P12 ET PEOPLE! Apr. 2020 No. 220

# That's **ENGLISH**!

#### Mei (M) is talking to her roommate, Lisa (L).

- M: Did you read about the couple in New York City?
- L: No, but if it's more bad news about the coronavirus, I don't want to hear about it. I can't get any more bad news.
- M: Actually, it's a heart-warming story.
- L: If that, I'd love to hear it. I could use an uplifting story!
- M: Well, the young couple was supposed to marriage on March 28th, but because of the statewide stay-at-home **order**, no one was allowed to go to the church.
- L: So, what did they do?
- M: They held the wedding in the parking lot of their friend's apartment building. The friend is a judge, so he performed the ceremony from his 3rd floor balcony.
- L: That's a brilliant idea!
- M: I know! And their friends and family watched from their cars and **honked** their **horns** in celebration at the end.
- L: That's a wedding they'll never forget!

★ order = 指示, 命令
 ★ brilliant = すばらしい
 ★ honk a horn = クラクションを鳴らす

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 can't get  $\rightarrow$  can't take □ Don't tell him about it. He recom
- Don't tell him about it. He recently lost his job, and he can't take any more bad news.
- A: Why did he quit his job?
   B: Because he couldn't take the pressure anymore. It was just too stressful.
- ② If that, → In that case → If that's the case,
- A: I feel OK, but I have a bad cough.B: In that case, you'd better stay home.
- A: That restaurant is closed on Mondays.B: If that's the case, let's go on Sunday.
- ⓐ marriage → get married → marry
- Kei and Mira are going to get married!
- A: How old were you when you married Ed?
   B: Um ... when we got married, I was 29 and he was 32.





# Listening Lab

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-	

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

- 1. Does Yunessun have only Japanese-style hot springs baths?
- 2. What might kids like to try at Yunessun?
- 3. How many drink-themed baths are mentioned in this article?
- 4. Which bath is said to give bathers energy?
- 5. According to this article, what did Cleopatra like to bathe in?

 $m \stackrel{l}{\propto}$  Originally published in the Feb. 2014 issue of ET PEOPLE!

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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## 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.

The goal of social distancing is to reduce the number of new coronavirus infections, but the effects are invisible in the beginning. First, it takes 2 to 14 days for a newly infected person to start showing symptoms. Then, after someone shows symptoms, it can take more than a week to get tested, and some may never get tested at all. Those who do get tested then have to wait for the results. That means that every positive test we see today reflects infections that occurred two to three weeks ago. So even if our social distancing efforts are successful, we won't see new case numbers start to fall until a few weeks from now. In other words, the numbers will go up before they go down. We must not get discouraged. Social distancing will save thousands of lives, but it will take time to see the effects.

- **T F** 1. We are encouraged to practice social distancing to make infections invisible.
- F 2. Most people with the coronavirus will show symptoms within 2 days.
- T F 3. It may take a week to get tested after you show symptoms of the coronavirus.
- **T**•**F** 4. Even if we practice social distancing, the numbers of cases will not change.
- **T**•**F** 5. We must not give up when we see an increase in coronavirus cases.

★ infection = 感染症 ★ symptom = 症状 ★ reflect = 反映する







クイズを解いて見ましょう。

When to use AGO and BEFORE can be confusing. Look at the examples below:

- ① He left **5 minutes ago**. She moved here 2 years ago.
- <sup>(2)</sup> He left **before lunchtime**. She'll arrive 3 days before my birthday.
- 3 He got here **before I did**. She'll graduate a year **before I do**.
- ④ I've never been here **before**. He pretended he'd never met me **before**.

#### What's the Rule?

- 1 TIME + AGO
  - Ago is an [ adjective (形容詞) / adverb (副詞) ] and is used when we count back from the present time.
- (2) (TIME +) BEFORE + NOUN (名詞) Before is an [ adjective (形容詞) / preposition (前置詞) ] and is used to count back from a point in the past or future.

#### ③ (TIME +) BEFORE + SV

Before is a [verb (動詞) / conjunction (接続詞)] and is used to count back from a point when SV happened or happens.

- **④ BEFORE** (used alone)
- Before is an [ adjective (形容詞) / adverb (副詞)] that

#### means "in the past" or "until now" or "until then."

#### Write ago or before in the blank.

- 1. I usually meditate ( ) bed.
- 2. I have so many things to do ( I leave for vacation.
- 3. I'm new here. I just moved to town a few weeks ( ).
- 4. He's late. He was supposed to be here two hours ( )!
- 5. If you get to the hotel ( ) I do, wait for me in the lobby.
- 6. David is looking for a job. He got fired about a month (
- 7. I'm excited about going to Hawaii. I've never been there (
- 8. Until I met Paul, I had never spoken to a native French speaker (
- 9. A: Sorry I'm late.
  - B: That's OK. I just got here five minutes ( ) myself.
- **10.** A: The movie starts at 8:30.
  - B: Great! We have time to have dinner ( ) the movie.
- meditate = 瞑想する • be supposed to do
- answers on p.11 英語リスニングが無料でできる!
- get fired = クビになる

= するはずである







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MONTH

### **This Car's Not for Sale**

Rob loves **fixing up** old cars. It's a hobby, but it's also a **side business**. He buys them at auctions, fixes them up, and sells them to make a **profit**. Then he uses the money to buy more cars and more parts.

One day when he was at an auction, a 1960 Cadillac convertible **caught his eye**. It was red with a black top, just like the one his dad used to drive when he was young. His dad often talked about that car, so Rob decided to buy it, fix it up, and give it to his dad for his 70th birthday.

Rob **worked on** the car every weekend. One day, he **got the car running** and went for a short drive. When he was almost home, the car stopped suddenly. Rob pushed the car into his **driveway**. Then he got his **wrench**, tapped something under the hood, and the car started right away.

Later that day, Rob was working on the headlights. He **redid** the wiring and **got the lights working**, but then one started going off and on. Using his wrench, he



tapped lightly on the side of the light, and it came on and stayed on.

A few seconds later, Herman from across the street came over. "I've been watching you work on that old car," Herman said. "Looks like **she**'s running pretty well now! You got the lights working and everything!"

Rob said, "Yeah, it's fun bringing old cars back to life."

"I love it, too, but I haven't been having much luck. I've been working on my old Ford for weeks, but I can't seem to get it to start. I was wondering how much you want for that."

"Oh, this car's not **for sale**," Rob said. "I'm fixing it up for my dad."

"I wasn't talking about the car," Herman said. "I want to buy that magic wrench of yours!"





click on **POP QUIZ!** for the answers.



# **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。

If you're like most people, you spend a lot of time stitting down. Whether you're typing at your desk, **1**gabbing on the phone, reading a good book, or cheering on your favorite team from the comfort of your sofa, if you sit down too much, you are @elevating your risk of cancer, 3 cardiovascular disease, and type 2 diabetes. But how much sitting is too much? According to research, you don't want to spend more than 8 hours sitting down. And if you do have to sit a lot, be sure to take @periodic breaks and get regular exercise. This cannot **Scompletely** counteract the damage from sitting, but it can lower your risk for illness and death.

#### heart • talking • regular cancel out • raising

Answers on p. 11

英語リスニングが無料でできる!

★ *type 2 diabetes* = 2型糖尿病



# ANSWERS

**P2 MATCHING** 1-b 2-c 3-a 4-f 5-d 6-h 7-e 8-g

#### P3 1-POINT QUIZ

adverb 2-preposition
 -conjunction 4-adverb
 before 2-before 3-ago 4-ago 5-before
 6-ago 7-before 8-before 9-ago 10-before

#### P4 TWITTER QUIZ

1–Put him on 2–just in case 3–numb 4–good excuse 5–punch pennies 6–the next best thing 7–quarantined 8–downtime

#### **P4 YOUR TURN**

a-worse b-moved c-house d-protect v ve-visitors f-window g-called

#### **P6 PREPOSITIONS**

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

#### P6 SENTENCE SCRAMBLE

1–She doesn't live in Japan any longer.

- 2–My son doesn't sleep with the light on anymore.
- 3–She takes the train because she no longer has a car.
- 4–I used to speak a little French, but I can't speak it anymore.
- 5–She broke up with him because she doesn't trust him anymore.

**P8 HOW WOULD YOU RESPOND?** 1-b 2-c 3-d

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

a–just around the corner b–get down to c–always cold d–out of place e–clever idea

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

**P9 LISTEN CAREFULLY** a–Supermarkets b–shoppers c–tape d–counters e–senior f–carts g–shop

P10 HOW MUCH DO YOU UNDERSTAND? 1-F 2-F 3-T 4-F 5-T

P11 SIMPLIFY IT! 1-talking 2-raising 3-heart 4-regular 5-cancel out



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 Maki's on p.11.

Joe and Lily have been married for 62 years. When Lily was 65, she was diagnosed with Parkinson's disease. For many years, Joe did everything he could to help her, but her **condition** continued to get ( In January of last year, they both realized that Joe was **no longer** able to take care of her at home, so Lily ( ) into Country b Manor, which is a nursing home within walking distance of their ( ). Now loe visits С her every day, and Lily always looks forward to his visits. Unfortunately, on March 15th, Joe got an e-mail from Country Manor. It said that ) the patients from the in order to ( d new coronavirus, they weren't going to allow ) for the next six weeks. any ( Joe didn't want to disappoint Lily, so he called the home and asked Lily's caregiver to park her wheelchair by the large ( in the lounge. Then Joe stood outside on the other side of the glass and ( ) Lilv's C cellphone. Now they visit with each other like that every day.

be diagnosed with A =Aと診断される
 condition =(長期間にわたる)病気
 no longer =もはや~ない
 yisit with A = Aとおしゃべりする
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### **OUT OF ORDER**

Can you put Claire's essay 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?



**Q:** Should the **death penalty** be used to punish violent criminals? death penalty=死刑

First of all, housing prisoners for long periods of time, in some cases for the rest of their lives, costs large amounts of money.

house A = Aを収容する

For the reasons stated above, I believe we should use the death penalty to punish violent criminals. state = 述べる

I believe that the death penalty should be used to punish violent criminals. I have two reasons to support my opinion.

support (an opinion) = (意見を)支持する

This **puts** an unfair **burden on** taxpayers, who should not have to pay to support people who break society's rules.

put a burden on A = Aに負担をかける

Second of all, the death penalty may deter people from committing serious crimes.

deter A from ~ing = Aが~することを阻止する

Without the threat of the death penalty, criminals can look forward to getting out at some point down the road.

the threat of A = Aの脅威, Aの恐れ

★ Read Claire's essay in Japanese online! ★

The correct order is

(Answer on p.11)

**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.] By now, most states have ordered people to stay at home because of the coronavirus pandemic. This means that we can go out only when necessary, like to buy food or medicine. ( ) and drugstores are а trying to make shopping safer in two main ways. First, they are promoting social distancing. Most stores have put up posters to remind us to stay 6 feet away from other ( b ), and some stores have greeters who remind us about this new etiquette as we enter. A few stores have put ( on the floors - arrows direct us to move in a single direction through the store, and lines on the floor near ) let us know where we the checkout ( d should stand while we wait. In addition, many stores have a designated time, usually the first hour of the ) citizens and other day, just for ( е vulnerable customers. Second, stores are trying to keep everything extra clean. They sanitize shopping baskets.( ) and other high contact areas f often, and they deep-clean the stores at night. What can we the shoppers do to help? We can shop less often, shop at off-peak hours, and wash our hands before and after we ( ). Q

- pandemic = 世界的流行の感染病
- social distancing = 社会距離戦略
- designated = 指定された
- ・vulnerable = 病気にかかりやすい 英語リスニングが無料でできる!

• sanitize = 消毒する

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Answers on p.11





### - **Gugan's Diary** Wednesday, March 25th (10:05 p.m.)

Today I got on the wrong train! I take the subway to the same place every week, so I can't believe I did that! At the station where I usually get on, there are two trains that stop at that platform. Both of them go south, but at one of the bigger stations, the line splits into two lines: one line goes to the port and the other goes around in a circle. I usually make sure that the train is heading to the port before I get in line, but today I was distracted because when I got to the platform, I saw that I had a couple of phone messages, so I checked my voicemail while I waited for the train. I was still listening to the messages when the train came, and without thinking, I got on it. As soon as I finished listening to the messages, I noticed that the train was more crowded than usual. I've been trying to avoid people because of the coronavirus, so I faced the wall and scrolled through news headlines. After a few stops, I heard the name of the next station. I think it caught my ear because a friend of mine lives near that station. Anyway, that's when I realized I was on the wrong train! I texted work right away and let them know I would be late. At the next stop, I got off. I had to change trains, go back three stops, and change trains again. In the end, I was about ten minutes late.

#### Notes and examples:

#### get on (a train/bus/plane/ship) = 温泉

- 1 When I got on the train, it was half full.
- A: How did you end up in Toyota City?
   B: I got on the wrong train.

split (into A) = (Aに)分かれる

- $\hat{\mathbf{0}}$  Our group split into three smaller groups.
- A: Is this the road to Lake Park?
  B: Yes, but it splits up ahead. You need to stay to the right.

be distracted = 注意散漫で,気が散っている

- 1 My kids are so easily distracted.
- A: Did you e-mail Jack about the meeting?
   B: No! I was going to, but I got distracted.
   I'll do it right now.

#### scroll through A = ~をスクロールする

- ① I often scroll through the news feed when I'm waiting in line or waiting for the train.
- ② A: What are you doing?B: I'm scrolling through old photos.

catch one's ear [eye] = 人の注意を引く

- ① The word "gaijin" caught my ear, so I think those people were talking about us.
- A: Which car are you thinking of buying?
   B: That little red one caught my eye!

text someone = (携帯電話で)人にメールする

1 I text my best friend almost every day.

 ② A: What time on Friday is good for you?
 B: I have to check my schedule. I'll text you about that tomorrow.
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