

Reading English News On the Internet

日本語版
Special bilingual edition
for the Japanese ESL classroom



A Guide to
Connectors
Verbs
Expressions &
Vocabulary



For the Japanese ESL Student

Plus tips and strategies to help make sense of
online **NEWS**, **BUSINESS** and **SPORTS** articles

Dr. David Petersen

**Reading English News on the Internet: A Guide to Connectors, Verbs,
Expressions, and Vocabulary for the Japanese ESL Student
(Bilingual Japanese-English Edition)**

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Manufactured in the U.S.A.

ISBN 978-1-84753-971-7

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For Keiko, the very definition of patience

For the Teacher

The purpose of this book is to help Japanese ESL learners at the intermediate level with the potentially confusing turns of phrase common to English articles online, in magazines and in newspapers. ESL veterans will appreciate that while many books cover English grammar and vocabulary, there are precious few dealing specifically with idioms, “quirky” verbs, and other compound constructs from a practical perspective. My goal has been to create a workbook systematic enough to integrate easily into any classroom situation, and with sufficient explanation in Japanese to make the learning experience as efficient and painless as possible. The text also provides a brief introduction to proverbs and other sayings that find their way into news articles from time to time.

The concept for the book originated in my experience as a Japanese translator. Working at an agency in Hiroshima, I was struck by the number of questions I was fielding from coworkers trying to make sense of English newspaper articles and other challenging documents. On closer inspection, most of the difficulties seemed to involve idioms (“on the loose”, “public outcry”) - constructs that are poorly covered in many textbooks and are difficult to look up due to their compound nature. In discussing this issue with friends and teachers it became apparent that related grammar elements such as connectors (“as...as a...”) and verbs of one type or another (“to show promise”) present similar problems for non-native speakers. I began collecting examples of the most commonly-misunderstood “offenders”, and ultimately put together the manuscript over the course of about two years.

Applications: On one level, the book functions as a simple bilingual reference to the meanings of nearly 200 connectors, phrasal verbs, idiomatic verb-phrases, and expressions. Individual sections can also be introduced a few pages at a time into almost any classroom context, gradually building English comprehension. To develop full lessons of 40 minutes or more, I would recommend supplementation with materials on mass-media, the internet, and current events. The “tips” sections on website content deal with the typical structure of online articles, and are best covered as part of a writing class with internet access. The mini-quizzes at the end

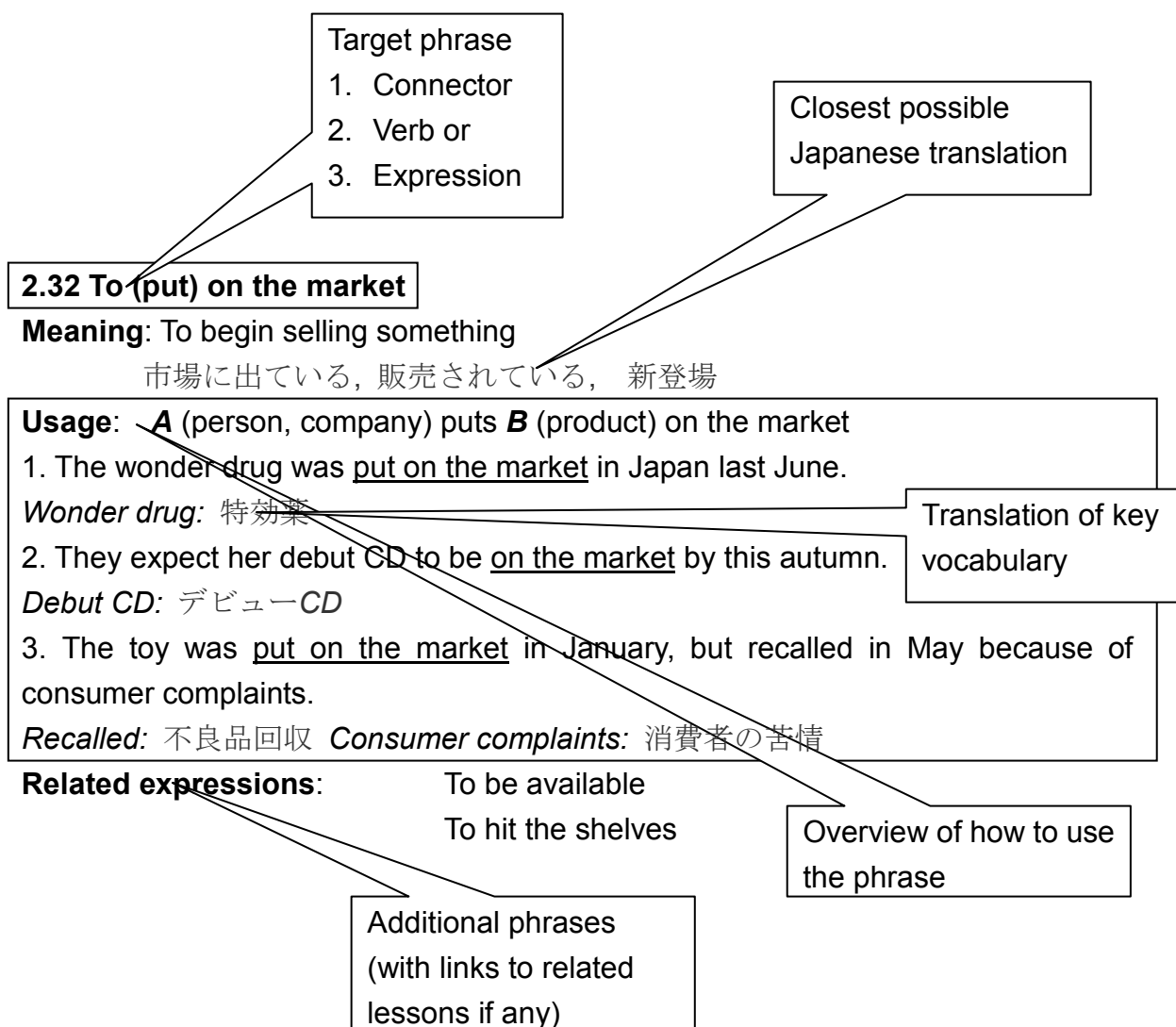
of each unit provide immediate feedback about the progress of the students, and can also serve as a template for the creation of your own tests and exams.

Lesson Overview

The vocabulary in this book is divided into three major sections:

- Connectors (“provided that”, “in spite of”) linking two or more phrases or sentences together
- Verbs with an emphasis on phrasal verbs (“to break out”, “to brush aside”) and idiomatic verb phrases (“to burn the midnight oil”)
- Expressions (“a meeting of the minds”, “a matter of time”)

Each entry is organized as follows:



The Tips Sections

These mini-lessons deal with the nitty gritty of finding articles online, navigating a typical website, understanding differences in vocabulary and style by topic, and anticipating structure to increase reading efficiency. Each section can stand alone, but is also suitable for development as a classroom exercise, particularly if internet access is available.

TIPS 1: A list of basic computer-related terms

TIPS 2: A list of popular English-language news websites

TIPS 3: Typical vocabulary required for registration and for logging in to websites.

TIPS 4: Guide to Online News Articles

- a) The basic structure of a news articles
- b) Features of headlines, including vocabulary and style; suggestions for preparation
- c) Strategies for reading headlines
- d) Features of a byline
- e) Features of the lead, and reading strategies
- f) The body and final paragraph

TIPS 5: A list of useful business and finance websites

TIPS 6: Getting the most out of business and finance articles. Coverage includes the sections of a typical website, stock market vocabulary, a review of news-article structure, and the format of financial advice and predictions.

TIPS 7: A list of popular sporting news websites

TIPS 8: Online sporting news. This section covers the basics of a sports website, key vocabulary and writing style (emotive words), sports article structure, and the elements of sports features.

はじめに

この本は中級レベルの学習者がニュース記事を理解する上で必要な文法力、表現力、そして語彙力を自宅で学習するために作成されたガイドブックです。一般的にマスコミの記事(ネットも新聞も含む)は従来の教科書に載っている英語のスタイルとはまったく異なったスタイルを用いています。動詞は専門的で、文法は難しく(主語が省略された受動態動詞等)、そして多くの慣習的な表現があります。それうえに文章はしばしば短縮され、意味を理解する上で必要な内容に乏しくなります。一見簡単そうなフレーズの意味でさえも追加情報、知識が必要であり、これはその知識を提供するために作られた本です。

この内容は3の部分からなっています：

- 1 **Connectors** 接続詞「文接続語も含む」
- 2 **Verbs** 動詞 [句動詞、慣用的な動詞句]
- 3 **Idiomatic Expressions** 慣用表現

各項目は英語の定義、使用法と同義語リスト、そしていくつかの例文と共に紹介されています。定義と主要な語彙は日本語でもっとも近い表現の付け加えがされています。例文は政治、環境、法律、仕事での上下関係などの新聞記事でしばしば載っている話題を取り上げています。各セクションにおける自己テストそして最後の総合テストが含まれていますので、学習者自身の成果と理解力を確認することができます。この本が便利なガイドブックとして役割を果たし、学習者の目標である上級英語の手助けとなれば著者として幸いです。

テキスト概要

- 1.xx = 接続詞句
- 2.xx = 動詞
- 3.xx = 慣用表現

英語での簡単な説明
英語に類似する表現

2.32 To put on the market

Meaning: To begin selling something

市場に出ている, 販売されている, 新登場

Usage: *A* (person, company) puts *B* (product) on the market

1. The wonder drug was put on the market in Japan since last June.

Wonder drug: 特効薬

2. They expect her debut CD to be on the market by this autumn.

Debut CD: デビューCD

3. The toy was put on the market in January, but recalled in May because of consumer complaints.

Recalled: 不良品回収 *Consumer complaints:* 消費者の苦情

Related expressions:

To be available

To hit the shelves

例文のキーワード

一般的な用法、時制

意味が似ている表



A world of English awaits....



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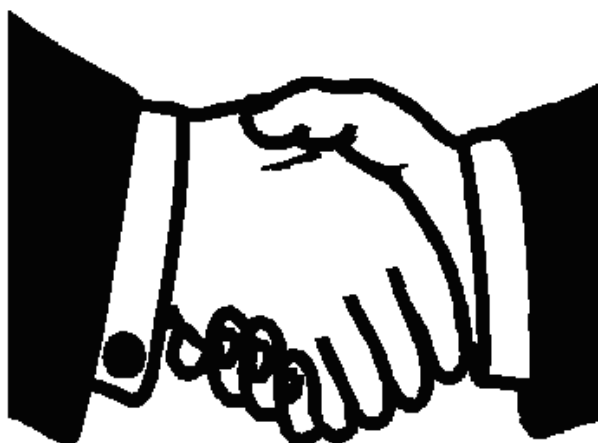
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Section I: Connectors 接続詞



1.1 As a

Meaning: Talking about someone's role, title or rank

A として (人間として、一例として、結果として、など)

Usage: As an **A** (role, title, rank)

1. He has been working as a medical x-ray technician since he graduated from vocational college.

Medical x-ray technician: 医療 X 線技術者 *Vocational college:* 専門学校

2. He first came to Japan as a tourist, but later returned as a United Nations goodwill ambassador.

Tourist: 観光客 *United Nations:* 国際連合 *Goodwill ambassador:* 親善大使

3. The medical establishment has strong doubts that the herb is useful as a cancer treatment.

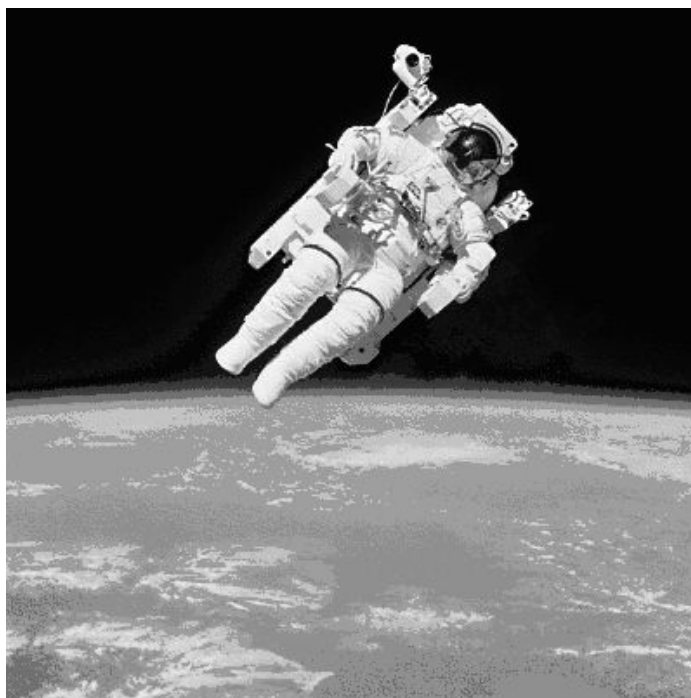
Medical establishment: 医学界 *To have doubts:* 疑問に思う *Herbs:* 漢方薬

Cancer treatment: 癌治療

Related expressions:

Moonlighting as

Making a living as



She works as an astronaut

1.2 As far as... is concerned

Meaning: Someone's viewpoint or opinion

A に関する限りでは、 **A** からみれば、 **A** としては

Usage: As far as **A** (person) is concerned **B** (viewpoint, opinion)

1. As far as I am concerned, you don't have to finish the work today, but the boss may disagree...

Don't have to finish the work today: 今日仕事を終了する必要がありません。

2. As far as the credit agency is concerned, the most important thing in the world is financial security.

Credit agency: 興信所 *The most important thing in the world:* 一番大切なこと

Financial security: 金融的保証

3. As far as our company is concerned, the sales this year were very disappointing.

The sales this year: 今年の売上

Related expressions: From where I'm sitting
The way I see it



As far as I'm concerned, education is very important

1.3 As opposed to

Meaning: Something is the opposite of something else.

反対に、反面、一方

Usage: **A** (situation), as opposed to **B** (opposite situation)

1. I did very well in academic endeavors, as opposed to my brother, who excelled at basketball and other sports.

Do well in academic endeavors: 学校でのいい成績を取る

Excel at sports: スポーツが得意

2. Metropolitan Tokyo is a crowded place to live, as opposed to Hokkaido, which has very few people.

Crowded: 過密 *Metropolitan Tokyo:* 東京都

3. Australia collected 16 medals at the Olympics, as opposed to Canada, which collected only 1.

To collect a medal: メダルを獲得する

Related expressions: Like night and day
Worlds apart

1.4 Be that as it may

Meaning: Something is true, despite something else.

いずれにしても、それはともあれ、それはさておき

Usage: **A** (fact). Be that as it may, **B** (fact, action)

1. I have a bad cold. Be that as it may, I still have to go to work today.

Bad cold: ひどい風邪 *Go to work:* 仕事へ行く

2. It's true that I don't love your sister. Be that as it may, I promised her that I would marry her, so.....

Promised to marry: 結婚すると約束しました

3. Yes, I know I'm in the kitchen. Be that as it may, I've got my hands full at the moment - make your own cup of tea!

Got my hands full: 手が一杯 *To make tea:* お茶を入れる

Related expressions: Even though
In any case

1.5 Considering (the / that / how)

Meaning: Something is true, but only because of the situation

A を考慮すると、それにしては、**A** を考えると

Usage: **A** (fact, opinion), considering that **B** (qualified, point of view)

1. The weather is very hot today, considering the time of year.

Time of year: この季節

2. He did very well on his bar exam considering that he cut classes and didn't study all year.

To do well on a test or exam: テストでいい点を取る *Bar exam:* 司法試験

Cut classes: 授業をさぼる

3. The new DVD player sold quite well considering how little advertising it had in the newspapers and on television.

To sell well: よく売れる *Advertising:* 広告

Related expressions: All things considered
Given that...

1.6 Even so

Meaning: "I agree with you, but I am not changing my mind."

それにしても、だけど、たとえそうであっても

Usage: **A** (fact). Even so, **B** (contrary fact)

1. I agree that the movie was overly long. Even so, the acting was great and I really enjoyed it.

Overly long: 長すぎる *Acting is great:* 役者がいい

2. Yes, I agree that he is a rather dull person. Even so, he's the best accountant our company has ever employed.

Dull person: 無趣味な人 *Accountant:* 会計士

3. Yes, I know that it may rain later. Even so, I'm going on the picnic.

Picnic: ピクニック

Related expressions: Nonetheless
Be that as it may

1.7 If worse comes to worst

Meaning: Imagining the worse possible outcome; being pessimistic

悪くすると、最悪の場合には、万一の際には

Usage: If worse comes to worst, **A** (action, plan)

1. If worse comes to worst and I'm still sick tomorrow morning, then I will stay in bed.

To stay in bed when sick: 病気で寝ている

2. If worse comes to worst and I can't get tomorrow off, I will telephone you.

To get tomorrow off: 仕事を休む

3. If worse comes to worst and he is forced to resign from politics, at least he can find work as a public speaker.

Resign from politics: 政界から引退する *Public speaker:* 演説家

Related expressions:

Worst-case scenario

If it comes to that



If worse comes to worst, we can always finish tomorrow

1.8 (In) a bid to / for

Meaning: Someone is trying to get something.

何かのための努力、何かを目指してがんばる、**A** を企てる

Usage: In a bid to **A** (achieve some goal), **B** (person, group) does **C** (action)

1. The new tax cuts are part of the mayor's bid for re-election.

A tax cut: 減税 *Mayor:* 市長 *Re-election:* 再選

2. In a bid to stop the protestors, the company offered to move the new construction site away from the riverbank.

Protestors: 抗議団体 *Construction site:* 建設現場

3. In a bid to improve the city image, City Hall decided that all municipal buses would be repainted.

City Hall: 市庁舎 *Municipal buses:* 市のバス *To repaint:* 塗り替える

Related expressions: In an attempt to

In the hope that

1.9 In anticipation of

Meaning: Preparation for an event

A 対策、**A** を見越して、**A** に向けて

Usage: In anticipation of **A** (prediction), **B** (person, group) does **C** (action)

1. The logging company started a promotional campaign in anticipation of resistance from local residents and environmental groups.

Logging company: 大木材会社 *Promotional campaign:* 宣伝キャンペーン

Environmental groups: 環境保護団体

2. In anticipation of a big lawsuit, the chemical factory offered the widow a large sum of money.

Lawsuit: 訴訟 *Chemical factory:* 化学工場 *Widow:* 未亡人

3. The boutique hired new staff in anticipation of the Christmas rush.

Boutique: ブティック *To hire:* 採用する

Christmas rush: クリスマスでの買い物の殺到

Related expressions: Looking ahead

With an eye to

1.10 In response to

Meaning: As one thing changes, so does another thing.

A に応じて、**A** にしたがって、からには

Usage: In response to **A** (event, circumstances), **B** (action)

1. In response to strong public pressure, the planning department has decided to cancel the construction of the new airport.

Public pressure: 世論の圧力 *Planning department:* 企画課 *Construction:* 建設

2. In response to the increasing spread of HIV, the government is starting a new education program for teenagers.

The spread of HIV: エイズの蔓延 *Education program:* 教育プログラム

3. The concert has been moved to next weekend in response to the flooding of the arena.

Moved to next week: 来週に予定を変更させる *Flooding:* 水害 *Arena:* アリーナ

Related expressions:

In accordance with

Based on



Famous Saying 名言

No act of kindness, no matter how small, is ever wasted.

どんな小さな親切でも無駄ではない (1.15 参考)

(Aesop 620 to 560 BC) イソップ、寓話作家、西暦記元前 620－560

1.11 In spite of

Meaning: Action is taken, even though the situation is dangerous or difficult.

A にもかかわらず、物ともせずに、のくせに

Usage: In spite of **A** (circumstances), **B** (action)

1. In spite of the incredible heat wave, many people came to the festival.

Incredible: 信じられないほど *Heat wave:* 猛暑

2. He said that he will remain a sports commentator in spite of the growing scandal.

Sports commentator: スポーツ解説者

Growing scandal: スキャンダルが大きくなっていること

3. The car company was confident that it would succeed, in spite of the recent poor sales performance.

Car company: 自動車会社 *To succeed:* 成功する *Sales performance:* 売上実績

Related expressions:

Despite

Against all odds



It was a good picnic, in spite of the ants

1.12 Instead of

Meaning #1: One thing replaces another thing.

A を代わりに、**A** しなくて、**A** だけでなく

Usage: Instead of **A** (action), **B** (another action)

1. Instead of quarreling all the time, why don't you try to listen to each other?

Quarreling: けんかしている

2. Instead of eating at home last night, we went out to a fancy restaurant.

Fancy restaurant: 高級なレストラン

Meaning #2: The result was unexpected; the opposite thing happened

どころか

1. Instead of helping his fever, the medicine only made his condition worse.

Fever: 熱がある *Condition:* 病状

2. To everyone's surprise, instead of approving the new legislation, the governor vetoed the bill.

To approve legislation: 法律制定を可決する *Governor:* 知事

To veto a bill: 法案を拒否する

Related expressions:

Rather than (Meaning #1)

Out of the blue (Meaning #2)



Famous Saying 名言

What lies behind us and what lies ahead of us are tiny matters, compared to what lives within us.

過去に起こったことや未来に起こることは心で生まれることに比べれば、ちっぽけなものに過ぎない (2.47 参考)

(Henry David Thoreau 1817-1862) ヘンリー・デーヴィッド・ソロー、作家

1.13 In the event of

Meaning: If something happens, something else will occur.

その場合には、万一、**A** の際には

Usage: In the event of **A** (situation), **B** (action)

1. In the event of a fire, please use the stairs, not the elevator.

Fire: 火災 *Elevator:* エレベーター

2. Train services will be stopped temporarily in the event of an earthquake.

Stop temporarily: 一時停止 *Earthquake:* 地震

3. In the event of a bus strike, many people will have to find other ways of getting to work.

Strike: ストライキを行う

Related expressions:

If case of

In an emergency



In the event of an emergency, call the paramedics

1.14 In the wake of

Meaning: A recent event is still having an effect (usually a bad effect).

A を考慮して、*A* に照らして、*A* に続いて

Usage: In the wake of *A* (event), *B* (action, effect)

1. In the wake of the recent terrorist incidents, airport security has really been tightened.

Terrorist incidents: テロ事件 *Tightening of security:* 警備官が厳しくなる

2. Everyone was evacuated from the building in the wake of the bomb threat.

To evacuate a building: ビルから立ち退く *Bomb threat:* 爆弾の脅威

3. Many jobs were lost in the wake of the economic downturn.

Economic downturn: 景気の下降

Related expressions:

In the aftermath of

To have no alternative but to (2.43 参考)

1.15 No matter how (much / long / hard)

Meaning: Something remains the same, despite something else.

どんなに~であろうと、なんと言っても、何としても

Usage: No matter how much *A* (person, organization) *B* (action), *C* (unchanging situation)

1. No matter how hard I try, I just can't get her to agree with me.

To agree with: *A* に同意する

2. I plan to become a millionaire no matter how long it takes.

A millionaire: 大金持ち

3. No matter how far I travel, mother's home cooking is still the best.

Mother's home cooking: 母親の家庭料理

Related expressions:

Try as I might

Wasted effort

1.16 Not only... but (also / as well)

Meaning: Giving extra information about something

A だけでなく、**A** はおろか **B** も、**A** はもちろん

Usage: ...not only **A** (person, group) but also **B** (person, group)

1. The recent fare increase is upsetting not only everyday commuters but also the tourists as well.

Fare increase: 料金の値上げ *To upset:* いらいらする *Commuter:* 通勤者

2. The severe tropical storm is going to disrupt not only train service but also the delivery of mail.

Tropical storm: 熱帯性低気圧

To disrupt train service: 電車が不通になる *Delivery:* 配達

3. The change in scholarship regulations affects not only new students but also previously enrolled students.

Scholarship regulations: 奨学金の規則 *Previously enrolled:* 既に入學した学生

Related expressions: In addition to
What's more



Famous Saying 名言

It's hard to make a comeback when you haven't been anywhere.

一度成功しなければ二度目の成功もあり得ない (2.48 参考)

(Anonymous) 匿名

1.17 On account of

Meaning: Because of; as a result of

Aにつき、Aのために、Aの理由で

Usage: On account of A (cause), B (effect)

1. The outdoor jazz concert in the park last weekend was cancelled on account of the rain.

Jazz: ジャズ *Outdoor concert:* アウトドアコンサート

2. My head office was forced to close on account of the terrible economic conditions last year.

Forced to close: 倒産する *Terrible economic conditions:* 不経済

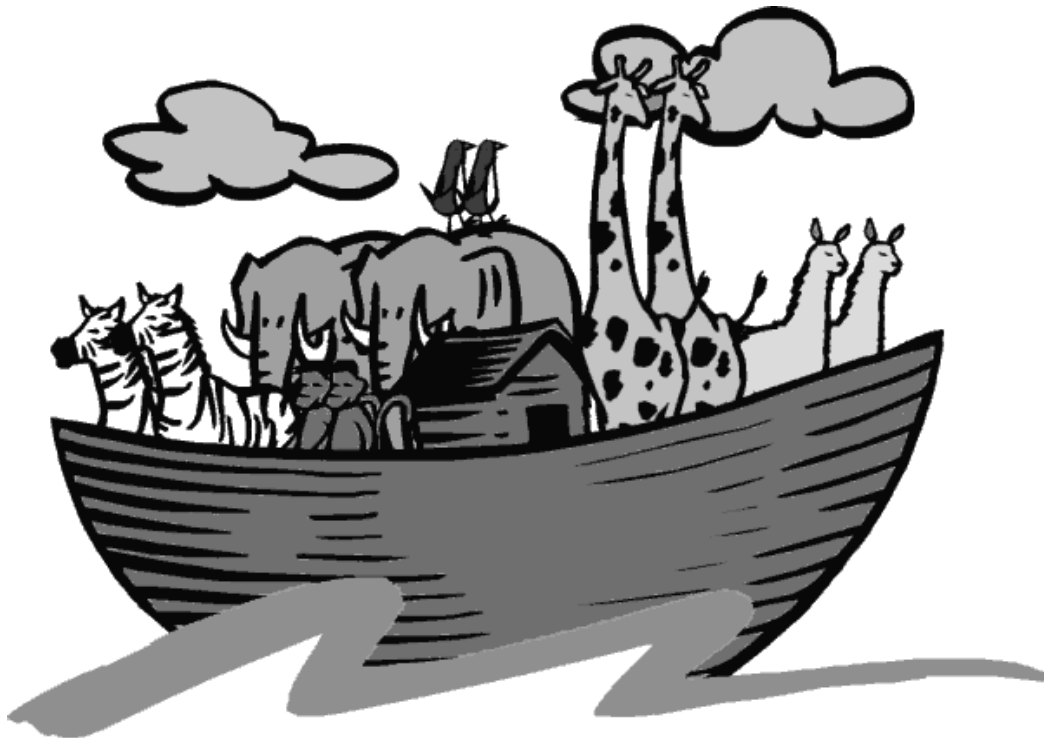
3. On account of the traffic accident, Highway No.1 was blocked off by the police for several hours.

Traffic accident: 交通事故 *Blocked off:* 閉鎖される

Related expressions:

Owing to

Due to



The trip was cancelled on account of the rain

1.18 On the other hand

Meaning: Looking at something in different way; seeing another side of a problem

それに対して、他方、逆に

Usage: **A** (fact, situation). On the other hand, **B** (fact, situation)

1. The weather this summer has been too rainy for me. On the other hand, it's been good for the farmers.

Too rainy: 雨のよく降る *Farmers:* 農夫

2. He should resign because he's a corrupt politician. On the other hand, most politicians are corrupt...

Resign (from politics): 政界から引退する *Politician:* 政治家 *Corrupt:* 墮落した

3. The lecture was far too long. On the other hand, the speaker did raise a lot of interesting points.

Lecture: 講演 *Speaker:* 演説者 *To raise a point:* 面白いことを述べた

Related expressions: The other side of the coin
The flip side

1.19 Provided (that)

Meaning: Something will happen later, but only if something else happens first.

もし...ならば、条件で、**A** といったとして

Usage: **A** (plan for the future) provided **B** (conditions)

1. I'm going to study abroad next year, provided I can raise enough money for the trip.

To study abroad: 留学す *To raise money:* 金を集める

2. The music store plans to open a new branch in our city, provided that they can find a suitable building lot.

Suitable: 適当な *Building lot:* 建築用地

3. The governor will be released from the hospital tomorrow afternoon, provided that his condition is stable.

To be released from hospital: 退院する *Condition is stable:* 状態が安定する

Related expressions: (Just as) as long as
Fingers crossed

1.20 Speaking of

Meaning: One topic reminds someone of another topic; conversation changes to a related topic

A についていえば、そう言われてみると、ところで

Usage: Speaking of **A** (topic), **B** (related topic)

1. Speaking of Beckham's change of venue, do you think it'll benefit the MLS?

Change of venue: 会場場所の変更 *MLS: Major League Soccer* (米国)

2. Speaking of new places to eat, I really enjoyed lunch at that new Italian restaurant uptown.

Italian restaurant: イタリア料理のレストラン *Uptown:* 住宅地

3. Speaking of government spending, I think the new road works project is totally unnecessary.

Government spending: 政府支出 *Road works project:* 道路についての計画事業

Unnecessary: 必要ではない

Related expressions:

Now that you mention it

Come to think of it



Speaking of money... how's your new part-time job?

1.21 Thanks to

Meaning: Some action had a good effect.

お蔭様で、**A** の結果、ありがたいことには

Usage: Thanks to **A** (cause), **B** (effect)

1. Thanks to the recent revolution in technology, it is now possible to watch movies over the internet.

Revolution in technology: 技術革命

2. Thanks to his kind reference letter, I was able to find a good job.

Reference letter: 推薦状

3. I am approaching success now as an artist, thanks to the many years of your kind patronage.

Approach success as an artist: 芸術家として成功に近づく *Patronage:* 支援

Related expressions:

Because of

To credit...to (2.17 参考)

1.22 That / Which is to say

Meaning: Summarizing something, or recommending action

つまり、というのは、要するに

Usage: **A** (facts). That is to say **B** (summary of the same facts)

1. Annual temperatures are rising and the polar ice caps are melting. That is to say, global warming is a serious problem.

Annual temperatures: 年間温度 *Polar ice caps:* 極の氷冠

Global warming: 地球温暖化

2. He lost his last job because he's a drinker, and he hasn't worked in two years. That is to say, we shouldn't hire him.

To lose a job: 首になる *To be a drinker:* 大酒飲み

3. She is appearing in a new Steelberg movie, and she just won an Oscar. That is to say, she's the hottest star in Hollywood.

Appearing in a new ... movie: ...さん制作の映画に出演して

To win an Oscar: アカデミー賞を受賞する

Related expressions:

In other words

To make a long story short (1.26 参考)

1.23 Through

Meaning: An outcome is the result of something else.

A によって、**A** を通して、**A** を基にして

Usage: Through **A** (cause), **B** (result)

1. The homeless center is only kept open through gifts from concerned parties.

Homeless center: ホームレス施設 *Kept open:* いつでも迎え入れる

Concerned parties: 関係者

2. His physical fitness goals can only be reached through strong commitment.

Physical fitness: 体力 *To reach:* 到達する *Commitment:* 努力を払っていること

3. It may only possible to settle the dispute between the two groups through litigation.

To settle: 和解する *Dispute:* 紛争 *Litigation:* 起訴

Related expressions: Thanks to (1.21 参考)

By

1.24 To a certain extent... (but)

Meaning: Something is partly true, but something else is also true.

ある程度は、それ相応に、幾分か

Usage: To a certain extent **A** (fact), but **B** (another fact)

1. To a certain extent, the party was a waste of time, but at least I got to see some old friends again.

Waste of time: 時間のむだ *Old friends:* 昔からの友達

2. The candidate said that to a certain extent, she is glad that she lost the election, because it gives her more time to be with her family.

Candidate: 候補者 *To lose the election:* 選挙で負ける

3. To a certain extent, it's sad that city is tearing down the old buildings, but it's also a chance to improve the neighborhood.

Tearing down: 建物を破壊する *Neighborhood:* 近所

Related expressions: As far as it goes

True enough, (but)

1.25 To be on the safe side

Meaning: To be extremely careful

万一のため、安全のために、石橋を叩いて渡る

Usage: To be on the safe side, **A** (person, group) **B** (action)

1. Even though the tests were negative, the doctor decided to remove the lump to be on the safe side.

Negative test results: 検査結果が問題ない *To remove a lump:* 瘤を切除する

2. You should bring two flashlights when you climb Mt. Fuji, to be on the safe side.

Flashlights: 懐中電灯

3. Bring an umbrella with you just to be on the safe side. It might rain later.

Umbrella: 傘

Related expressions:

To play it safe

To hedge one's bets

1.26 To make a long story short

Meaning: To summarize something, or to restate it

手短かに言う、本題に入る、要点を言う

Usage: **A** (facts). To make a long story short **B** (summary of the same facts)

1. I lost my wallet and forgot my car keys, and then missed the bus. To make a long story short, it's been a bad day.

To lose one's wallet: 財布をなくす *To miss the bus:* バスに乗り遅れる

2. He's a hit with the teenage set, and he's on television all the time. To make a long story short, he's a superstar.

A hit with the teenage set: 十代のファンに人気がある *Superstar:* 大スター

3. The Minister for Finance is meeting with the bank managers now, and then he's flying to Tokyo for a press conference. To make a long story short, his schedule is completely full today.

Minister for Finance: 大蔵大臣 *Press conference:* 記者会見

Schedule is full: ぎっしり詰まった予定

Related expressions:

The gist of the matter

That is to say (1.22 参考)

1.27 Whatever it takes

Meaning: Someone plans to do something, even if it is difficult or expensive.

どうしても、なんとしても、どんなことでも

Usage: **A** (person, group) does whatever it takes to **B** (achieve some goal)

1. Since I've enrolled in graduate school, I'll do whatever it takes to get my degree.

Since I've enrolled: 入学したから *To get my degree:* 学位を取るために

2. The explorers say that they will do whatever it takes to reach the top of Mt. Everest.

To reach the top: 登頂に達する

3. She'll do whatever it takes to get that promotion, even if it means working overtime every night.

To get a promotion: 昇進する *Work overtime:* 残業する

Related expressions:

Dead set on

Do or die

1.28 What's more

Meaning: Making an extra point; adding more information

それに、その上、おまけに

Usage: **A** (fact). What's more, **B** (another fact)

1. That restaurant was terrible. The service was bad, and what's more, the prices were high.

Bad service at a restaurant: レストランでのサービスがよくない

2. The temperature was very hot yesterday. What's more, it was very humid.

Humid: 湿度が高い

3. She's a very good business woman. She's clever and what's more, she's got good people skills.

Business woman: 女性実業家 *Clever:* 頭がいい *People skills:* 付き合い方

Related expressions:

If that weren't enough

Moreover



Mini-Quiz: Connectors ミニテスト

Part A

1. Her first job was working waiter during the summer.
a) provided that b) as a c) in the event of d) that is to say

2. You shouldn't marry him – he's unkind and ... he's very unreliable.
a) if worse comes to worst b) be that as it may c) thanks to d) what's more

3. If you continue to study ... good times and bad, you will get your degree.
a) Speaking of b) Considering that c) through d) In a bid to

4. My boyfriend is from a poor family. ... I intend to marry him.
a) Be that as it may b) As opposed to c) On account of d) On the other hand

5. He graduated from university ... his learning disabilities.
a) as a b) what's more c) thanks to d) in spite of

6. The department store is giving away free beer ... attract customers.
a) in a bid to b) in the wake of c) be that as it may d) even so

7. She said that ... it costs, she is going to find a cure for her son's illness.
a) in a move to b) even so c) no matter how much d) to a certain extent

8.... is vitamin C good for general health ... it may also help to prevent colds.

- a)** As far as ... is concerned **b)** To a certain extent ... but **c)** Over time
d) Not only...but

9.Mark is good at baseball... David, who is good at good at soccer.

- a)** on account of **b)** as opposed to **c)** even so **d)** thanks to

10.It might rain, so ... you should bring an umbrella.

- a)** to be on the safe side **b)** if worse comes to worse **c)** in the event of
d) provided that

11....changing jobs is concerned, wait until you have more savings in the bank.

- a)** Considering that **b)** As far as **c)** In anticipation of **d)** On the other hand

12.Your health is in danger. Do ... to stay well.

- a)** instead of **b)** provided that **c)** if worse comes to worse **d)** whatever it takes

13.DEF-brand soap costs less than most. ... our quality is unsurpassed.

- a)** Even so, **b)** As a **c)** through **d)** Speaking of

14.This building method may prove invaluable ... an earthquake.

- a)** in spite of **b)** in the event of **c)** instead of **d)** through

15.Winds are still strong ... last night's typhoon.

- a)** as opposed to **b)** in response to **c)** in the wake of **d)** on the other hand

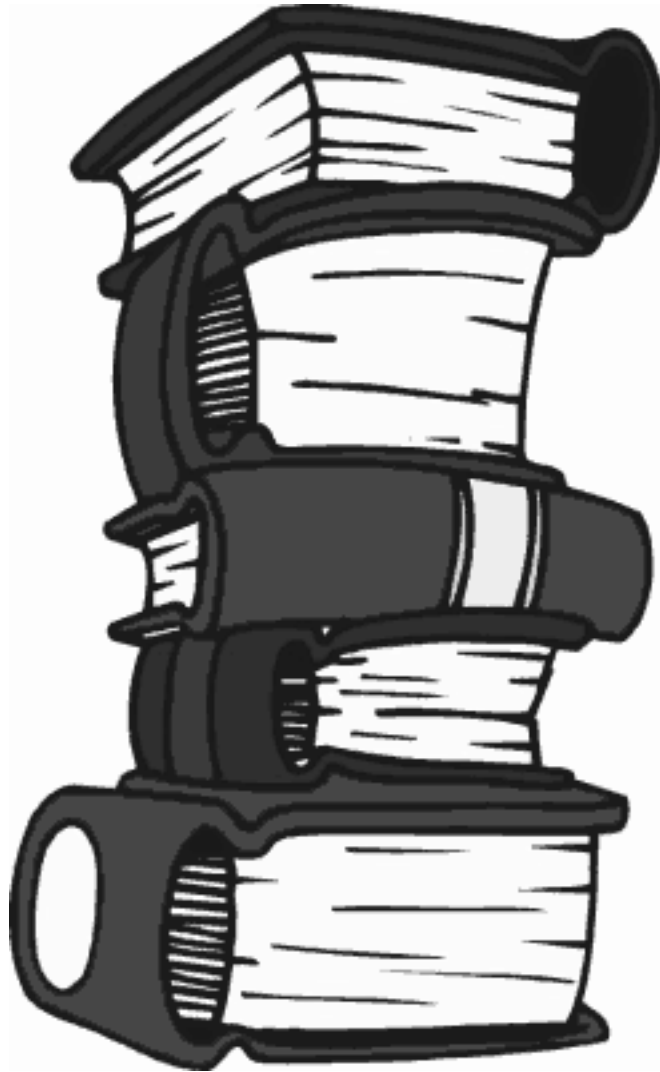
Part B

1. If worse 2. Even 3. On the other 4. In a 5. Be that 6. To make 7. That is 8. Whatever 9. To a 10. Thanks 11. Speaking 12. What's 13. Provided 14. On 15. In	a. as it may b. hand c. to d. certain extent e. comes to worst f. more g. spite of h. that i. to say j. bid to k. it takes l. a long story short m. of n. so o. account of
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Part C

E.g. may / that / as / be / it : Be that as it may

- | | | |
|--|---|-------|
| 1. worse / worst / to / if / comes | : | _____ |
| 2. event / in / of / the | : | _____ |
| 3. in / of / the / wake | : | _____ |
| 4. no / much / matter / how | : | _____ |
| 5. on / other / the / hand | : | _____ |
| 6. is / to / say / that | : | _____ |
| 7. certain / a / to / extent | : | _____ |
| 8. safe / side / to / on / be / the | : | _____ |
| 9. long / short / story / to / make / a | : | _____ |
| 10. is / far / as / ... / concerned / as | : | _____ |



I'm going to learn English, whatever it takes (1.27 参考)