Maron was such a good boy.
- A: Prices on this website are high because the yen is ( ).  
B: It's not a good time to buy *imports*\*.
- A: Did you walk home from school?  
B: Yeah. Ted's dad ( ) a ride home, but I *felt like walking*\*.
- A: Let's go to Bird Zone tomorrow.  
B: I heard ( ) of time.  
A: Really?  
B: Yeah, it's crowded and the birds are *nothing special*\*—just local birds.
- A: You should download K Drug's app.  
B: Why?  
A: Because you walk a lot, and with the app, you ( ) points *as you walk*\*, and you can use them to buy things in the store.
- A: You're eating ice cream again?  
B: Yeah. I saw a commercial for an ice cream shop, and it ( ) some. I found this in the freezer.  
A: Wait! That's *my* ice cream!  
B: Sorry. I'll buy you some tomorrow.

- **available** = 利用[使用]できる, 入手できる, 得られる
- **dog-sit** = (飼い主がいない間) 犬の世話をする
- **import(s)** = 輸入品
- **feel like doing** = ~したい気分である
- **nothing special** = 大したものではない
- **as SV** = ~につれて

# MATCHING

The examples below contain  
**can't stand A • can't stand doing**  
**can't stand A's doing • can't stand it when SV**  
[Aを我慢できない・Aに耐えられない]

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 can't stand that ... [1]=[b]  
She can't stand the smell ... [2]=[ ]  
I can't stand just *waiting around*\* ... [3]=[ ]  
He's a *workaholic*\*. He can't stand ... [4]=[ ]  
She's used to being the boss, so ... [5]=[ ]  
I like my *bangs*\* short because I ... [6]=[ ]  
I can't stand it when strangers ... [7]=[ ]  
Many people can't stand it when ... [8]=[ ]
- [a] ... call me "honey" or "sweetie."  
[b] ... game. Can we play something else?  
[c] ... their *spouse*\* takes food off their plate.  
[d] ... of cigarette smoke.  
[e] ... not being at work, even when he's *sick*\*.  
[f] ... can't stand my hair being in my eyes.  
[g] ... for other people to arrive. It's so *rude*\* of them to make us wait!  
[h] ... she can't stand anyone telling her what to do.

Answers on p. 11.

- wait around = イライラしながら待つ
- workaholic = 仕事中毒, 仕事人間
- bangs / fringe = 前髪
- spouse = 配偶者
- sick = 具合が悪い
- rude = 失礼(な)

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# 1-POINT QUIZ

ボックス内の例を見て、ルールを考えて、クイズを解いてみましょう。

Using **PUT ON** and **WEAR** can be confusing.  
Look at the examples below:

- ① I **put on** my shoes right before I leave the house.
- ② In Japan, people don't **wear** shoes in the house.
- ③ She uses this mirror when she **puts on** her makeup.
- ④ She looks 10 years younger when she **is wearing** makeup.

## What's the Rule?

Circle the correct answer.

- ① **[ Put on • Wear ]** means “place something (such as clothes, shoes, jewelry, or makeup) on one's body.”  
= 身につける(という動作)
- ② **[ Put on • Wear ]** means “have something (such as clothes, shoes, jewelry, or makeup) on one's body.”  
= 身につけている(という状態)

## Choose the best answer in each sentence.

1. You have to **[ put on • wear ]** a tie at work.
2. I can't decide what to **[ put on • wear ]** to the costume party.
3. **[ Put on • Wear ]** your shoes and take the dog for a walk.
4. I always **[ put on • wear ]** layers when I *fly*\* because sometimes I'm hot and sometimes I'm cold on the plane.
5. Hurry up and **[ put on • wear ]** your coat and shoes, or you'll *miss the bus*\*!
6. I can't **[ put on • wear ]** this bracelet by myself. Can you do it for me?
7. A: You smell great!  
B: I'm **[ putting on • wearing ]** new perfume.
8. A: Oh, wow! You *have a bad sunburn*\*!  
B: I know. I was outside all day and wasn't **[ putting on • wearing ]** *sunscreen*\*.
9. A: Why don't you ever **[ put on • wear ]** high heels?  
B: Because I can't walk in them.
10. A: Is Mom coming?  
B: Yes. She's **[ putting on • wearing ]** her lipstick. She'll be ready *in a sec*\*.

- fly = 飛行機に乗る
  - miss the bus = バスに乗り遅れる
  - have a sunburn = 痛みを伴うほどに日に焼けている
  - sunscreen (lotion) = 日焼け止めローション
  - in a sec[second] = すぐに
- 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。

**calico • neat freak • bright side  
topping • filling  
a block • the works • spaced out**

- A: Do you want pickles on your burger?  
B: Yes. I want ( )!
- A: How many cats do you have?  
B: Two, one is a ( )  
and the other is all white.
- A: Hey! Are you listening to Mr. Lee?  
B: Sorry. I ( ) for  
a minute. This lecture is so boring.
- A: I want pepperoni on my pizza.  
B: I want mushrooms.  
A: I'll order a large pizza with both  
( ).
- A: My mom is a ( ).  
B: *What's wrong with\* that?*  
A: She 's always *complaining about\** my  
messy room.
- A: Want a jelly donut?  
B: I've never had one.  
A: They have fruit ( )  
inside! See?  
A: Oh! There's jam inside! *Yum!\**
- A: Ugh. Tim asked me to *work for him\**  
on Monday, and it's a holiday!  
B: That's too bad. But try to look on the  
( ) — you'll get  
paid extra because it's a holiday!
- A: Why are you telling everyone you're  
not going to be here this afternoon?  
B: Because I need ( )  
of time this afternoon to work on  
my presentation.

Answers on p. 11

- **What's wrong with A?** = Aはいけないの？
- **complain about A** = Aについて文句を言う
- **Yum!** = おいしそう！
- **work for someone** = 人に代わって仕事をする

# 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 **must have been[done]**.  
[~[したに]違いない]

例: he so hard, have must  
been After tired working

After working so hard, he must have been tired.

1. so The been have lost  
must child scared

2. have must your  
stolen bicycle Someone

3. her She hair have must  
about forgotten appointment

4. He him the you been have  
must news told when surprised

5. been have must very Their  
cruise one-month expensive

Answers on p. 11.

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# Your Password Is Case Sensitive\*

Pamela is a **technophobe** — someone who fears, hates or avoids using technology. She panics whenever she buys anything that comes with a big manual or needs to be programmed, like a DVD player or a digital camera. She even has trouble using her old **flip phone**. She often asks her daughter, Brook, or her son-in-law, Mark, to help her with it.

Because she's a technophobe, Pamela **avoided getting** a smartphone for as long as she could. Then she learned that Mark was **being transferred** overseas. Brook, Mark and their daughter, Kayla, were going to move to India. Pamela was **heartbroken** because she wouldn't be able to see Kayla every day anymore.

Brook had an idea. "Mom," she said, "if you **upgrade to a smartphone**, we can video-chat, and you'll be able to see us every day."

Pamela didn't like the idea at first. She said, "Video-chat? On a phone? Oh, I don't think so. That sounds way too **complicated** for me."

Brook finally **convinced her mom that** she would be able to use a smartphone. She bought her mom a phone, and then Mark set it up, downloaded Skype and set up a free Skype account

for her. Before they left for India, they tested it and it worked perfectly.

Soon after they arrived in India, however, Brook got a call from her mom.

"I can't log into my Skype account," she said. "I typed in my name, my year of birth, and an 'x,' but it **keeps telling** me I've got the wrong password."

"I think I know what the problem is, Mom," Brook said calmly. "Your password is **case sensitive**\*. That means you have to be sure to type it exactly as Mark typed it when he created the account. It's capital 'P,' small 'a,' small 'm,' 5, 1, small 'x.' Try it now, while you are still on the phone."

"OK," Pamela said. "Let me write it down. That was capital 'P,' small 'a,' small 'm'.... Wait, was that a capital '5' or a small '5'?"



- case sensitive = 大文字と小文字を区別する
- technophobe = テクノロジー恐怖症の人
- flip phone = 折り畳み式携帯電話
- avoid doing = ~するのを避ける
- be transferred = 転勤する
- heartbroken = 悲しみに暮れた
- upgrade to A = Aにアップグレードする
- complicated = 複雑(な)
- convince someone that SV = 人に~を納得させる
- keep doing = ~をし続ける
- capital "A" = 大文字のA
- small "a" = 小文字のA

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# PREPOSITIONS

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

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

at in in of for with X

One of my hobbies is collecting *shuin*, also called *go-shuin* (with the **honorific prefix\* go**), or red stamps in English. Red stamps are like the signatures (a)\_\_\_\_\_ shrines or temples. People who collect red stamps save them in a *shuincho*, or red stamp book, which they can buy at most shrines and temples (b)\_\_\_\_\_ around ¥1,000. To get a red stamp (c)\_\_\_\_\_ their book, collectors find the red stamp window (d)\_\_\_\_\_ a shrine or temple, where they pay about ¥500 and then wait a few seconds while a person stamps the book and writes a special message and the date. **I should mention that\*** not all shrines and temples offer *go-shuin*. Some places don't because they don't want people to visit (e)\_\_\_\_\_ just to collect the stamps. Now, what do people do (f)\_\_\_\_\_ these red stamp books? They take them with them to **the afterlife\***! By that I mean that family members put the red stamp books (g)\_\_\_\_\_ the **coffins\*** with the people who collected them. So collecting red stamps is really a **sacred\*** hobby.

- honorific prefix = 尊敬[敬意]を表す接頭辞[敬称]
- I should mention (that) = ご注意いただきたいのは、
- the afterlife = 来世
- coffin = 棺おけ = casket
- sacred = 神聖な, 聖なる

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## How would you Respond?

可能な返事が3つあります。当てはまらないものにXをつけましょう。

There are 3 correct answers and 1 that doesn't fit. Find the ONE answer that DOES NOT make sense.

- A: Hi. I just got to the station.  
 B: Great. I'll be there in five minutes.  
 A: OK. I'm near the taxi stand.  
 B: ( 1 )

- a. OK. Wait right there.  
 b. Can you walk to the opposite side.  
 c. I'm driving a white minivan.  
 d. Call me back when you get there.

- A: Two? OK. Your name, please?  
 B: Mary. How long a wait is it?  
 A: About 25 minutes.  
 B: ( 2 )

- a. That's not too bad.  
 b. Can we sit at the bar?  
 c. Can I make a reservation?  
 d. Hm. I think we'll go someplace else.

- A: Do you think Mom would like this?  
 B: Um ... not really.  
 A: Why not?  
 B: ( 3 )

- a. It's too sparkly.  
 b. I don't see why not.  
 c. She prefers neutral colors.  
 d. It's just not her. That one is more her style.

Answers on p. 11



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# Susan's Diary

★Sunday, May 6th (10:05 p.m.)

Noriko told me a funny story. She took her whole family to a luxury hotel because she had big news to tell them—she's changing jobs and moving to America. When they got to their **suite**, they relaxed until dinner. Her father talked about where he wanted to go on their next family trip abroad. Noriko wanted to tell them her news, but she held back because she had a plan. Actually, that day was April Fool's Day. When she realized that she was going to tell her family her big news on April Fool's Day and that they might not believe it, she decided to **play a prank on** them. She waited until dinner, which was in a private room. She decided to tell them her big news when the main dish was brought because the waitress wouldn't come in for a while. She was nervous. The main dish finally arrived, and the waitress left. Noriko asked, "Can I make an important announcement?" Her parents looked a little nervous, but they said, "Go ahead." Noriko started to say, "Kekkon —" but just then the waitress came back in! There was a very **awkward** moment. The waitress started pouring water into her father's glass, which hadn't run out at all. Noriko's parents stared at Noriko. While the waitress was still pouring water that no one needed, Noriko tried again, "Kekkon ...," but she **couldn't stand** the embarrassment and said, "I was joking!" Her family was stunned and didn't say anything, so she said again, "When I said 'marriage' it was just a joke." The waitress finally **sensed** something and left. It was awkward again, but she told her family that she

had quit her job and was finally going to be able to live abroad. Her parents were surprised, but they were unexpectedly calm and said, "We're glad that the dream you had as a student has come true!" Her brother said that the next family trip would be to America. After dinner, she and her mother went to the spa. Now that she had finally told them the news, her nerves were **easing**, and she thought her mother would ask her about America and her new job. Then her mother cheerfully asked, "Can I ask you something?" Noriko replied immediately, "Yes!" She asked, "So, are you thinking about getting married?"

Notes and examples:

**(hotel) suite** = 一続きの部屋, スイートルーム

- ① We'd like a suite, if possible.
- ② Each suite has a bedroom and a living area.

**play a prank on someone** = 人にいたづらを仕掛ける

- ① Teens often play pranks on Halloween.
- ② He likes to play funny pranks on his mom.

**awkward** = 気まずくさせる

- ① Well, that was an awkward conversation.
- ② There was an awkward silence. I wanted to run!

**cannot stand A** = Aには我慢できない[耐えられない]

- ① I can't stand that song. Play something else.
- ② I couldn't stand seeing her suffer. I had to help.

**sense A** = Aを感じる

- ① I sense trouble. We'd better leave.
- ② She sensed that something was wrong.

**ease** = 和らぐ, 弱まる, おさまる

- ① When the pain eases, it's OK to walk again.
- ② My nerves eased a bit.

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# LISTEN CAREFULLY

Go to [www.et-people.com](http://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 tour guide, Yuu, explaining souvenirs to a tourist.*

These **figurines**\* are *Okage-inu*. Do you know the story of *Okage-inu*? It's a story from the (a)\_\_\_\_\_ period. *Okage-mairi*, which is a mass **pilgrimage**\* to Ise Shrine, was so popular among people in Japan back then that people began saying, "You should visit Ise Shrine at least (b)\_\_\_\_\_ in your life." However, some people had physical problems or other (c)\_\_\_\_\_ why they couldn't go to the shrine themselves. **In their place**\*, they sent their dogs, and these dogs were known as *Okage-inu*. The word is made up of the word *Okage*, which means "thanks to," and the word *inu*, which means "dog." These dogs went to Ise Shrine and back home alone. But how did they do such a thing? An *Okage-inu* carried money and a (d)\_\_\_\_\_ around his neck. The sign said he was going to the shrine in place of his owner so that everyone would know that he was an *Okage-inu*. Surprisingly, no one tried to steal the (e)\_\_\_\_\_. **On the contrary**\*, many people helped the dogs by giving them (f)\_\_\_\_\_ and a place to sleep. They believed it was a **virtuous act**\* that would bring them good (g)\_\_\_\_\_. **Given that**\* *Okage-inu* can be seen in many paintings from that time, there **must have been**\* a lot of these dogs in those days. Sadly, this custom disappeared as Japan modernized. I **can't help thinking**\* of the dogs that lived hundreds of years ago and visited the shrine for their owners.

- figurine = 小さな像, 置物
  - in someone's place = 人の代わりに
  - virtuous act = 高潔な行動
  - given that SV = ~だと仮定すると
  - must have been ~ = ~だったにちがいない
  - cannot help doing = ~をせざるを得ない
- Answers on p. 11
- 英語リスニングが無料でできる!  
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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。

*College students Aya (A) and Ben (B) are talking about the summer programs their school offers.*

- A: Have you decided which program you're going to apply to?
- B: This one looks really exciting.
- A: My brother did (a)\_\_\_\_\_, but it was in Mexico, not Costa Rica.
- B: (b)\_\_\_\_\_?
- A: He loved it! He learned a lot about the country and its people. Plus, he made lots of friends.
- B: But I don't speak Spanish (c)\_\_\_\_\_.
- A: He didn't, either, when he got there. After a few weeks, he could (d)\_\_\_\_\_.
- B: Hm. I'll think about it. What about you?
- A: (e)\_\_\_\_\_. It's between these two.
- B: Well, you could apply to them both and see which one you get into.
- A: True. And if I **get accepted**\* to both programs, then I can make my decision.

Answers on p. 11.

at all • how did he like it • I can't decide something like that • hold a conversation

• apply to (a program)

= (プログラム)に申し込む

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• get accepted = 参加が認められる

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# 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ください。

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.

I **once** had a dog. His name was Don. He was a **mixed breed**, and he came from a **shelter**. My **second cousin** lived close to me, and she had a dog, too. Her dog's name was Chako, and she was a (a) \_\_\_\_\_, too. Chako's mom was a Maltese and her dad was a collie. She was very fat because she was a big eater and a **gourmet**. She would eat only the best (b) \_\_\_\_\_. For example, if someone put some tomatoes in front of her, she always chose the (c) \_\_\_\_\_ one. Also, if we gave her some cheap sponge cake, she would never eat it. But if we gave her some (d) \_\_\_\_\_ cake, she would eat it up. We didn't know how she knew, but Chako had expensive taste. She was older than Don, and she thought she was his boss, so she always took his snacks.

Besides that, she was very clever. She could (e) \_\_\_\_\_ what humans said, and she really hated some words, like "fat," "ugly" and "look after the house." If my second cousin said to Chako, "You are ugly!" she got very angry. She came running toward me and **pleaded with me**, like she was talking. I said to Chako, "You're not ugly! I think you're very cute. Your mom doesn't know what she's talking about!" and she stopped talking and (f) \_\_\_\_\_ down. After that she went back to my second cousin and **sniffed haughtily**. When Don died, my second cousin explained it to Chako, and she understood. For a while after that, she didn't eat anything, and when she took a (g) \_\_\_\_\_, she would stop in front of my house and wouldn't move.

- once = かつて, 以前
- mixed breed/mixed-breed dog = 雑種犬
- (animal) shelter = 動物保護施設
- second cousin = またいとこ
- gourmet = 美食家
- have expensive taste = 高級車志向である
- plead with someone = 人に懇願する
- sniff haughtily = フンと横柄に鼻を鳴らす



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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.

Genetic engineering is a scientific process used to enhance the **traits**\* of plants. Some plants are engineered to be bigger and stronger than average so that they **yield**\* more food than average. Some plants are made to produce food that tastes better or has more nutrients, which benefits consumers. Some plants are modified to better fight insects or diseases and to better **withstand**\* environmental stress in order to reduce the need for chemical **pesticides**\*, which makes farming more **sustainable**\*. But perhaps the most important goal of those who work in genetic engineering is to enable plants to **thrive**\* in areas where plants are normally not able to grow. If scientist are able to do this, it will make it possible for people all over the world to grow enough food to feed themselves.

**T • F 1. Genetic engineering is usually a naturally occurring process.**

**T • F 2. Scientists have engineered plants that produce more delicious food as well as food with more nutrients.**

**T • F 3. Through genetic engineering, it may someday be possible for scientists to end world hunger.**

- ★ trait = (遺伝) 形質
- ★ withstand = 耐える
- ★ sustainable = 持続可能
- ★ yield = 収穫高
- ★ pesticide = 農薬用殺虫剤
- ★ thrive = よく育つ

# OUT OF ORDER

Can you put Karen'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？



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**A** But I can't do it, because I feel sorry for them\*. However, if I don't do it, none of them will grow well.

\*feel sorry for A = Aをかわいそうに思う

**B** I planted\* some cherry tomato seeds and Japanese basil seeds in pots a few weeks ago. The package said they would sprout\* in about a week, but it took a long time for them to sprout.

\*plant A = Aを植える • \*sprout = 発芽する

**C** But now I have to pull out most of them. I should pull one cherry tomato seedling\*, but I think two seedlings in a pot will be no problem.

\*seedling = 芽生え, 苗

**D** And if I transfer some to another pot, they won't be able to take root\*. What should I do?

\*take root = 根付く

**E** Now there are two cherry tomato seedlings and many Japanese basil seedlings in each pot. I talk to them when I water them every morning, and they are thriving\*.

\*thrive = よく育つ

**F** On the other hand\*, I should pull all of the Japanese basil seedlings except three.

\*On the other hand, ... = その一方で、...

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

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# That's Not ENGLISH!

Kate (A) is talking to Tosi (T) about her weekend.

- K: How about your weekend?  
 T: Good. On Sunday, I took my daughter's family to Balt Kobo in Seto to celebrate my granddaughter's birthday.  
 K: Oh! How old is Tsumugi now?  
 T: She just *turned three*\*. Balt Kobo has a glass workshop for kids three and older.  
 K: Oh, I didn't know that. What did you make?  
 T: Everyone made glass beads. Well, Tsumugi was too young for that, so her mom made two—one for herself and one for Tsumugi. After that, Haru and his dad challenged *blowing glass*\*.  
 K: Haru is older, but that sounds hard for a kid!  
 T: It looked hard! We watched them and took a video. They each made a small koppu. Tsumugi was too young to try that, so she and her mom made a glass *wind chime*\*.  
 K: Was Tsumugi able to do that?  
 T: It wasn't so hard. They just painted on glass domes that were already made and cooled. Finally, before we left, we each chose either a rope for a necklace or a cellphone strap to put our beads on.  
 K: Sounds like you all had fun at Balt!  
 T: We sure did!

- ★ turn \_\_\_ years old = \_\_\_ 歳になる
- ★ blow class = ガラス吹きをする
- ★ wind chime = 風鈴

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 ~~How about~~ → How was

a A: **How was** your school trip?  
 B: It was fun!

b A: **How was** the movie?  
 B: It was boring. I fell asleep and didn't wake up until the end.

② ~~challenged~~ → tried

a I've **tried** making pottery, but I've never **tried** blowing glass. Is it hard?

b A: How was your trip to Hawaii?  
 B: It was great! We **tried** surfing, snorkeling, and scuba diving.

③ ~~koppu~~ → glass

a I am so clumsy today! I broke my favorite tea cup and a juice **glass**.

b A: What are you getting Dad for Father's Day?  
 B: I got him a cool beer **glass**.

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