



Communicative English

for listening and speaking



Yoshinori Tomoshige
Robin Eve



EIHOŠHA

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はしがき

本書は、リスニングとスピーキングに重点をおいた教科書であるが、総合的に英語を学習できるように構成されている。本書は、高等学校までに一通り英語を学習した大学生を対象とする中級レベルの教科書である。ゆえに、本書を徹底的に学習することによって、上級レベルへの入り口に進むことができると考えている。

本書の特徴を述べておく。本書では、定型表現や決まり文句及び句動詞などを数多く取り扱っている。その理由は、どの言語についても言えることであるが、実際の場面において慣用表現や定型表現が日常レベルで多用されているという事実があるからである。実際の場面とは、日常レベルの口語表現と書き言葉が使用されている場面を意味する。したがって、ある程度まで慣用表現や定型表現に関する知識なくして英語の理解や発信は難しいと思われる。やはり、ある程度まで、紋切り型の表現の習得は必須であることは間違いないであろう。したがって、コミュニケーションのための英語力ということを射程に入れると、当然、句動詞に関する知識も重要であるように思われる。特に、句動詞に関する知識を得ることは、英語を学ばれわれ日本人にとって実際大切であるように思われる。簡単な動詞に前置詞や副詞をつなげて表現することが現実の場面では非常に多いにもかかわらず、句動詞に関する問題意識が薄いあるいは難しいゆえに回避されていると感じているのは筆者だけであろうか。いずれにせよ、日常的に多用されている表現を学習し身につけるということが、英語の理解と発信には欠かせないのであり、本書はその糸口を提供するものであると言えるであろう。

本書の構成は、各レッスンの最初のセクションで学習する様々な表現を様々な例文を通して紹介し、次のセクションでは、最初のセクションで見た表現を含む英文の聞き取り練習を行うことによって理解を深める。それから、次のセクションで、会話のやりとりの練習をすることによってスピーキングの練習をし、その後は、様々なタイプの練習問題を行い、各レッスンで学んだ色々な表現の定着を目指す。

本書が、学生諸君の英語力の向上に少しでも役立てば、望外の幸せである。

著 者

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Lesson 1 感情 (feelings) にまつわる表現

1 例文

- a. **get someone down**: to make someone feel unhappy; to make someone feel sad or depressed:
He said, "Rainy days and Mondays always **get me down**."
- b. **get over**: if you get over an illness or other unpleasant experience, you recover from it:
It took her a whole year to **get over** the shock of her husband's death.
- c. **get to**: something begins to annoy, anger, upset or affect someone, even though they try not to let it:
She's always trying to criticize me and it is really beginning to **get to** me.
- d. **calm down**: to stop feeling angry, upset, or excited or to make someone stop feeling this way:
OK. OK. **Calm down!** It was just a joke.
- e. **pull oneself together**: to start to control one's feelings and behave calmly:
The psychiatrist told me that it's a terrible mistake to say "**Pull yourself together**. Life is worth living. Life is meaningful." or something like that to someone who is depressed.
- f. **cheer up**: to start to feel happier:
Hey, **cheer up**, Jane. Things are looking up, you know.
- g. **get carried away**: to be so excited that you do not control what you say or do and forget about everything else:
At the concert, some frantic fans **got carried away** and ripped off the singer's clothes.

2 音声を聴いて、英文を完成させ、日本語に訳しなさい。

1. It's hard to () someone () who is in a () of ().



2. I () a deep breath and tried to () (). It () me a while to () back to my normal self.

3. I was going to buy a few things, but I () () () and bought () more things than I ().
4. I () the math exam again, but I'm not going to let it () me ().
5. Oh, it was really () for you. But would you tell me how you () () ()?
6. I think my () is that I tend to () () it quickly when someone or something () my feelings.
7. To () you the truth, her () nagging is beginning to () () me.

3 次の会話のやりとりを練習しなさい。

1. *Brother and sister at home on a wet afternoon*

B: Does this endless rain get you down?

S: It gets me down if I have to stay indoors all day.

B: What do you suggest we do?

S: Let's put on our rain gear and go out for a walk.



2. *Two women discussing a mutual friend*

A: Have you seen Charles recently?

B: Yes, I have. He's become very gloomy and withdrawn.

A: And he's started drinking a lot.

B: I think he's finding it hard to get over the death of his wife.

3. *Two co-workers*

A: The boss is always criticizing me.

B: He does that to everyone.

A: Well, it's beginning to get to me.

B: You're not the only one. He's getting on all our nerves.

4. *A couple driving a car*

Wife: Wow! Look where you're going! We nearly had an accident.

Husband: Oh, yeah. Sorry! I get carried away when I start talking.

W: Well, You'd better calm down and concentrate on driving.

H: You're right. We don't want to be carried away in an ambulance.

5. *Father and son*

S: I still can't get over failing that exam last year.

F: You'll have to pull yourself together sometime.

S: How can I when I think of what a mess I made of it?

F: Don't worry about it. Move on. Start a new life, or something different.

6. *At the end of a hike*

Leader: Cheer up. We're getting near the end.

Member: It's been a long day, and I'm tired.

L: When we finish we'll go somewhere for a drink.

M: Really? Now that would cheer me up.

4 文の内容から判断して、下線部の意味に相当する表現を下から選びなさい。

1. Look, George. Try not to get angry! Losing your temper won't solve the problem. ()



2. The news of his success in his new job made me feel happier. ()

3. His constant criticisms are really making me feel upset. I'm beginning to think of finding another job. ()

4. How foolish of me! I got carried away. ()

5. After several months of depression, Jenny started to control her feelings and behave calmly and was able to return to work. ()

6. I can't sleep at night. Insomnia is always making me feel unhappy. ()

7. It took me six weeks to recover from the shock of the news. ()

- a. cheered me up
- b. calm down
- c. I was so excited that I couldn't control what I was doing and did it too much
- d. getting me down

- e. get over
- f. getting to me
- g. pulled herself together

5 空所に適語を入れ、英文を完成させなさい。

1. 昨日の夜はちょっと調子に乗って飲み過ぎてしまったと思います。

I guess I () () () and () too much last night.

2. 勝てなかったけど、こんなことでへこたれないぞ。

I couldn't win, but I'm not going to () it () me ().

3. 彼を元気づけて再挑戦させようとする私の努力は、ほとんど成功しなかった。

My efforts to () him () and () him to () again met with little success.

4. 彼は解雇された。彼が失業したショックから立ち直るのに2週間かった。

He was fired. It () him two weeks to () () the shock of losing his job.

5. そんなにくよくよしないで。まだチャンスはあるのだから。

Don't () it () () you. You still have another chance.

6. 人にしっかりしなさいと言うのは簡単だ。でも、あなたが彼らの立場だったら、そんなこと言われたくないでしょう。

It is easy to tell people to () () (). But if you were in their position, you wouldn't like to be told that.

7. 「首にするつもりは全くないと彼に言った後で、ようやく彼は落ち着いたんだ。」と社長は言った。

"Only after assuring him that I had () () of firing him did he () ()" said the boss.

Lesson 2 身体 (body) にまつわる表現

1 例文

- a. **head over heels in love (with someone)**: very much in love with someone:
I'm so **head over heels in love with** her that I have decided I will propose to her.
- b. **put on a brave face**: to try to appear happy or satisfied when faced with misfortune or danger:
I **put on a brave face**, trying not to reveal my fear.
- c. **have a chip on one's shoulder**: to be tempting someone else to an argument or a fight; to carry feelings of resentment:
I don't want to work with Jim any more. He **has a chip on his shoulder**. He's so unpleasant.
- d. **neck and neck**: exactly even, especially in a race or a contest:
At the end of the race the two horses were **neck and neck**. It was impossible to say which one won.
- e. **would give one's right arm (for someone or something)**: would be willing to give something of great value in exchange for someone or something:
I **would give my right arm** to have that kind of job.
- f. **have one's hands full (with someone or something)**: to be busy or totally occupied with someone or something:
Lisa **has her hands full with** three kids.
- g. **not lift a finger (to help someone)**: to do nothing to help someone:
I knew all along he would **not lift a finger to help** me.

2 音声を聴いて英文を完成させ、日本語に訳しなさい。

1. I soon () myself () () () in love with Meg.
2. I would () my () () () a bottle of whisky right now.



3. He never () a () to () with the housework.
4. She lost her job, but she () () a () () in the presence of others.
5. The new government will () () () full () with all the problems that () it.
6. Bob Mason is () () and () () Bill Frazer in the polls.
7. Someone who () a () () his shoulder is angry all the time. He feels that he has been () by the world, so he is always ready for a fight. He is easily () because he feels that he has been () unfairly by others or perhaps he feels inferior. He () trouble, so he's always ready for it.

3 次の会話のやりとりを練習しなさい。

1. *Two women discussing a couple*



A: Have you seen David and Mary recently?

B: Yes, I have. They always seem to be gazing into each other's eyes.

A: It seems they're head over heels in love.

B: So I suppose we'll hear wedding bells soon.

2. *Two co-workers*

A: That new manager is a difficult guy to work with.

B: He seems to have a chip on his shoulder about something.

A: I hear he was passed over for a job promotion.

B: Well, I wish he wouldn't let everyone know how he feels.

3. *Discussing a family trip*

Father: I'm afraid we'll have to cancel next week's camping trip.

Mother: Oh, no! How can I tell the kids?

F: Put on a brave face and tell them we'll go another time.

M: Easier said than done.

4. *Discussing family problems*

Wife: My sister's got her hands full with the kids and the job.

Husband: Doesn't her husband help her in the house?

W: He doesn't lift a finger if he can help it.

H: That's mean of him.

5. *Two music students talking and joking*

A: I'd give my right arm to play the piano like he does.

B: I wouldn't do that if I were you.

A: Why not?

B: You need two arms to play the piano.

6. *Two men at the horse races*

A: Who won the race?

B: I don't know. The two leaders were neck and neck at the end.

A: So it's a photo finish. I put a lot of money on one of those horses.

B: And I put a lot on the other.

4 下から選んで空所に適語を入れ、英文を完成させ、日本語に訳しなさい。

1. Mary and Jane were () and () in the speech contest.
2. There were days when she did () () a () to do any housework and as a result, the once perfectly clean rooms looked dusty and cluttered.
3. John and Yoko started dating regularly and fell () () () in love.
4. James seems to () his () () managing the store these days.
5. His company went bankrupt but he () () a brave () and () that everything was () well.
6. I would () () right () to be () to play the piano like Oscar Peterson.
7. Mike did not get promoted. Since then he () had a () on his ().

[give, have, has, put, lift, arm, chip, neck, neck, head, face, my, finger, hands, heels, shoulder, not, on, over, able, full, pretended, going]

5 空所に適語を入れて、英文を完成させなさい。

1. その二人の学生は、幾何学では年中互角に競い合っている。
The two students have been () and () in geometry all year.
2. 彼女の夫は、全く子供たちの世話を手伝おうとしないと彼女はこぼしている。
She () that her husband () () a () to help her with the kids.
3. 初めて出会った時から、彼は彼女にぞっこん惚れ込んでしまった。
He fell () () () in love with her from the first time they met.
4. その2年生担当の先生たちは、読み書きを教えるのに手一杯です。
The second grade teachers () () () () teaching reading and writing.
5. プロのバスケット選手になるためならどんなことだってするよ。
I () () my () () just to be a professional basket player.
6. なんで今朝はそんなに喧嘩腰なんだい？
How come you () such a () () your () this morning?
7. マークは、内心怖くて死にそうだったが、平静を装って微笑んだ。
Mark smiled, trying to () () a brave () while inside he was () to death.