

There she is –
three sheets to
the wind again!



English teachers On San

LESSON 23

BOB HAS A SURPRISE VISITOR

Bob's former boss Peter, from the furniture store, comes to visit. He offers Bob his old job back, but Bob's not interested.

ボブがかつて家具屋で働いていた時のボス、ピーターがやって来ました。彼はボブに前の仕事に戻るよう申し出ましたが、ボブは関心がありませんでした。

Peter: Hi Bob. I was just in the neighborhood so I thought I'd stop by.

Bob: Come on in. Take a cookie.

Peter: Thanks. I'm glad to see you're not **holding a grudge against** me for firing you.

Bob: Not at all. **At first, it burned me up.** But I feel better now.

Peter: Good. I'm glad you have **no hard feelings**. How would you like your old job back?

Bob: What happened to your wonderful new manager?

Peter: She drank at work. By five o'clock, she'd be lying under a dining room table, **three sheets to the wind**. Yesterday, I finally **got rid of** her.

Bob: Let me **get this straight**. You replaced me with some crazy woman who **got plastered** every day **on the job**?

Peter: Yeah, I **lost my head**.

Bob: I don't think you lost your head. I just think you've got rocks in your head!

Peter: Bob, I'm trying to **level with you**. I never should've let you go.

Bob: **No use crying over spilt milk**.

Peter: So you'll come back and work for me?

Bob: **Not on your life!** Susan and I are very well off now. We just sold our new company for a **small fortune!**



IDIOMS – LESSON 23

at first – レッスン16を見ましょう

(to) burn (someone) up – to make someone angry
(人) を怒らせる

EXAMPLE: Nicole can't believe that her friend Jenny didn't vote for her. It really **burns her up**.

come on in – enter

さあ入って (家などに人を招き入れる時に使う表現)

EXAMPLE: **Come on in**, the door's open!

(to) get plastered [slang] – to get drunk
泥酔する

EXAMPLE: Rob **got plastered** at the wedding and fell into the wedding cake.

SYNONYMS: to get loaded [slang]; to get sloshed [slang]

(to) get rid of – to free oneself of; to dispose of
解雇する、駆除する

EXAMPLE: We finally **got rid of** our spider problem, but now we have ants.

(to) get (something) straight – to clarify; to understand
正しく理解する、はっきりさせる

EXAMPLE: Are you sure you **got the directions straight?**

(to) hold a grudge against (someone) – to stay angry with someone about a past offense

～を恨む、～を根に持つ

EXAMPLE: Nicole **holds a grudge against Jenny** for voting for Andrea instead of her.

(to) let (someone) go – to fire; to dismiss an employee

首にする、従業員を解雇する

EXAMPLE: The investment bank **let Chris go** after they discovering he was stealing erasers, paper clips, and other office supplies.

(to) level with (someone) – to speak openly and honestly with someone

(人)に率直に打ち明ける、腹を割って話をする

EXAMPLE: Let me **level with you**: I'm voting for Andrea instead of you.

(to) lose one's head – to lose control of one's behavior; to not know what one is doing

冷静さを失う、取り乱す

EXAMPLE: Nicole **lost her head** after losing the elections and started yelling at all her friends.

SYNONYM: To lose it. Example: When Lisa's boyfriend broke up with her, she started screaming at him right in the restaurant. She really **lost it!**

no hard feelings – no anger; no bitterness

悪気はない、恨みはない、怒りはない

EXAMPLE: After the elections, Andrea said to Nicole, "I hope there are **no hard feelings.**"

no use crying over spilt milk – there's no point in regretting something that's too late to change

結局は後の祭りである

EXAMPLE: Nicole realized she'd made some mistakes with her campaign for president, but there was **no use crying over spilt milk.**

Not on your life! – definitely not

絶対に嫌だ、とんでもない、絶対に駄目、あり得ない

EXAMPLE: You want me to sit in that hot sauna for an hour? **Not on your life!**

SYNONYMS: No way! Nothing doing! Not a chance!

<p>on the job – at work 仕事中で (に)、忙しく働いて、精を出して働く EXAMPLE: Gina has four men on the job painting her house.</p>
<p>small fortune – a good amount of money かなりの金額、ひと財産 EXAMPLE: When her great aunt died, Linda inherited a small fortune.</p>
<p>(to) stop by – to pay a quick visit へに立ち寄る、へを訪ねる EXAMPLE: I'm having some friends over for pizza tomorrow night. Why don't you stop by?</p>
<p>three sheets to the wind – drunk 酔っ払って EXAMPLE: After drinking four margaritas, Ellen was three sheets to the wind. SYNONYMS: wasted [slang]; liquored up [slang]; hammered [slang]</p>
<p>well off – wealthy; financially secure 財政的に安定している EXAMPLE: Betsy's grandfather, Herbert Snippinger, used to be very well off, but he lost most of his fortune when the U.S. stock market crashed in 1929.</p>



Choose the best substitute for the phrase or sentence in bold:

- 1) Nicole was very angry that she lost the election. Her mother told her **there was no use crying over spilt milk**.
 - a) there was no point in feeling bad about what can't be changed
 - b) she should think about all the mistakes she made
 - c) maybe she could still change the results

- 2) Many people have died while climbing Mount Everest. Would I like to try it? **Not on your life!**
- Not if it means you'll be risking your life!
 - Yes, definitely
 - No way!
- 3) When Carol told Bob she could no longer sell Susan's Scrumptious Cookies, it really **burned him up**.
- made him feel happy
 - made him feel sick
 - made him very angry
- 4) Sara, I'm going to have to **let you go**. You come to work late every day and spend all day chatting with your friends.
- fire you
 - give you more vacation time
 - yell at you
- 5) One day, Nicole woke up with big red spots on her face. She didn't know how to **get rid of** them.
- make more of
 - remove
 - encourage
- 6) Thanks for coming to my party. **Come on in!**
- See you later!
 - Go away!
 - Enter!
- 7) Susan was **three sheets to the wind**. Bob told her not to drink any more piña coladas.
- really drunk
 - very thirsty
 - feeling very tired
- 8) Now that Bob is **well off**, he definitely won't be taking a job at McDonald's.
- employed
 - feeling well
 - financially secure

ANSWERS TO LESSON 23, p. 167