

## Preface

Odds and ends is a phrase that means “miscellaneous items, remnants, pieces, leftovers; small matters to be attended to.” ODDS & ENDS is the title of a column that appears in *Shukan ST*, a weekly newspaper designed for people who are learning English and published by the *Japan Times*.

I began writing the column some ten years ago. When I was teaching classes for adults, I began to notice that I was seeing the same problems and hearing the same mistakes in different classes. Some of the problems were due to something that language teachers call first-language interference. The mother tongue of my Japanese students was interfering with their acquisition of English. Another problem, and sometimes a humorous one, was Japanese English. The meanings of many of the foreign words that Japanese has borrowed from other languages have changed in the process, sometimes so greatly that the native speaker cannot understand the new meaning. I remember one time when a young man told me about an attractive woman he had met at a friend’s wedding. He said he regretted not “attacking” her. I was shocked. He didn’t seem like a violent person and I told him he could go to jail for that in the United States. Obviously, we had a completely different image of the word attack. Words that are similar in meaning were also a problem for my students. The difference between hope and wish, for example.

I approached the editors at *Shukan ST* with my idea for a weekly column to help other people who were experiencing the same problems. They agreed to try it for a year and see what the response from the readers was. It soon became one of the most popular features in the newspaper and continues to be so to this day. Many readers have said that it has helped them with their English. I hope you will say the same thing, too.

## Acknowledgments

I would like to take this opportunity to thank my coauthor, Mr. Hidetsugu Yoshida, for his work on the test and study sections as well as his invaluable help and advice. Without his assistance and encouragement, this project would never have been brought to fruition.

James Tschudy

私たちの多くは日本語を母国語としていることでしょう。そんな私たちが英語を学習する際に気をつけることは、日本語の発想で英語を考えると、誤った使い方、不自然な表現を覚えてしまうことがあるということなのです。その理由は、言うまでもなく、英語と日本語の構造には大きな違いがあるからです。

本書が掲載している英文は、長年日本人に英語を指導しているアメリカ人教師が、その現場での経験をもとに書いたものです。日本人に共通して間違えるポイント、日本人が弱い文法事項、同意語の使い分けなどを、平易な文章で的確に指摘しているこれら英文は、単なるリーディング教材としてだけでなく、日本人に共通する弱点克服に大いに役立つものと考え、本書を企画・執筆しました。

Exercisesには内容理解を問う問題だけではなく、リスニング、ボキャブラリー、作文などさまざまなタイプの練習問題を盛り込みました。新しい言葉や表現を習得するには、ただ単に本文を読んで理解するだけではなく、声に出して、音声を聴き、実際にそれらの表現を使って英文を作ることによって自分のモノとなるからです。

Listening Comprehensionはできるだけ一度で書き取ることを目標としてください。原則的に本文で出てきた表現を問題にしています。4章、5章のListening Comprehensionは全文書き取りにしています。Dictationと呼ばれるこの学習方法は、英語力を高めるうえで非常に有効です。自分が聞き取れない部分がはっきりわかるはずですが、このテキストにとどまらず、各自の学習にも取り入れてください。

Vocabulary Iのコーナーは、日本語による意味を介さないで、英語を理解するための練習です。英語による説明で英単語を知ることが、より高い実力を目指すには必須の学習過程なのです。英英辞典を使うことが身近になれば、これからの英語力は大きく伸びることでしょう。Vocabulary IIでは、単語の用法に注意して、取り組んでください。読めるだけではなく、使えるようになるための練習の第一歩になることを願っています。

Compositionは実際に自分で英文を作ってから授業に臨んでください。本文で得た知識を使って、英作文する問題になっています。

最後になりましたが、企画の段階から数々のご指摘、アドバイスをしていただいたJames Tschudy氏と、成美堂代表取締役社長の佐野英一郎氏に深く感謝いたします。

吉田秀次

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# 1. print

ふだん私たちが何気なく使っている「プリント」という言葉。実は、英語では通じません。では、正しい英語ではなんと言おうのだろうか。また英語で *print* と言った場合に意味することとは？

Track 2



The other day I met a guy at a party. When he found out I was an English teacher, he told me about the English class he was taking. I wanted to know what textbook they use, so I asked him. He told me, “We don’t use a book.

5 The teacher gives us *prints* every week.”

I suppose it’s obvious that *print* is not the word that we use to talk about this kind of material. The teacher hands out the material every week. Hand out is a phrasal verb that means to “distribute.” I’m sure you have seen people

10 handing out tissues in front of the station. That’s the verb form but we need a noun for the name of the material. Put *hand* and *out* together and it becomes a noun—*handout*. It’s a countable noun (one *handout*, two *handouts* and so on) so you’ll need an article (a, the) if it’s singular. Let’s go

15 back to what the guy at the party told me. Here are a few possibilities: “The teacher gives us *handouts* every week” or “The teacher gives us a *handout* every week.”

When *print* is used as a noun, I think it usually has something to do with art or pictures, for example, a

20 Hokusai woodblock *print* or a *print* of a Picasso poster. I don’t know a lot about photography, but I do know that



the “P” in DPE stands for printing. Photographs are sometimes called prints, and copies of movies are also called prints. “The Film Library has prints of many classic movies in its collection.”

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As a verb, print often refers to the printing process itself. For example, the copy of the textbook you’re reading right now was printed last year. And it can also refer to a way of writing. If you’ve ever filled out a form in English, you know that there’s always a PLEASE PRINT at the top of the page. This means you must write the letters one by one, not in longhand.

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## NOTES:

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**distribute** 「配る、配布する」    **a countable noun** 「可算名詞」  
**singular** 「単数の、単数形の」

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# Exercises

## Reading Comprehension

本文の内容から考えて、正しい英文であれば○、正しくなければ×をつけなさい。

1. ( ) A print is a document that contains a summary of the lesson.
2. ( ) Print sometimes refers to a photograph.
3. ( ) When print is used as a verb, it means “to publish something in printed form.”
4. ( ) Hand out is the noun that refers to giving something to a number of people.
5. ( ) “Print your name” is a request to write your name without joining the letters together.

## Listening Comprehension

Track 3



CDを聞いて、下線部に当てはまる語句を書きなさい。

1. People are \_\_\_\_\_ tissues in front of the station.
2. Print has something \_\_\_\_\_ art.
3. Print your \_\_\_\_\_ on the postcard.
4. The textbook \_\_\_\_\_ in 1998.

## Vocabulary

I. 次の説明文が表している語を本文中より書き抜きなさい。

1. a book that deals with a particular subject and is used especially in schools.
2. very soft thin paper used for blowing your nose, etc.
3. a piece of wood with a shape cut into it, used for printing

4. a picture obtained by using a camera and film
5. cursive writing

1. \_\_\_\_\_ 2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_ 4. \_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_

II. 日本語に合うように、( ) 内に適切な語を入れなさい。

1. 書類の上部に名前と住所を活字体で書いてください。  
Please ( ) ( ) ( ) and  
address at the top of the paper.
2. 私の先生は先週、私にプリントを2枚くれた。  
My teacher gave me ( ) ( ) last  
week.
3. 用紙を配り始めてもらえますでしょうか。  
Could you start ( ) these papers  
( )?
4. 印刷したいときはこのアイコンをクリックしなさい。  
Click on the icon when you ( )  
( ) ( ) something.
5. 彼の本の多くが40年近くにわたって出版されている。  
Many of his books have been ( )  
( ) for nearly 40 years.

## Composition

次の文を英語にしなさい。

1. この記事を読んだら、次の学生に回してください。

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2. 私は参加者全員のプリントを準備しなくてはならない。

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